

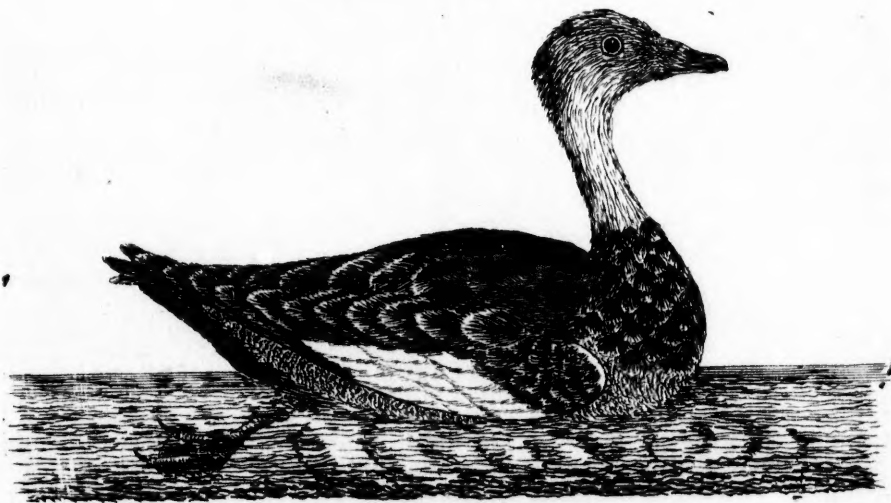
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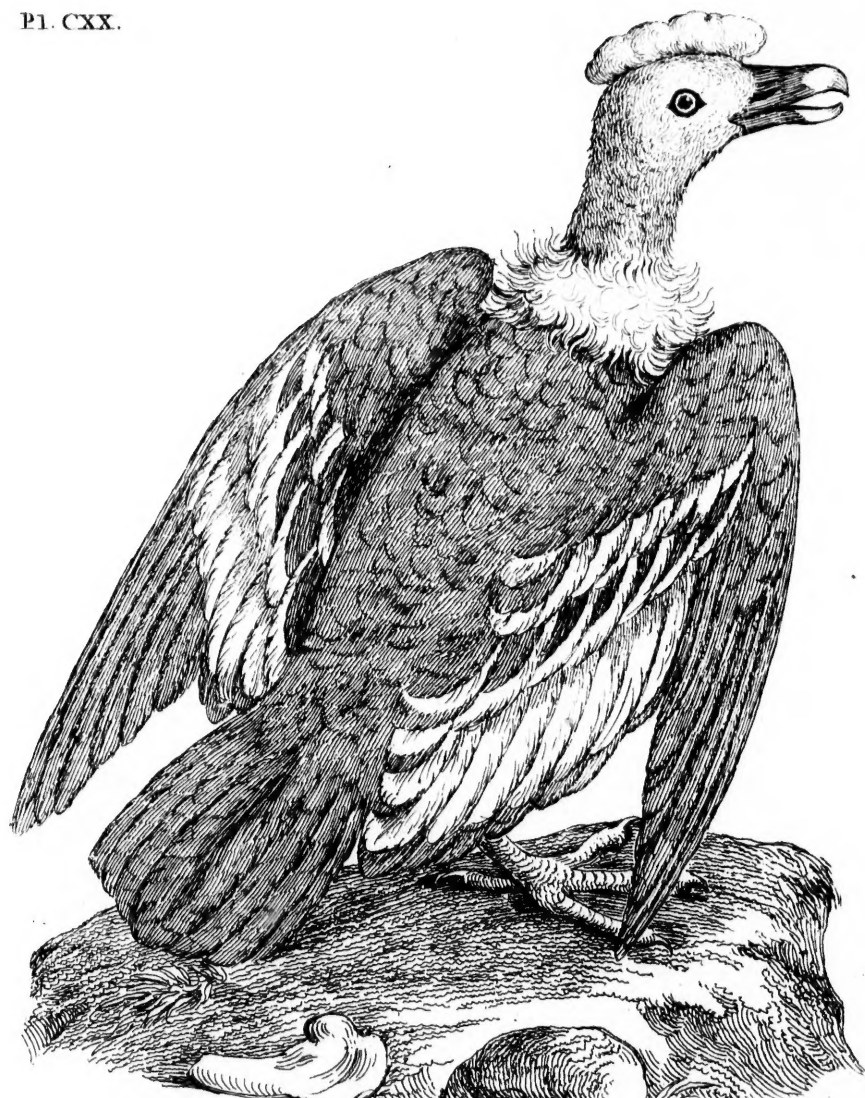
WOODWARD HISTORICAL
COLLECTION

SUPPLEMENT. II.
to the
GENERAL SYNOPSIS
of
BIRDS.



L O N D O N.
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M D C C C I.

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SOPP. V. 2



Condur Vulture.

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S U P P L E M E N T I I .

B I R D S .

D I V . I . L A N D - B I R D S .

O R D E R I . R A P A C I O U S .

G E N U S I . V U L T U R E .

- 
- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| N° 1. Condur V. | Var. A. |
| 2. Californian V. | N° 8. Arabian V. |
| 3. Cinereous V. | 9. Secretary V. |
| 4. Alpine V. | 10. Bold V. |
| 5. Ash-coloured V. | 11. Sociable V. |
| 6. Bearded V. | 12. Kolben's V. |
| 7. King V. | 13. Chagoun V. |

Vultur Gryphus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 1.

Vultur Gryphus, *Encyclop. Brit.* v. xviii. p. 695. pl. dx. Mas.

— Magellanicus, *Lever. Mus.* v. 1. pl. 1. *fem.*

Vautour Condor, *Daudin. Trait. d'Ornithol.* ii. p. 8.

Condur Vulture, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 4.—*Id. Sup.* p. 1.

I.
CONDUR
V.



TWO of these (supposed to be male and female) are in the *Leverian Museum*, collected by Mr. *Parkinson*. The first is in breadth from the tip of one wing to that of the other, at least ten feet. The head and neck are covered with cinereous down; on the crown of the head is a long carunculated membrane, like that of

DESCRIPTION.

SUPP. II.

B

a cock,

V U L T U R E.

a cock, which is irregularly indented at top; part of the throat is also bare, and a kind of pendulous pear shaped substance on the breast, in the manner of the *King Vulture*: the general colour of the plumage is black, but the lower part of the neck is surrounded with a white ruff, of a fine hairy substance: the lesser wing coverts are wholly black; the middle ones have greyish white ends, forming a bar when closed; the greater ones are half black half white, divided obliquely; the three first quills are quite black, the second quills greyish white, tipped with black: tail even, thirteen or fourteen inches long: thighs covered with longish feathers: legs stout, brown; claws blunt, black: bill strong, moderately hooked; colour black, with a white tip; and nostrils placed in a depression at the base. When the wings are at rest on the body, the middle of the back appears white; which circumstance is observed by *Molina*, in his *Natural History of Chili* *. He also says, the irides are of a red brown, and that the female is rather smaller than the male. These birds make their nests among the most inaccessible rocks, and lay two white eggs: smaller than those of a turkey; they feed on dead carcases; and as there are no wolves in *Chili*, these birds supply the place of them, and at times prey on sheep and goats, and even young calves, when they stray far from their dams; and these last they fall upon in flocks, first plucking out their eyes, and soon afterwards tearing them in pieces. The country people use every means to destroy this bird, sometimes by a person covering himself with the hide of a newly skinned animal, and so managing, that when the Condur attempts to attack the hide, other persons lying in readiness come to the assistance of the first, and falling on the bird all at once, overcome the enemy; at other times, a dead carcase is put within a place enclosed with rails, and when the Condur has satiated himself with the flesh, and unable to rise freely, persons are in readiness to subdue him

* Fr. ed. p. 247.

VULTURE.

3

by blows and every other means possible. The bird, however inactive on such occasions, is at other times of very quick flight, inso-
much as not unfrequently to soar to such an height as to be out of
the reach of human vision. It is called by the inhabitants of *Chili*
by the name of *Manque*; the biggest hitherto observed, measured full
fourteen feet from the tip of one wing to that of the other when ex-
tended.

Californian Vulture, *Nat. Misc.* v. 9. pl. 301.

IN size, this bird nearly equals the *Condur*. The general colour
of the plumage is black; but the second quills have whitish tips,
and the wing coverts incline to brown: the wings when folded,
reach beyond the tail: the head and neck are entirely bare of
feathers, quite smooth, and of a dusky reddish colour: across the front
is a bar of dusky, and two others of the same on the hind head: the
bill is of a pale colour: the lower part of the neck is surrounded
with a ruff, composed of slender black feathers, of the structure
usually seen in many of the genus: the under part of the body is
covered with loose downy feathers: the tail is even at the end: the
legs black.

This bird was brought from *California*, by Mr. *Menzies*, and is
now in the *British Museum*: it seems to have some affinity to the
Condur.

Vultur cinereus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 1. N° 2.—*Hist. Prov.* i. p. 337.

Vautour commun, *Daud. Orn.* ii. p. 16. xi.—*Id.* p. 18. 15.

Der Arrian Geyer, *Allg. Ueb. d. Vog.* I. i. p. 654. 24?

Cinereous or ash-coloured Vulture, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 14.

2.
CALIFORNIAN
V.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

3.
CINEREOUS
V.

IT has been observed to frequent the mountainous parts of *Ger-
many*, descending into the plain in winter. The huntsman expects
to be paid well for shooting these, as they attack sheep, hares, goats,
and even deer, being very troublesome to the farmer, in picking out

VULTURE.

the eyes of lambs, &c.: it is more tame than other birds of prey, and in course more easily destroyed*.

4.
ALPINE
V.

Vultur Perenopterus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 2.

Percnoptere, *Levaill. Voy.* (8vo.) i. p. 48.—*Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 13. vii.

Alpine Vulture, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 12.—*Id. Sup.* p. 3.

SAID to be two feet in length; and some much larger: and that it is common in the *Pyrenean* mountains; also in *Egypt* according to *Sennini*. Mr. *Levaillant* observes, that they resort to *Table Bay*, at the *Cape of Good Hope*; and not unfrequently a furious south-east wind obliges them to quit the mountains, and sometimes beats them down into the streets at the *Cape*, where they are knocked on the head with sticks. M. *de la Peirouze*† observes, that the male and female are different in colour; the first wholly white, the other brown, but only so in the adult state; for when young and incomplete in plumage, they are often of a pale colour; above spotted yellow and brown, with the under parts yellow, and differing so materially from the old ones in external appearance, as to deceive the less experienced naturalist.

5.
ASH-
COLOURED
V.

V. Leucocephalus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 2. N° 4.

V. Angolenfis, *id.* i. p. 7. 17?—*Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 27. iii.—*Lev. Mus.* N° iv.

Rachamah, *Bruce's Trav.* v. 5. t. in p. 163.

L'ourigourap, *Levaill. Oif.* p. 62. pl. 14.—*Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 21. xviii.

Ash-coloured Vulture, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 13.

Angola Vulture, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 18. 14.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS has been before described under several of the respective heads above quoted; but I think it not amiss to add here, Mr. *Levaillant*'s account of it, who says, that it is about the size of a female *Turkey*; the whole front of the head much beyond the eyes, and

* *Bechst. Mus.* p. 55.

† *Neu. Abb. der Schw. Ac. der Wiss.* S. 99.

taking

V U L T U R E.

5

taking in the throat, is bare, and of a saffron colour: the bill long and slender, of a rather deeper colour, but blackish towards the point: the rest of the neck, on the sides, and behind, is covered with long slender feathers, but before, as far as the crop, it is scarcely more than downy; and the crop itself bare, and orange brown: the general colour of the plumage and tail, is dirty rufous white, rather pale: the quills are mostly black, but the secondaries are outwardly the colour of the rest of the plumage: tail rather rounded in shape: legs yellowish brown.

The *female* exceeds the *male* in size, and differs chiefly in being less tinged with reddish; and the young birds have the whole of the naked parts about the head covered with a greyish down.

This species is generally seen in pairs, but does not unite in large flocks, like many of the vultures; indeed ten or twelve are often seen together about one carcase, but they have been brought there by common attraction, allured thereto by the smell, which though unperceivable to human sensation, attracts their infinitely more delicate organs at inconceivable distances. Said to build among the rocks, laying four eggs: are most frequent among the sterile lands of *Karow* and *Camdeboo*; also in the Country of *Hottiniqua*, though more rare; the same in respect to the neighbourhood of the *Cape*: is capable of being made tame; and there are few of the hordes in which one does not see a pair; and the natives seemed pleased with their company, as they served to free them from every stinking thing which might otherwise annoy them. This natural tameness occasions their being easy to shoot at, though, unless with a large ball, they are not easily killed. Their food seems general, all manner of carrion. Lizards, snakes, frogs, and even the excrements of beasts do not escape them.

This seems to be the *V. de Norvege* of *Buffon**, and in course his

* *Hist. Ois.—Pl. Enl. 449.*

Petit Vautour †, as also the *Sacre d'Egypte* of the same author ‡, to which I may add, the probability of its proving the *Angola Vulture* of Pennant, and the *Rachamab* of Bruce, which is common near Cairo, and if it should not prove likewise a variety of the *V. de Malibés*, it at least corresponds with it in the shape of the bill, in which part the whole of the last-mentioned differ from other vultures. When, however, the decision of the *Vulture* genus into real species may take place, is not for us to determine; the variety among individuals, from different periods of life, as well as the different appearances of those in a state of confinement, to what the plumage has when at large, cannot fail to create no small difficulty; added to that, very few travellers are naturalists in a sufficient degree to discriminate one part of nature from another; besides, the subjects in question being mostly extra-European, we cannot wonder at being so long in the dark: let us however attempt all we can, with the hopes of some future day being able to arrive at greater precision; nor let any writer be ashamed of correcting his mistakes the moment he may be possessed of better information.

Bruce observed these birds near Cairo in abundance, where it is a great breach of the police to kill one of them. According to Dr. Shaw it is a very tame species; and the Bashaw is said daily to distribute two bullocks among them, being esteemed sacred birds.

6.
BEARDED
V.

Vultur Barbatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 9. N° 5.

—— Barbarus, ——— 6?

Gypaete des Alpes, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 25. pl. x.

Nisser Werk, *Bruce Trav. App. tab.* p. 155.—*Robert Jc.* pl. 2?

Bearded Vulture, *Laemmergeyer, Gen. Syn.* i. p. 11.—*Cox's Travels in Switzerland* (8vo. vol. ii. p. 280.) a figure of the head.

DESCRIPTION.

THE bird quoted above, as described by Mr. Bruce, extends from wing to wing eight feet four inches, weighs twenty-two pounds, and is in length four feet seven inches. The crown and front are

† V. i. p. 164.

‡ 167.

§ *Pl. Enl.* 427.

bare

VULTURE.

7

bare and bald; a strong forked bush of hair, divided into two at the point, arises from the lower jaw on each side: the thickness of the thigh little less than four inches: the legs remarkably short, only four inches in length; and the thigh joint only six inches. The colour of the feathers of the back brown; of the belly gold colour.

From Mr. Bruce's description, although too concise by far, I am led to conclude that it is no other than our *Bearded Vulture*, or at least a slight variety, which this author met with on the highest part of the mountains *Lamalmon*, not far distant from *Gondar*, the capital of *Abyssinia*. It was a bold species, as it went so far as to take away part of the provision which Mr. Bruce and his company were regaling themselves with on that spot. On moving the body of one of these after being shot, a dust corresponding with the colour of the feathers both above and below, flew out in pretty large quantity; but this is not peculiar to this species: we have observed it in the *King Vulture* and some others, as also in the *White Cockatoo*.

Vultur Papa, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 4.—*Spalowsk. Vog.* i. t. 2.—*Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 6. pl. ix.

V. Sacra, or white-tailed Vulture, *Bartram's Trav.* p. 285.—*Damp. Voy.* ii. part ii. p. 67.

King Vulture, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 7. N° 3.

7.
KING
V.

NEITHER this nor the Carrion Vulture are shy, for on one of the first being shot and winged, in seven or eight days it fed freely, and became tame. I experienced this myself, in respect to the last; I have had one which was brought from *Jamaica*, running about my garden, perfectly tame, where it lived throughout the whole summer, and was killed by a cold frosty night, which came on unexpectedly.

B. Le

VAR. A.

Le Roi des Vautours varié, *Levaill. Oif.* i. p. 13.

THIS seems a variety from age, having many black feathers mixed among the white ones on the neck and upper parts: hence Mr. *Levaillant* supposes, that these birds are black or dusky whilst young, and change to the pure white or cream-colour, as they approach the adult state; and indeed *Dampier* mentions, that some are all over white, but the feathers look as if they were sullied, with bald heads and necks like the rest, and adds, we never see above one or two of these together; and seldom a great number of black ones without a white one among them*.

8.
ARABIAN
V.Vultur Monachus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 5. N° 9.Le Chingou, *Levaill. Oif.* p. 53. N° 12.—*Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 12. vi.Der Einsiedlergeyer, *Allg. Ueb. d. Vog.* i. 5. 655. 25.Vautour Moine, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 15. ix.Arabian Vulture, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 8.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS bird is nearly of the size of the *Sociable Vulture*. The bill is stout; the base half pale, the rest dusky black: the whole face beyond the eyes, chin, and hind head, covered with a black down: on the crown behind, is an elevated tuft of a grey brown colour, in shape like a swan-down puff; below this, the neck is naked and white, giving the appearance of a white ring; the rest of the neck is cloathed with feathers, the upper ones of which are long and narrow, forming a kind of ruff; but the whole of the neck is bare on the fore part, as also the crop, which at times is large and round: irides whitish: the plumage of the body for the most part is plain brown; but the quills and tail are nearly black: legs whitish; claws black: supposed to measure from the tip of one wing to the other,

* I suspect that the *Vultur Sacra*, or *White-tailed Vulture* of *Bartram*, is the above species, and his *Black Vulture* the *Carrion Vulture*.

VULTURE.

9

nine feet. In a state of rest, especially after a full meal, it draws its head into the ruff, with the bill resting on the crop, in which state it appears a shapeless mass of feathers. It was also observed, that this bird never folded its wings on the tail, but always suffered them to hang down carelessly on each side. Mr. *Levaillant* says, that this bird comes from *China*; however, we have little doubt of its proving no other than the *Vultur Monachus* of *Linnaeus*; our *Arabian Vulture**, exceedingly well expressed in *Edw.* pl. 290; also sufficiently characterized in *Gerini*, under the name of *Vultur Leporarius*†.

M. de la Peirouse‡ observes, that it is found in the same places with his *Arrian*, which I take to be the *Cinereous Vulture*; but is more scarce: the colours of the plumage are not far different, being brown for the most part, but the neck less naked: and it differs likewise in the head being elevated on the top: the cere and feet incline to red.

PLACE.

Vultur serpentarius, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 8. N° 21.

Le Mangeur de Serpens, *Levaill. Ois.* i. p. 103. pl. 25.

Messager reptilivore, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 30. i.

Secrétaire, *Buf. Ois.* vii. p. 328. t. 17.

Ibis, *Gent. Mag.* xxxix. t. p. 568.

Snake-eater, *Phil. Transf.* v. lxi. p. 55. t. 2.

Secretary Vulture, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 20. pl. 2.—*Id. Sup.* p. 4.

9.
SECRETARY
V.

LEVAILLANT observes, that the crest feathers are ten in number, the lowest the longest; the shortest four inches only, and that this bird not only preys on snakes, &c. but all oviparous quadrupeds: its claws, on account of its being oftener on the ground than other birds of prey, become less sharp than is commonly seen, and will not serve to

DESCRIPTION.

* *Syn.* i. p. 8. N° 4.

† *Vol.* i. pl. ix.

‡ *N. Schw. Abb. B.* 3. S. 100.—Another is also mentioned, called *Der Mistgeyer*, which is whitish: head with the knob and cere saffron-colour: legs blueish and naked, known by the name of *Asimock*.

SUPP. II.

C

grasp

grasp its victim; on which account it makes use of its wings, with which it beats whatever it attacks with great violence; this it has the power to do, by means of a bony protuberance at the bend of the wing, enabling the bird to strike most destructive blows with that part; and it is with their wings that they defend themselves against venomous snakes, by sometimes opposing one wing and sometimes the other, whereby they evade the bites of those which might otherwise prove mortal, till the enemy being tired with its efforts, or bruised nearly to death with blows, becomes an easy prey. Young turtles and lizards also bear part in the food of the *Secretary Vulture*; and even grasshoppers and other insects are at times not rejected by it. These birds are not unfrequently kept tame, and in this state no food comes amiss to them: if young birds are offered, they take them by the bill foremost, and swallow them whole. One of those which *M. Levaillant* killed, had twenty-one young turtles, eleven small lizards, and three snakes in his stomach: like other birds of prey, it is observed to bring up the undigested parts of its food, in the shape of round pellets. In pairing time, two males will often be found fighting for a female in a violent manner. These birds make a flat kind of nest, like that of an eagle, full three feet in diameter, lined with wool and feathers, in some high tuft of trees, and often conceal it so effectually as not easily to be found. The female differs in that she inclines more to grey, with a shorter crest, and the two middle tail feathers shorter than those of the male.

10.
BOLD
V.
DESCRIPTION.

THE size of this bird is uncertain: the bill is pale yellow, with the tip black: the plumage wholly of a deep brown; but the sides of the head are bare as far as the eyes, and somewhat beneath them, and the colour of these parts very pale: the quills and tail are of a darker colour than the rest of the body, being nearly black: the skins are covered with feathers quite to the toes; flesh colour dotted with black.

This

V U L T U R E.

This is a native of *New Holland*; but although the size of it is uncertain, we may suppose it not to be one of the smallest, and certainly is a fierce species, as it is said to kill the *Pottegorang*, and even to attack the natives themselves; who know it by the name of *Boora-morang*.

L'Oricou, *Levaill. Oif.* i. p. 36. pl. 9.—*Daudin. Orn.* i. p. 10. iii.

THIS is a very large species of vulture, and measures ten feet from wing to wing extended: the bill is moderately hooked, and of a pale brown; cere horn colour; irides chestnut brown: head and neck naked, of a flesh colour, beset with a few straggling brownish hairs; throat blackish: the general colour of the plumage is dark brown on the upper parts, the feathers with paler edges; at the back of the neck a ruff of pale brown; some long loose feathers of the same colour mixed with white, hang over the breast, and continue to the vent; into these the bird frequently draws down his head in a state of indolence or rest: the thighs are covered below the knees with soft whitish down, as are all the under parts of the body: the tail is somewhat cuneiform: legs covered with brown scales; claws very moderately hooked, and black.

It frequents the mountainous parts of the interior of the *Cape of Good Hope*; never seen near the *Cape* itself, but particularly in the *Namaqua Land*, as well as another species, and chiefly among the *European* plantations.

Builds among the rocks; lays two, seldom three, white eggs; pair in October, and hatch in January; never builds in a tree, nor indeed does any other true Vulture. The pairs seem to be in amity one with another, as three or four nests have been found by the side of each other, in an hollow of a rock: the eggs are not ill flavoured when eaten. The *Natives* mostly call this bird *Gbaip*. The *Dutch* colonists

II
PLACE.

II.
SOCIABLE
V.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

colonists call it black *Carrien Bird*; to distinguish it from the next species, which is of a pale colour, and which they call *Stront-jager*, by which name, as also *Stront-vogel*, or *Aas-vogel*, the colonists call all kinds of Vultures; said only to be found about the confines of *European* plantations.

12.
KOLBEN:
V.

DESCRIPTION.

Le Chasse-fiente, *Lewnill. Oif.* i. p. 44. pl. 10. *Daudin Orn.* i. p. 15. x.

THIS is not quite so big as the last, but is greatly more common: the bill is pale lead colour; irides deep brown: the head and neck bare of feathers, or covered with a few scattered hairs, and of a pale dirty yellow: round the lower part of the neck is a pale coloured ruff of loose feathers, common to many of the genus: the plumage for the most part is a pale tawny yellowish or Isabella colour: the quills and tail black; and the quills reach almost to the end of the tail: the male is smaller than the female. If we compare this with the *Alpine Vulture*, the colour is greatly different, and the wings are shorter in proportion in this last bird, nor has it the heart-shaped spot on the breast, seen in the *Alpine Vulture*; besides, a bare inspection of the two figures will detect the difference.

PLACE.

This species is found in every part of *Africa* through which Mr. *Levaillant* traversed, on the contrary, the *Sociable Vulture* is only met with in the confines of the *European* plantations. Both of them, however, pass under the name of *Stront-jager*. This species frequents the rocks or the high mountains, which cover the point of *Africa*, from the *Cape Town* to *Falje Bay*, from thence it spreads itself all around wherever food is to be found, feasting on every kind of offal, and approaching near to habitations, and even the streets of the *Cape*, in quest of it, as well as crabs and other shell-fish; and not unfrequently on land turtles, which it swallows whole, also locusts, &c.

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Le Chaugoun, Levaill. Oif. p. 50. pl. 11. Daudin. Orn. i. p. 14. viii.
Bengal Vulture, Gen. Syn. 1. p. 19. pl. 1. Id. Sup. p. 3. 16.

13.
CHAUGOUN
V.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is a small species, scarcely so large as our *King Vulture*:

Bill dusky horn colour, but yellowish at the bend: the head and neck can scarcely be called bare, but they are only covered with scattered hairs, and are of a blueish flesh colour: the crop is prominent, and covered with fine silky black feathers: the plumage in general dusky brown, but the feathers of the under parts have a white line, as well as those on the thighs: a large white spot appears on each side the breast, but unless the wings are lifted up, cannot be seen: the head and hind part of the neck are covered with glossy, dusky-white feathers, but the lower part blending with a ruff of a soft downy structure: the greater quills and tail are black, but the secondaries are bordered with rufous brown: wings and tail nearly of equal length when closed: the legs are pale brown, or flesh colour; and the middle toe nearly double the length of the others.

This inhabits *Bengal*, where it goes by the name of *Chaugoun*.

PLACE.

This seems clearly to be a variety of my *Bengal Vulture*, if not the same bird.

GENUS

Le

F A L C O N.

GENUS II. FALCON.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| N° 1. Vulturine Eagle. | N° 27. Buzzaret. |
| 2. Martial E. | 28. Pondicherry E. |
| 3. Occipital E. | 29. Piscivorous E. |
| 4. Cinereous E. | 30. Blagre E. |
| 5. Tharu F. | 31. American Buzzard. |
| 6. Tiger Falcon. | 32. Honey Buzzard. |
| 7. Courland F. | 33. Raniverous F. |
| 8. Glaucous F. | 34. Rusty F. |
| 9. Destructive E. | 35. Testaceous F. |
| 10. Noisy E. | 36. Javan F. |
| 11. Short-tailed F. | 37. Goshawk. |
| 12. Bacha F. | Var. B. |
| 13. Maritime F. | 38. Crested Goshawk. |
| 14. Booted F. | 39. Mauduit's F. |
| 15. Slavonian F. | 40. Guiana Goshawk. |
| 16. Margined F. | 41. Rufous-bellied F. |
| 17. Tachard F. | 42. Northern F. |
| 18. Crested Indian F. | 43. Black and White Indian F. |
| 19. Chicquera F. | 44. Chanting F. |
| 20. Iceland F. | 45. Long-legged Henharrier. |
| Var. A. | 46. Axillary F. |
| 21. Notched F. | 47. Bohemian F. |
| 22. Swallow-tailed F. | 48. Kestrel. |
| 23. Black-winged F. | Var. C. |
| 24. Kite. | Var. D. |
| 25. Parasite F. | 49. Rufous-backed K. |
| 26. Hobby Buzzard. | 50. Orange-legged Hobby. |
| | 51. Greater |

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| N° 51. Greater Hobby. | N° 59. Sonnini's F. |
| 52. Red-legged H. | 60. Black-eyed F. |
| 53. Dwarf F. | 61. Radiated F. |
| 54. Black-thighed F. | 62. Winking F. |
| 55. Jackal F. | 63. Rusty and Grey F. |
| 56. Desert F. | 64. Pacific F. |
| 57. New Holland Sparrowhawk. | 65. Lunated F. |
| 58. Speckled Sp. | 66. Fair F. |

Le Caffre, *Levaill. Ois* i. p. 28. pl. 6.

Aigle Vautourin, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 53. xxi.—*Levaill. Voy.* (Fr. ed. 8vo.) i. p. 255.

Niffer Tokoor, Black Eagle, *Bruce's Trav. App.* t. p. 159?

VULTURINE
E.

SIZE of the *Golden Eagle*, but has the bill very strong; the claws are moderate, and not greatly curved, in this approaching to the Vulture genus: the general colour is deep black; but the head is clothed with feathers: the wings when closed, reach eight inches beyond the end of the tail; the end of which is usually damaged from rubbing on the rocks on which it perches: the shape of the tail is rounded, the outer feathers being much shorter than the others: the legs are covered three-fourths of the length with feathers, and are of a dirty yellow: the bill pale yellow, with a dusky blueish base: irides chestnut brown.

DESCRIPTION.

This species inhabits *Caffraria*, but is rare, and feeds principally on dead carcases, which causes it to smell horridly offensive: from the length of wing, it rises from the ground with difficulty: said to build among the rocks; will attack sheep, and devour them on the spot, except it has occasion to bring any part to its young, in which case it carries it in the claws; in this differing from the true Vulture, which disgorges the nutriment it supplies to the young from the throat. The natives of the *Cape of Good Hope* call it *Stront Vogel*, (dung-bird), or *Aas Vogel* (carrion bird).

PLAGE.

I greatly

I greatly suspect this bird to be the same with the *Black Eagle* of Mr. Bruce, alluded to above, the chief difference of which, is the latter having the feathers of the head elongated into a crest of a considerable length, which it carries erect. Mr. Bruce's bird is also bare from the bill quite to the eyes, and yellow, in this greatly approaching to the Vulture genus, and may fairly be said to form a link between the two. It was met with in the year 1770 at *Dinglebor*, among a cloud of *Vultures* and other birds of prey, which follow the army in *Abyssinia*, and was struck down by some of these, by which means it came under Mr. Bruce's inspection.

2.
MARTIAL
E.

Le Griffard, *Levaill. Oif.* i. pl. 1.
Aigle Griffard, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 38. ii.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is the size of an *Eagle*, and weighs from twenty-five to thirty pounds: the male measures from the tip to tip of the wings extended, seven feet and an half, and the female one foot more. The bill is moderately curved, and of a pale colour: irides bright hazel: the general colour of the plumage is brown; the edges of the feathers paler, with the same mixture of white about the nape of the neck; the under parts nearly white: quills black, reaching three-fourths of the way on the tail at least; some of the lesser ones are barred with black and whitish: tail even at the end, marked as the second quills: legs feathered to the claws, which are pale as the bill.

PLACE.

This is an inhabitant of *Africa*, frequenting the *Great Namaqua*, about the twenty-eighth degree of latitude, chiefly the parts uninhabited by whites: is a courageous bird, preying on antelopes, hares, &c. is in its turn attacked by crows and vultures, in order to deprive it of its prey, though seldom with success: mostly seen in company with its mate, and builds a large flat nest, of large sticks and twigs, on the tops of high trees, of so compact a structure, as to enable any one to stand upon it firm, without breaking through, such an one

serving for several years; it is lined with dried leaves, moss, and other soft materials: it also has been observed to make the nest on an appropriate rock, but when any tree of a proper size, stands singly in its neighbourhood, it is always preferred: the female lays two white eggs. This bird may be heard very far off, making a very sharp cry, mixed at times with rough and mournful tones. It is an high flier, mounting sometimes to such an height as scarcely to be seen.

Le Huppard, *Levaill. Oif.* 1. pl. 2.

Aigle Huppard, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 40. iii.

3.
OCCIPITAL
E.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is less in size than the last: the bill is pale blue: the general colour of the plumage dusky reddish brown, the under parts paler: the middle of the outer webs of the greater quills is white, forming a patch on the wing: the base of the tail mixed brown and white, but the end is plain dark brown, and rounded in shape: quills black, reaching to near the end of the tail: on the hind head is a crest of feathers six or seven inches in length, hanging down behind in a graceful manner. The legs are covered with pale yellow short down, quite to the toes, which are yellow.

PLACE.

This is found in *Caffraria* and *Hottniqua Land*; is content with smaller game than the last, such as hares and partridges; flies with rapidity, the male and female mostly together; makes the nest on trees, lining it with wool and feathers, and lays two eggs, spotted with red brown: it is fierce towards its prey, but is sometimes attacked by troops of crows, which not only drive it from the nest, but even destroy the eggs, or the young it contains: it has a plaintive cry, which it utters at intervals. The female differs from the male in being bigger, in having a smaller crest, more white on the thighs, and some spots of white about the eyes, and top of the head.

SUPP. II.

D

Falco

^{4.}
CINEREOUS
E.

Falco Albicilla, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 9. 2. Var.?
Cinereous Eagle, *Latb. Syn.* i. p. 33. 8.—*Id. Sup.* p. 11?

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is of a large size: the bill is large and black: legs the same: the general colour of the plumage deep brown, but the under parts are much paler, and the wings much darker than the rest: the rump and tail are very pale ash-colour, nearly white.

PLACE.

This inhabits *New Holland*, and from its make and shape seems nearly allied to the *Cinereous Eagle*.

^{5.}
THARU
F.

Falco Tharus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 16. N^o 24.—*Molin. H. Nat. Chil.* p. 234.—*Id. (Fr. ed.)* p. 244.—*Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 41. v.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is the size of a large fowl: the bill whitish, in form like that of the common eagle: the plumage of the male is whitish, marked with black spots: on the head is a sort of crown composed of long black feathers, of which those situated outwardly are longest: the quills and tail are black: legs yellow and scaly, and the claws hooked.

PLACE.

The female is smaller than the male, of a grey colour, with only a small crest on her head. This species inhabits *Chili*; makes a nest in the highest trees, composing it of sticks twined together, on which it heaps up a considerable bed of wool, feathers, &c. The eggs are five in number, white, spotted with brown. It feeds on living as well as dead animals, although it is not seen to pursue after its living prey, but seizing them by lurking and catching them unawares. The male advances with a stiff neck and an air of gravity, and when it cries, which it often does very forcibly, it draws its head back towards the rump, with the bill upright. The name at *Chili* is *Tharu*.

F. tigrinus,

F A L C O N.

19

F. tigrinus, *Befsk. Vog. Kurl. S. 10. 11 — 1 Taf. 2.*
Der getiegerte Falke, *Allg. Ueb. d. Vog. i. S. 676.*

6.
TIGER
F.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is the size of the *Golden Eagle*, if not bigger: the cere is blue: irides and legs yellow: head, neck, and breast pale brown, but the upper part of both are black; the crown appearing in fine streaks: the rest of the upper parts are dull brown: quills black: greater wing coverts black brown, paler: tail dull brown, crossed with three narrow distinct bands: beneath, from the breast, white, marked with some light brown spots on the thighs, and under part of the wings, in manner of a tiger. This was a male. It seems like one figured by *Frifch*, t. 76.

Inhabits *Courland*, whereabouts it breeds; and is a species equally fierce, agile, and beautiful; it approaches farm houses, and is a dreadful enemy to the grouse tribe, and hares, on which it feeds.

PLACE.

Der Rothlichweiße Falke, *Allg. Ueb. d. Vog. i. Zufaß. S. 676. 120. — Befsk. Vog. Kurl. S. 10. 12. a. und 13. b.*

7.
COURLAND
F.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is somewhat smaller than the last: cere, irides, and legs yellow: general colour of the plumage reddish smutty white: but the back, wings and tail, are dull brown; and the ends of the wings paler: the head, neck and breast, are marked with longish dull brown spots: the feathers which hang over the thighs rusty brown, for the ends of each feather having an oval spot of that colour, and being confusedly mixed together, give that appearance: the tail crossed with four paler bands: this is the female: the male agrees nearly in colouring, but is one-fourth smaller in size.

Inhabits *Courland*.

PLACE.

D 2

Falco

8.
GLAUCOUS
F.

Falco Glaucopsis, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 26. N° 25.—*Merrem. Ic. Av.* ii. p. 25. t. 7.
Aigle de Gottingue, *Daud. Orn.* ii. p. 59. xxix.

DESCRIPTION.

THE length of this species is twenty-one inches and a quarter: the bill is glaucous: inside of the mouth and tongue rose colour: irides yellowish; cere the same: the general colour of the plumage is brown, but the head and nape are of a yellowish white, streaked with brown, and the forehead marked with crescents of brown; and the breast wholly of that colour: the thighs are short, covered with downy feathers, and the shins half cloathed with yellowish feathers: the quills are black: the tail reddish brown above, dirty white beneath, crossed with six black bands.

PLACE.

Inhabits the mountain *Dranßberg*, near *Göttingen*, in *Germany*.

9.
DESTRUCTIVE
E.
DESCRIPTION.

Aigle Destructeur, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 60. xxxii.
Grand Aigle de la Guiane, *Mauvois Encyc. Meth.*

THIS is a large species, being in length three feet two inches: the bill is pretty much curved, but chiefly so at the end, and of a horn colour: the top and sides of the head are dusky grey; the feathers of the hind head are grey, very long, and of different lengths, forming a crest; the tip of the longest grey: neck grey: the body is black, banded above with greyish: the shoulders grey and black mixed: breast and belly greyish white: quills black, reaching two thirds on the tail, which is also black mixed with grey on the upper part, but nearly white on the under, with a dusky bar at the tip: the shins are covered with white feathers transversely banded with black: toes naked yellow.

The male is smaller, and of more lively colours.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Guiana*, and is a powerful species, said to prey on the sloth, and other quadrupeds, as well as pheasants.

Le Blanchard, *Lewaill. Oif.* i. pl. iii.

Aigle Blanchard, *Daud. Orn.* ii. p. 45. xi.

10.
NOISY
E.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is about one-third as big as the *Martial Eagle*, being smaller in size than most eagles, and more elongated: the plumage is white, soft, and spotted with black brown: the tail barred with black; but the female is more mixed with brownish yellow, especially on the wing coverts: the male has the feathers on the hind head elongated into a crest, in which the female is not deficient, though considerably smaller; but in bulk, she exceeds the male by one-third: the irides and legs are yellow: the bill is pale; the claws black: the tail is rather long, and the wings reach about one half way thereon.

MANNERS.

It flies well, and its chief prey is wood pigeon, from which it first tears the feathers; it frequents forests, and prefers the largest trees: it likewise feeds on a small species of antelope, called by the *Hottentots* *Nometjes*. Its cry consists of several sharp sounds, quickly repeated, somewhat similar to *Cri-qui-qui-qui-qui*, and when perched on a tree, will spend whole hours in repeating this, though in a tone of voice seemingly weak in proportion to the size of the bird: it builds on high trees: the female lays two white eggs, about as big as those of a turkey, but more round: the male and female sit by turns. It has only been found in the country of the *Hottiquas*.

PLACE.

Le Bateleur, *Lewaill. Oif.* i. p. 31. pl. 7 and 8.

Aigle ecaudé, *Daud. Orn.* ii. p. 54. xxii.

11.
SHORT-
TAILED
F.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is the middle size between the *Sea Eagle* and *Osprey*: the head, neck, and all beneath, are of a deep black: back and tail deep rufous: scapulars dusky, varying with the light to blue grey; lesser wing coverts pale Isabella colour: quills black within, edged outwardly

outwardly with silvery grey: the bill and legs are dusky; base of the bill yellowish, cere large: the tail in this bird is characteristically short, and half hidden by its coverts; irides deep brown: while young, the general colour is brown, palest on the head and neck, with the edges of all the feathers light coloured: the female is one-fourth bigger than the male. It builds in trees, lays three or four white eggs: The young are so unlike the old one, that were it not for the short tail, they might be mistaken for a different species, and are more like the female in every stage: the male is not complete in its plumage till the third year's moult.

MANNERS.

PLACE.

These feed on all sorts of carrion, yet will attack young antelopes, also lurk about inhabited places, for the sake of attacking any sick sheep. It is most common about *Queer Boom*, near *Lagoa Bay*; very common in all the country of *Hottiquas* and *Natal*, quite to *Caffraria*. The male and female always seen in company; rarely in troops, except many pairs are invited to the same repast. The name given this bird by Mr. *Levaillant*, arose from its flapping the wings in a singular manner while in the air, so as to be heard at a great distance, and this repeated from one to the other as if at play, or rather as if to amuse the spectators below, as buffoons do on a stage. It is known to the inhabitants by the name of *Berg-baan* (mountain cock) but perhaps not sufficiently distinguishable, as they call so all birds of prey, particularly eagles.

12.
BACHA
F.
DESCRIPTION.

Le Bacha, *Levaillant*, *Ois.* i. p. 68. pl. 15.—*Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 43. ix.

THIS in size and resemblance is not unlike our common *Buzzard*, but rather more elongated: the general colour dirty brown, the wings and tail deepest: the bill is lead colour; cere yellow: the crown of the head black, and the feathers at the back part of it elongated into a crest, of which the feathers are half black half white, the ends

ends being black, and at times is spread out horizontally like a tail: at the bend of the wing, and beneath it on the sides, the feathers are marked with roundish white spots: the tail is dusky, crossed in the middle with a broad rufous white band; the very tip almost white: the legs are oker yellow; claws black. The female as usual is larger than the male.

It frequents only the barren and sultry parts of the country of the *Grand Namaquas*, and from thence to the tropic of *Capricorn*; it preys chiefly on the *Klipdas*, or *Cape Cavy**, though it is obliged at times to take up with lizards, &c. It is observed to watch the Cavy for three hours together, with the head between the shoulders, in an immoveable posture, and the moment it observes the animal issue from its retreat, springs suddenly upon it, and devours it with great apparent ferocity. It however sometimes misses of its prey, in which case it utters a kind of lamentation, somewhat similar to the words *boui-bi-bi*, thrice repeated, and immediately afterwards changes its place, in order to watch as before; this seems absolutely necessary, for the plaintive cry of this bird, added to its fruitless attempt to seize on its prey, does not fail to alarm and frighten all the covies into their lurking places, not to appear again for some hours.

It is a solitary bird, except in the breeding season, and then only seen in pairs; this is about the month of *December*, and after rearing two or three young ones, they again return to a solitary life: the nest is among the rocks, composed of a bed of moss and leaves, ill put together: it is a very shy and fierce species.

Falco maritimus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 20. 35.—*Lichtenb. Mag. für das neueste auf der Phys.* iv. 2. 6.

THE short account we can obtain of this bird, informs us, that it is four feet two inches in breadth, and seventeen inches

* *Hyrax Capensis*. *Cavia Capensis* *Lin.*

PLACE.

13.
MARITIME
F.

DESCRIPTION.

in

F A L C O N.

in length; that the bill is yellow, as well as the cere: the body and end of the tail white: legs of a reddish and whitish colour mixed.

PLACE.

Inhabits the sea coast of *Java*, feeding on carcases and fish.

14.
BOOTED
F.

F. pennatus, *Ind. Orn.* p. 19. 34.

La Buse Gantée, *Levaill. Ois.* i. p. 79. pl. 18.—*Daud. Orn.* ii. p. 163. cxxxv.

Booted Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 75. Var.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS seems to vary very little from our *Booted Falcon*, met with in the territory about the *Cape of Good Hope*, particularly inhabiting the forests of the *Hottiquas*. This variety seems to have a less mixture of white in the plumage: it frequents the woody parts, distant from habitations, and lives singly; is a bold bird, more so than some others; is quick in flight, and often seizes partridges. Mr. *Levaillant* likens it to a species he has seen in *Lorraine*, in *France*, which is very probable, as we also have the bird in some of the counties of *England*.

15.
SCLAVONIAN
F.

F. Sclavonicus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 26. 54.—*It. Pofegan.* p. 29.

Bufard Esclayon, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 166. cxxxviii.

DESCRIPTION:

INHABITS *Sclavonia*, and is of the size of a fowl: the bill is blue black; cere and legs yellow: plumage testaceous, marked with black spots: head and neck most inclined to white: legs woolly, quite as far as the toes, of a dull yellow colour, spotted with dusky: the rump and vent are whitish, marked with scattered spots of brown and dull yellow: the tail white from the base to the middle, towards the end brown; in some crossed with five dusky bands. I suspect that this may possibly prove a variety of our *Booted Falcon*.

16.
MARGINED
F.
DESCRIPTION.

F. Marginatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 26 [55].—*It. per Pofegan.* p. 28.

THIS inhabits *Sclavonia*, and is of the size of the last: the cere is blue; the legs yellow: the plumage mixed brown and ferruginous above, and ferruginous with oval brown spots beneath: tail feathers

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25

feathers marked on both sides of the shaft with dusky and white bands: quills brown, crossed with dull bands: the tip ferruginous white.

Le Tachard, *Levaill. Oif.* i. p. 82. pl. 19.

Buse Tacharde, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 104. cxxxvi.

17.
TACHARD
F.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is the least of the buzzard kind, as far as relates to bulk of body, but has a longer tail in proportion: bill dusky; cere brown: irides deep reddish brown: the head is greyish brown, with here and there some irregular whitish streaks: the under parts are greyish yellow, with a mixture of brown blotches: the upper parts of the plumage are deep brown, with the edge of each feather paler: the tail is deep brown, banded with black, beneath greyish white, with obscure bands; the feathers of it equal in length: the feathers of the thighs reach below the knees, but not at all to the toes, as in the *Booted Falcon*: the legs are mottled, brown; toes dull ferruginous.

This was shot on the banks of the river of *Lions*, in the *Giraffe* country, in *Africa*, among the *Kaminiquas*, who did not know the bird, and as Mr. *Levaillant* never saw another, he supposes it to be a rare species.

PLACE.

F. cirrhatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 36. Var. A.

Le Faucon huppé, *Lewaill. Oif.* i. p. 121. 28.

Faucon huppé, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 118. xci.

18.
CRESTED
INDIAN
F.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS, were it not for size, seems to be coloured most like the *Peregrine Falcon*; but the male is no bigger than a common pigeon, and the female one-fourth larger: the general colour of the plumage is slate colour, or greyish blue: the top of the head furnished with long feathers, which are considerably darker, inclining to brown, also the hind part of the neck, and a long patch of the

SUPP. II.

E

same

same over each jaw, as in the *Peregrine*: the under parts from the chin, and rest of the sides of the neck, are dirty white, but the belly and thighs are marked with transverse black streaks: the quills are dusky brown, and reach beyond the tail, which is crossed with seven or eight streaks of the same; the extreme points of the feathers white: the bill is pale, with the tip dusky; the under mandible is not only singularly notched, but is as it were cut off square at the end: the legs are yellow.

This species inhabits the lakes and borders of the sea, and rivers, which abound in fish, on which it feeds, as well as crabs and shell fish, which it easily breaks to pieces in the bill: it is seen too to fly after gulls, terns, and even the albatros's, all of which give way to him; and it is probable that the true reason is to oblige those birds to resign up the prey they have taken. This bird makes the nest on the rocks, when it frequents the neighbourhood of the sea, otherwise on the trees near the rivers: lays four rufous white eggs. The male and female sit in turns, and the young brood often remains with the parents till they have occasion to breed in their turn.

Mr. *Levaillant* supposes this to have some relation to the *Tanas* of the *Senegal* negroes, according to *Adanson*; but it is much smaller, besides, the singularity of the under mandible being cut off square, is not noticed by him, and which could not surely have escaped his observation had he seen it, therefore probably is not precisely the same; nor can it be the *Tanas* of *Buffon**, as it neither corresponds in colour nor crest, only in manners, as being fond of fish, which is not uncommon to many other species.

* Pl. Enl. 476.

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Le Chicquera, Levaill. Oif. i. p. 123. pl. 30.
Faucon Chicquera, Daudin. Orn. ii. p. 121. xciii.

19.
CHICQUERA
 F.
 DESCRIPTION.

THIS is probably a further variety of the last, as it corresponds as to the general distribution of colour, though it has not the least appearance of a crest: the bill, however, in singularity, exactly corresponds with it as to formation, and nearly so in colour; the upper mandible has a double notch, and the under truncated before: the top of the head and hind part of the neck are rufous, and a tinge of the same appear about the base of the bill, and bend of the wing; but the upper parts of the body and wings in general are blue grey, mottled with darker spots: the tail much the same as to colour, and crossed near the end with a broad band of dusky black: the tips of all the feathers very pale, nearly white: legs and irides yellow: the under parts in general are white, but the breast, belly, thighs, and vent, are crossed with small dusky streaks: the quills when closed reach two-thirds on the tail, the end of which is rounded.

This Mr. *Levaillant* supposes has not been figured before. He bought it in a collection from *Bengal*, where it is said to be called *Chicquera*.

PLACE.

F. Gyrfalco, Ind. Orn. i. p. 32. 68.
Iceland Falcon, Gen. Syn. i. p. 71. 51. B. desc. 2.

20.
ICELAND
 F.

ABOUT *Casan*, are caught the best and largest falcons in the world, which are purchased by the *Turks* and *Persians*. The *Tartars* also fly them at antelopes and hares*.

F. incertus, Ind. Orn. i. p. 32. 70.—Mus. Carlf. ii. tab. 26.

VAR. A.

THIS is probably a variety of the *Gyrfalco*, and is found in *Sweden*, where it is not very common: the bill is black: irides

DESCRIPTION.

* See *Bell's Trav. i. p. 18.—Arab. Zool. 2. p. 216. & seq.*

E 2

yellow

yellow: legs saffron colour: the head, back, and wing coverts cinereous brown, each feather ferruginous on the outer margin: the chin, throat, and breast ferruginous; the shafts of the feathers black: tail cinereous, with a dusky tip; near the base three bands of brown.

21.
NOTCHED
F.

F. bidentatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 38. 90.
Notched Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 34. 110.

DESCRIPTION.

IN a specimen which lately passed under my observation, the pale bars of the tail are narrow; the tail rounded in shape: under wing coverts plain white: the wings reach more than two-thirds on the tail: the first quill feather shorter by an inch and a half than the second, but the third is the longest of all.

22.
SWALLOW-
TAILED
F.

F. furcatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 22. 41.
Milan de la Caroline, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 152. cxxiii.
Forked-tailed Hawk or Kite, *Bartram. Trav.* p. 286.
Swallow-tailed Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 60. 42.—*Nat. Misc.* vol. vi. pl. 204.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS species comes into *Georgia* in summer, feeds on snakes, the larvæ of wasps, and other insects; is much on the wing, and tears off the nests of wasps, which are found hanging on the branches of trees, as it flies; it stays during the breeding time, departing in autumn. I observe in a drawing sent to me from *Georgia*, that the cere is blue; irides reddish orange: it varies in having the under parts of the body inclining to dirty yellow, and the white on the wing less conspicuous, or wholly wanting.

23.
BLACK-
WINGED
F.

Le Blac, *L'ouvill. Ois.* i. p. 147. pl. 36 and 37.
Milan Blac, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 152. cxxiv.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the female *Kestrel*: top of the head, back of the neck, body, wings, and tail, more or less pale ash colour: wing feathers fringed round the ends with white: the tail has a slight tinge of rufous, is
a trifle

a trifle forked in shape, and the feathers fringed at the ends with white; the under part of it white: sides of the head, and all beneath white: the feathers of the thighs are silky and delicate, and reach almost to the toes: the eye is situated in a bed of blackish, which continues betwixt it and the nostrils: irides orange: bill black: legs short and yellow: the wing coverts are wholly black; but the quills are the same colour with the back.

The *female* chiefly differs in being bigger, and the colour of the plumage less distinct. The young birds have such parts as are white in the adult inclined to rufous, especially on the back feathers, with a large portion of rufous in the middle of the breast, and the top of the head.

These birds build between the forks of trees, lining the nest with moss and feathers, and lay four or five white eggs.

This species is found throughout all the *African* coast, from *Duyven-Hoek* to *Caffraria*, and in the interior in *Camdeboo*, and the borders of *Swarte-Kop* and *Sondag*; is always perched on high bushes, where it may be seen afar off by its pure white under side. Its cry is piercing, and it repeats it often, especially in flying. It seems to feed principally on insects, such as grasshoppers and mantes; but Mr. *Levaillant* has not seen it kill small birds, however, it attacks crows, kites, and shrikes, and drives them from its haunts. It is a wild bird, and difficult to be shot. It is observed to smell of musk, which its skin retains, even after prepared for the cabinet. It is said also to have been killed in *Barbary*, as also in *India*.

Mr. *Levaillant* thinks this has some affinity with the *Swallow-tailed Falcon*, which makes its chief food insects.

MANNERS.

PLACE,

F. Milvus,

24.
KITE,

F. Milvus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 20.
Kite, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 61. 43.—*Id. Sup.* p. 17.

THIS is said to be most frequent in the temperate and well inhabited parts of *Russia*, more scarce in *Siberia*, but does not venture far to the north; about *Lake Baikal* not uncommon, but none beyond the *Lena*. This bird frequents sheep downs in the breeding season, especially those which are skirted with wood, but in winter delights in the neighbourhood of towns watered by rivers, where it has been observed to sweep off dexterously any offal floating on the surface: will lay as far as four eggs, some of which are of a pure white, and others much speckled. This bird, as well as other birds of prey, drives away the young as soon as they are able to shift for themselves. It has been observed to me, that a *female* kite will weigh two pounds and ten ounces, and the egg two ounces and a half, so that seventeen eggs would but just exceed the weight of the bird; but the raven is so disproportionate as to require forty-eight to answer the same purpose*.

25.
PARASITE
F.

Le Parasite, *Levaill. Oif.* i. p. 88. pl. 23.
Milan Parasite, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 150. cxxii.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS by many may be esteemed only a variety of our *Kite*, but Mr. *Levaillant* assures us, that it differs materially in having the tail less forked, and in being of smaller size: the bill yellow instead of black, which the common kite has, and the cere blueish instead of yellow; however the legs in both are yellow: irides brown hazel: the general colour is that of tanned leather: the middle of each feather darkish; the under parts more inclined to cinnamon colour:

* *Col. Montagu.*

checks

cheeks and throat whitish : most of the feathers have a blackish line down the shaft : tail brown, banded with deeper brown.

This is common throughout *Africa*, especially in *Caffraria* and *Grand Namaquas* ; called at the *Cape Kuykendief*, which also is the name the *Dutch* give the common *Kite*. It builds both in trees and rocks, lays four eggs, spotted with rufous : the young have the end of the tail nearly even, which also takes place with the *European* species, and Mr. *Levaillant* supposes the *Black Kite* * to be no other than a young bird. This is a very bold species.

Le Buzon, *Levaill. Ois.* i. p. 86. pl. 21.

Busard Bufon, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 168. cxlii.

PLACE.

26.
HOBBY
BUZZARD.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Hobby* : the bill is horn colour, covered at the base with a deep yellow cere : the legs are also yellow : the head and neck are dusky to appearance ; but the bases of the feathers are white : the upper parts of the body and wings are rufous and black, irregularly mixed : the greater quills dusky ; the secondaries the same, outwardly rufous : the tail is even at the end, black, having a narrow band of white about the middle of it, which according to the figure, seems composed of white spots ; the very tip also white : all the under parts are pale rufous, crossed with dark markings : thighs the same, but not feathered beyond the knees : this differs from the *Buzzard*, in not having the quills reach beyond one-third of the tail, whereas in the *Buzzard* the wings and tail are equal : the bill is by much more broad and short than in that bird.

Inhabits *Cayenne*, and seems in many things greatly allied to my *Spotted-tailed Hobby* †.

PLACE.

* Pl. Enl. 472.

† Gen. Syn. i. p. 106.

Le.

27.
BUZZARET.

Le Buferay, *Levaill. Oif.* i. p. 84. pl. 20.
 Bufard Buferai, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 168. cxli.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Marsh Buzzard*: the bill black; cere lead colour: the head and neck rufous white, mixed with brown, the last deepest on the back part of the neck: the back and wings are rufous brown, or chefnut, more or less spotted or streaked across with dusky black: the tail barred with the same, but the base of it inclines to rufous yellow, towards the end dusky; the wings when closed reach to the end of it: the belly and thighs are light rufous, marked with transverse bands of black brown: quills black.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Cayenne*, and is supposed to be the same bird which *M. Mauduit* mentions in the *Encyclopedie Methodique*, by the name of *Bufard Roux de Cayenne*.

28.
PONDICHERRY
E.

F. ponticerianus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 23. 46.
Oiseau Brame, *Ess. Philos.* p. 55.
Aigle de Pondichéry, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 55. xxiii.
Pondicherry Eagle, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 41.

PLACE.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is not unfrequent on the coast of *Malabar* and *Coromandel*, where it is called *Tcbil* and *Kuerouden*, but not of so generous a nature as to be trained for falconry. The figure of the *Garroora*, is a bird, which is frequently found in the temples of the God *Vishnou*, immediately in front of his image, and sometimes sitting on a serpent with several heads: this is a large brown kite, with a white head; the *Brachmans* at some of the temples of *Vishnou*, accustom birds of this species to come at stated times to be fed, and call them to their meals by striking a brass plate*.

A bird seemingly of this last kind is found in *New Holland*, in

* *Sketches of the Hindoos*, 8vo. 1790.

which

which the head, neck, and belly are pure white, without any streaks: the rest of the body of a dull rust colour. It is called *Girrenera*: part of its food consists of eggs, as the stomach of one was found full of egg shells.

Le Vocifer, *Lewaill. Oif.* i. p. 17. pl. 4.

Aigle Vocifer, *Dandin. Orn.* ii. p. 65. xxxv.

— Nonette, *Gaby, Voy. in Nigritie.*

29.
PISCIVOROUS
E.

THIS bird is the size and make of the *Osprey*, and greatly resembles it in manners: extends from wing to wing eight feet: the bill is lead colour: the legs yellow: irides red brown: the head, neck, breast, and scapulars, are pure white edged with brown; on the breast a few black brown spots: the tail of a pure white: the rest of the plumage is rusty brown, streaked with dingy black; the lesser wing coverts more inclining to rust colour: quills black, crossed on the outer webs with fine rufous and black lines: lower part of the back and rump, mixed black and dirty white: between the bill and eye, a yellow skin barely covered with hairs: the lower part of the belly and thighs deep rufous, feathered only to the knees: the wings when closed reach to the end of the tail. The female is more dull in colour.

DESCRIPTION.

This species inhabits the more inward parts of the *Cape of Good Hope*, about sixty or eighty leagues up the country; most common about *Lagoa Bay*. The colonists at the *Cape*, call it *Groote Vij-vanger*, or *Witte Vij-vanger*, as it feeds on fish, descending upon them into the water after the manner of the *Osprey*, retiring to a rock to eat it; supposed also now and then to feed on young antelopes, as the bones of one have been found in the nest; also on the great lizard, common in the *African* rivers. The male and female are rarely seen apart; they build on the tops of trees, or on the rocks, and lay two

PLACE.

SUPP. II.

F

or

or three white eggs, bigger than those of a turkey. By some it is called the *Crying Eagle*, as it flies high, and frequently utters loud cries, and may be heard far off; is very watchful, and difficult to shoot, and it has been known that to obtain one, a sportsman has been obliged to remain concealed for three days under a turf covering, before he could obtain a shot. It seems to be a variety of the *Pondicherry Eagle*.

30.
BLAGRE
E.

Le Blagre, *Levaill. Oif.* i. p. 23. pl. 5.
Aigle Blagre, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 70. xxxvii.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE and habit of our *Osprey*: the head, neck, and parts beneath, are glossy white, but the top of the head, and hind part of the neck incline to brown: lesser wing coverts and tail pale grey brown, and the end of the last white: the great quills are dusky black; secondaries are outwardly like the rest of the wing: the feathers for the most part very rigid: bill brownish: iris deep brown: legs yellow; claws black.

PLACE.

This species is found in the dry internal parts of the *Cape of Good Hope*, but only on the borders of rivers, where it frequents for the sake of the fish, which it takes in manner of the *Osprey*, by plunging in after them; its sight seems very piercing, as it will frequently descend at once, from a height in the air where it is scarcely visible, into the water after its prey.

31.
AMERICAN
B.

F. borealis, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 25. 50.

Falco aquilinus, cauda ferruginea, Great Eagle Hawk.—*Bartram Trav.* p. 286.

American Buzzard, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 50.

DESCRIPTION.

THE iris of this bird is brownish yellow: cere and legs yellow: thighs of a sulphur colour. It is called in *Georgia*, the great *Red-tailed Hawk*; is said not to be very common; is much on the wing, and very shy, therefore very difficult to be shot.

F. apivorus,

F. apivorus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 25. 52.

Honey-Buzzard, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 52.—*Id. Sup.* p. 14.

32.
HONEY
B.

THIS is found in open countries, in *Russia* and *Siberia*, where woods are near, and plenty of small *Lizards*, which are commonly met with in its gizzard on dissection; not only so, but likewise *Caterpillars*, both smooth and hairy: builds a large shallow nest of twigs, lined with dead leaves, upon a tall slender beech, as observed by Mr. *White* *. The egg was smaller than that of the *Common Buzzard*, less round, dotted at each end with small red spots, and surrounded in the middle with a broad bloody zone.

Le Grenouillard, *Lewall. Oif.* i. p. 95. pl. 23.

Busard Grenouillard, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 170. cxliv.

33.
RANIVOROUS
F.

DESCRIPTION.

AT first sight it seems most like the *Moor Buzzard*, being much of the same size and stature, but differs in colour, for the upper part of the body is pale umber colour: the cheeks and throat are covered with whitish tender feathers, each marked with a longitudinal brown band: the under part of the body light brown, slightly mixed with white on the breast and lower belly: on the upper part of the breast, and lesser wing coverts, a few white spots: thighs and under tail coverts rust colour: wings brown; tail the same, even at the end, but crossed with bars of deeper brown; the wings when closed reach two-thirds on the tail: irides grey brown: legs slender, yellow.

Inhabits chiefly the marshy parts of the *Cape of Good Hope*, where it preys on frogs, whence the name of *Kikvors-vanger*, or frog-catcher, but it also preys on young water-fowl.

PLACE.

It makes the nest among the reeds, with stalks and leaves of aquatic plants, and lays three or four eggs, which are quite white.

* *Hist. Selb.* p. 107.

In the same places have been met with, another, which appeared still more like the *Moor Buzzard*; as well as a third, quite black, with the rump entirely white.

^{34.}
RUSTY
F.

Falco rubiginosus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 27. 6.

DESCRIPTION.

THE bill is black: legs yellow: the head wholly of a whitish yellow; cheeks rusty: body above brown, beneath yellowish white, with an irregular rusty-coloured spot on the breast: quills brown, with the outer edges hoary, within brown, with several white bands: tail brown, crossed with four testaceous bands.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Sclavonia*.

^{35.}
TESTACEOUS
F.

Falcon testacé, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 125. ci.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a *Goshawk*: length twenty-one inches: bill blueish: cere, irides, and legs yellow: the head, and all the upper parts of the bird, are testaceous brown: the shafts of the feathers blackish: throat and fore part of the neck nearly white, inclining to testaceous on the breast; from thence to the vent reddish brown: the vent itself white: quills dusky, spotted on the inner webs with white: tail brown above, and pale beneath, where it is crossed with five indistinct dusky bands.

PLACE.

Inhabits the island of *Java*: it was first observed perched on a rock, seizing on such small birds as passed by within reach of him, and was by chance killed by a stone thrown at him.

^{36.}
JAVAN
F.

DESCRIPTION.

F. javanicus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 27. 58.—*Lichtenberg. Magaz.* iv. 2. 8.

THE cere is black, but the middle of it is yellow: the head, neck, and breast chestnut: the back brown: legs yellow. Inhabits *Java*, and is found chiefly on the sea coasts, feeding on *fish*.

The

F A L C O N.

37

The slight account which we are enabled to give of this bird, will not enable us to say whether it is the same with the preceding species.

F. Palumbarius, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 29. 65.

Autour commun, *Laud. Orn.* ii. p. 71. 39.

Goshawk, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 58.—*Id. Sup.* p. 16.

37.
GOSHAWK.

BREEDS in *Scotland*: the young one is very different from the adult, and it is not at all clear that the *Falcon Gentil* of *Br. Zool.* N° 50, is not the *Goshawk* in its first feathers. In *Germany*, it is not an uncommon species in the forests, where it is stationary, preying on various kinds of large and small game; among others geese, hence perhaps has arisen the name of *Goose Hawk* or *Goshawk*: said to be found in numbers on the *Azores* islands, and by some supposed to have given a name thereto, as *azor* in the *Spanish* tongue signifies a *Goshawk*. The *American* species weighs three pounds and a quarter, and measures twenty-one inches in length.

Var. A. Der Weiße Stockfalke, *Allg. U. d. Vog. Zusage.* S. 662.—*Discover. Russ.* 3. p. 303.

Falco Lathamii, Autour blanc, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 73. 39. Var. C.

VAR. B.

A Large white variety, mottled with brown and yellow, is sometimes found about the *Uralian* mountains, and the east part of *Siberia*; and both in *Germany* as well as *Kamtschatka* individuals are found of a pure white, without mixture; one of these, with a grey tinge on the back, was shot in *Thuringia*, in the autumn.

DESCRIPTION.

L'autour huppé, *Levaill. Ois.* i. p. 114. pl. 26.—*Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 77. xlv.

Aigle moyen de la Guiane, *Encycl. Meth.* (*Mauduit.*)

38.
CRESTED
GOSHAWK.

THIS and the *Common Goshawk*, according to *M. Levaillant*, are the only two Goshawks known: the present one is one third bigger than our *European* species; and independant of the difference of

DESCRIPTION.

of colours, has a tuft of long black and white feathers springing from the hind head: the crown is black: hind part of the neck deep rufous: the upper part of the body and wings are brown, but deepest on the wing coverts: chin and throat white: the rest of the under parts dirty rufous white, with irregular black spots, and a line of black on each side of the neck, between the rufous and white: thighs barred or chequered with black and white, and feathered almost to the toes: the bill is pale blue, with a yellow cere: legs dull yellow: tail banded brown and black.

PLACE.

This inhabits *Cayenne*.

39.
MAUDUIT
F.

Autour de Mauduit. *Daud. Orn. ii. p. 73. xl.*
Grand autour de Cayenne, *Mauduit, Enc. Meth.*

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is two feet in length: the bill and cere black: the eyelids, and skin between the bill and eye covered with hairs: nape ash colour: the feathers with black shafts, and streaked with white: cheeks white; from behind the eye to the hind head a black streak: the hind head furnished with a long crest: the upper part of the body black brown: middle of the wing barred with cinereous grey: belly white, barred with rufous brown: shins covered with feathers, rufous and white, in rings: tail long, banded alternately with four bands of black and grey: the wings when closed reaching about half way thereon: toes yellow.

The *female* is bigger, and wants the crest, and the colours in general more dilute.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Cayenne*.

40.
GUIANA
GOSHAWK.

Autour de la Guiane, *Daudin. Orn. ii. p. 78. xlv.*
Petit Aigle de la Guiane, *Mauduit, Enc. Meth.*

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is twenty-two inches in length, and the plumage in general entirely white, except the quills and the tail: the feathers of both of which are banded chequerwise with grey and black, so that the colours

colours on each side the shaft oppose each other: the hind head is crested; one of the feathers, which is much longer than the rest, is marked with a spot of black near the end: the wing when closed reaches two thirds on the tail.

This inhabits *Guiana*.

Epervier à ventre roux, Daud. Orn. ii. p. 86. liv.—*Mauduit, Encycl. Meth.* 687. col. 1.

SIZE of the common *Sparrowhawk*, and has a bill as in that bird: the head is cinereous brown, paler at the nape: throat whitish in the middle, banded on each side with rufous: the upper parts of the body deep brown, the under rufous: the vent feathers inclining to white: legs yellow; claws black.

Inhabits *Cayenne*.

Falco hyemalis, Ind. Orn. i. p. 35. 78. Var.

Faucon à croupion blanc, Daudin. Orn. ii. p. 110. 78.

Northern Falcon, Gen. Syn. i. p. 79. Var.

THIS is sixteen inches in length: bill brown; cere greenish; irides yellow: head ash colour, each feather brownish in the middle, and ferruginous on the sides, most inclining to the last at the hind head: cheeks pale ash colour: orbits and chin whitish: neck ash colour, inclining to brown behind, and to ferruginous on the fore part: back cinereous brown: rump white: breast ferruginous, more or less mixed with whitish: belly and thighs white, marked with ferruginous, each feather having two or three heart-shaped spots upon it: tail brown above, beneath pale, with dull dusky bars: legs yellow.

This was killed in *Carolina*, by Mr. C. Bosc; it seems clearly a Var. of my *Northern Falcon*.

F. melanoleucus,

PLACE.

41.
RUFIOUS
BELLIED
F.
DESCRIPTION

PLACE.

42.
NORTHERN
F.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

43.
BLACK and
WHITEINDIAN
F.

F. melanoleucus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 36. 85. Var.

Le Tchong, *Levaill. Oif.* i. p. 133. pl. 32.

Epervier pie, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 85. 51.

Black and White Indian Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 81.—*Id. Sup.* p. 20.—Young bird.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS seems greatly allied to the *Hen-barrier*, for in size it corresponds as well as shape: the bill is black: the head, neck, back, and wings are mostly of a deep brown; but the back part of the head inclines to black, with a mixture of white at the back part of the neck, and wing coverts: the greater quills are dusky, the secondaries partly dusky white: all the under parts from the breast, the belly, thighs, vent, rump, and tail are white; but the tail, which is nearly even at the end, inclines a little to rufous grey, and the two middle feathers of it have a sort of brown crescent on the tips: the legs are long and yellow: this appears to be a bird not come to its adult plumage, on account of the mixture of white among the feathers.

PLACE.

This specimen came from *Bengal*, where it is known by the name of *Tchong*; is thought also to be a native of the *Cape of Good Hope*, as Mr. *Levaillant* saw a bird of this kind pass over his head, in which the head and neck were black, and rump and under parts were white: this was probably our *Black and White Falcon* in its perfect plumage.

44.
CHANTING
F.

Le Faucon chanteur, *Levaill. Oif.* i. p. 117. N° 27.—*Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 116. lxxxviii.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS beautiful species is the size of the *Common Falcon*, and the plumage in general of a very pale lead or dove colour, but the top of the head and scapulars are much darker, inclining to brown; and

and the under parts from the breast are pearly grey, crossed with numerous blueish grey markings: the quills are black: the tail is greatly cuneiform, the outer feather being shorter by one-third than the middle ones; it is of a dusky colour, but the very tip of the feathers are white, and all but the two middle ones are crossed with white bands: the bill and claws are black; the legs and cere orange, and the iris deep red brown: the *female* is bigger than the *male* by one-third, but does not differ from that sex materially in colour, except in some parts, especially the cere and legs, being paler.

This bird imitates the *Hen-barrier* in colour, but independent of other points in which it differs, I do not find that it has any appearance of the ruff-like collar round the lower part of the head. It is found chiefly in *Caffraria*, and the neighbouring country, as *Karow* and *Camdeboo*. In breeding time, the male is remarkable for its song, which it makes every morning and evening; and like the *Nightingale*, not uncommonly even the night through; it sings in this loud tone for more than a minute, and after an interval begins anew; during its song, it is so regardless of itself that any one may approach; but in the intervals of quiet it is so wary as to take flight at the least suspicion; should the marksman shoot the male, the female will soon fall under his gun, as in the attachment to him, and calling every where with the most plaintive voice, it is so continually passing within gun shot, that it is no difficult matter to shoot it; but in case the female should be shot first, the male does not testify so much attachment, for retiring to the top of some distant tree not easily approached, it does not cease to sing, but becomes so wary as to fly intirely away from that neighbourhood on the least alarm. The female is said to make the nest between the forks of trees, or in bushy groves, and to lay four white round eggs: this species preys on partridges, hares, quails, moles, rats, &c. and for its size, seems a very destructive species.

PLACE.

MANNERS.

SUPP. II.

G

^{45.}
LONG-LEGGED
HEN-HARRIER.

L'acoli, *L'evaill. Ois.* i. p. 130. pl. 31.
Sous-buse acoli, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 176. cli.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS bird, in respect to size and colour, greatly resembles the *Hen-barrier*, but seems to stand higher on the legs: the under parts from the breast, crossed with fine dusky lines or stripes, somewhat in the manner of the *Chanting Falcon*, though not so numerous or delicate; one likewise at first sight might suppose it to be the same bird on a larger scale, did not the great disproportion of length of legs at once shew the difference: the tail is pale grey, and likewise pretty long, even at the end, and not graduated as in that species: quills dusky black: reach two-thirds on the tail: the bill is blueish; cere red, as is the skin round the eyes: irides and legs yellow.

PLACE.

This frequents the cultivated parts of the *Cape of Good Hope*, and not unfrequently the sandy deserts; many of them about places in which the last is never seen. In the interior it is only observed about the rivers *Swarte-kop* and *Sondag*; it is called *Witte-Valk* (White Falcon) and *Leeuwerk-Vange* (Lark Catcher.) The male and female are seen usually together; make their nest in the bushes; lay four dirty white eggs, oval in shape, whereas those of the *Chanting Falcon* are nearly round.

^{46.}
AXILLARY
F.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE and shape of the *Hen-barrier*, and not unlike it in colour, but differs essentially, as the wreathed feathers round the lower part of the head are not conspicuous: the bill is black: legs pale yellow; claws black: the plumage on the upper parts is pale cinereous blue; the under whitish: over the eye a long irregular narrow stripe of black; a large long patch of black also occupies the whole of the inner part of the wing when closed: the quills are black, and reach to the end of the tail, which is rather rounded in shape, and of a moderate length.

Inhabits

F A L C O N.

43

Inhabits *New Holland*, but is not very common. The specimen from which the above description was taken, was caught alive, and kept for two months, being fed with small birds, fish, &c.

PLACE.

F. Bohemicus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 43. 100.

Macuse-habicht *Misilauce*, *Jos. Mayer. Boehm. Abb.* vi. p. 313.

47.
BOHEMIAN
F.

THIS is more than a foot in length: the gape of the mouth, irides, and legs yellow: the upper parts of the plumage ash-coloured; beneath white: the orbits white: tail long: the legs somewhat short, furnished with feathers below the knees: five of the outer quills black on the outer margin.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the mountainous parts of *Bohemia*, feeding on mice: is chiefly observed of evenings. It has been supposed that this bird may prove only a variety, if not the same as the *Hen-hARRIER* *.

PLACE.

F. Tinnunculus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 41. 98.—*Spalowsk. Vog.* 3. t. 3. —*Bris. Orn.* i. p. 393. 27.

F. Nisus, *Sepp. Vog.* 3. pl. 117.—*Scop. An. Nat. Add.* p. 10.

Kestrel, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 94. 79.—*Id. Sup.* p. 25.

48.
KESTRIL.

I Think that this is the bird which in *India* is called *Chouee*. I have seen a bird, seemingly a *Kestrel*, among some *Chinese* drawings, which was called *Maw-iing*, which signifies Speckled Bird, or ravenous. The word *Maw*, means *Brachet* or *Broken*, as the face after the small-pox. In the same collection, I observed another called also *Mawing*, but this had the breast crossed with numerous bars like the *Sparrow-hawk*.

DESCRIPTION.

* *Dachstein*.

48.
KESTRIL.
VAR. C.
DESCRIPTION.

Epervier des alouettes, *Brif. Orn. i. p. 379. 22*

SOME few years since, I received the following bird, which was shot in *Surrey*: it was fourteen inches long: the bill pale, with a black tip: cere and legs yellow: the forehead over the nostrils white: head grey, streaked with black; under the eye a black mark like a whisker: back rufous brick-colour; at the tip of each feather a spot of black: rump pale ash: all the under parts of the body pale rufous white, streaked with black down the shafts: thighs the same, with here and there a spot of black: chin and vent nearly white: wing coverts crossed with black bars: quills dusky; within barred with reddish white: tail pale rufous ash-colour, barred on each side the shafts with black; those on the inner webs most complete, and all the feathers marked at the ends for an inch, with a bar of black, but the very tips quite pale. This I judge may prove merely the bird alluded to above, noticed by *Briffon*; and probably no other than a young male of the *Kestril*, in the first year's plumage.

48.
KESTRIL.
VAR. D.
DESCRIPTION.

Falco brunneus, der Braunrothe Falke, *Allg. U. d. Vog. I. i. Zusatz. S. 679. 127.*
—*Taf. 2. f. 1. Mannch.*—*f. 2. Junges.*

THIS in plumage seems not unlike the *Kestril*, but as big as the *Hooded Crow*, being fourteen inches long, and two feet broad: the bill is blue; the cere yellow: the ground colour of the plumage is a sort of rusty yellow, crossed with brown bars, as in the *Kestril*: the under parts paler, with perpendicular *striae*: tail crossed with lines of black, and deeply tipped with black at the end.

The young bird is not greatly different, but the cross streaks of blackish are edged with white on the upper parts, the under not unlike the first; but the end of the tail is tipped with black in a less degree.

This

F A L C O N.

45

This bird is said to inhabit *Thuringia* in the breeding season, and appears as a bird of passage, as it is not seen in winter; it makes the nest as late as *May*, whereas the rest of the birds of prey build theirs in *March* and *April*.

PLACE.

I much suspect that the above described are no other than the *Kestrel*, which is known to wear the female plumage for some length of time; and to say the truth, very many of the Falcon genus have so mixed an appearance in their plumage, partaking both of male and female, as to appear to the less informed naturalist as a distinct species.

Le Montagnard, *Levaill. Ois.* i. p. 144. pl. 35.

Cresserelle Montagnard, *Daud. Orn.* ii. p. 135. cix.

49.
RUFIOUS-
BACKED
KESTRIL.
DESCRIPTION.

AT first sight this bird has greatly the appearance of the male *Kestrel*; but on comparison with that bird, in respect to size and make, it will be found to differ in many particulars: it is a little bigger: the bill is black; cere and legs yellow: the head rufous, inclining to brown at the nape: the back rufous, marked with crescents of black: tail pale rufous, crossed with several brown bands: chin white: under parts of the body pale rufous, streaked with dusky spots down the middle of each feather; but the lower belly, vent, and thighs are the same, on a pale grey ground: quills black above, beneath barred with white; all the under wing coverts rufous white, with dusky spots: tail almost even at the end, or rather rounded, and the quills reach to about the middle of it. The *female*, as in other birds of prey, a little exceeds the male in size.

It is very common in various parts of the *Cape of Good Hope*, and its neighbourhood; called there *Rooye-Valk* (Red Falcon) or *Steen-Valk* (Stone Falcon); also seen in most parts of *Africa*, especially mountainous

PLACE.

mountainous and rocky situations; it resides in the same place the whole year: feeds on small quadrupeds, lizards, and insects; makes its nest among the sharp rocks, unsheltered, composed of dry twigs and grass carelessly put together; lays commonly six, seven, and even eight eggs, intirely of a deep rufous, like its own plumage; is a fierce and daring bird, setting up a noise like *cri-cri*, many times repeated, on the sight of any person, especially during the time of incubation, or when it has young ones.

50.
ORANGE-
LEGGED
HOBBY.

DESCRIPTION.

Falco Subbuteo, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 47. 114. Var.?

Falco rufipes, der rothfüßige Falke, *Allg. Useb. d. Vog.* ii. *Zusatz.* S. 677. 122.—

Besck. Vog. Kurl. S. 19. 27.—*Taf.* 3 *Et* 4.—*Pl. Entom.* 431.

M. BESEKE here mentions two hawks, about the size of a *Kestrel*, shot together late in the spring. The one supposed to be the male wholly black, but the great wing feathers and under parts of the body blackish lead colour: thighs, vent, and under tail coverts fine red brown: eyelids, the bare space round them, the feet and legs, of a brick red: bill half yellow, half blueish.

The one supposed to be the *female* had many things in common with the other, but was larger: head and neck plain whitish yellow, or fox colour: eyes placed in a patch of brown: throat as far as the breast whitish yellow, as are the thigh coverts, vent, and under the tail: the shoulders duller fox-coloured yellow, waved with black; upper part of the body pale brown, with dull ash-coloured and black waves: tail crossed with nine small black bands.

This seems to approach very nearly to a singular variety of the *Hobby*, figured in the *Pl. Enluminees*, if not the same bird.

Falco Subbuteo major, der Große Baumfalke, *Allg. Ueb. d. Vog. i. Zusage*. p. 660.
29. Taf. i.—*Id. Naturg. Deutsch.* ii. S. 315. 19.

51.
GREATER
HOBBY.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS bird somewhat resembles the *Hobby*, but is as large as a *Raven*; in length nearly eighteen inches, breadth three feet: the bill an inch and an half long, horn colour: cere and legs yellow: iris pale yellow: head and neck black brown; cheeks black: back and wing coverts blackish blue, crossed with obsolete dull brown, ash grey, and reddish grey bands: chin, fore part of the neck, and upper part of the breast dusky reddish white, banded with dull brown, appearing on the breast as oval marks: quills blackish, marked on the inner webs with eight or more pale grey oval spots; on the tail twelve alternate dull brown and ash grey bands.

The *female* almost one-third bigger than the *male*, and the colours not so well defined; she wants also the black on the cheeks, and the breast and neck are plain smutty white.

This species inhabits the pine forests of *Germany*, preying on grouse, hares, and small birds. It may by some be mistaken for a variety, but Mr. *Beechstein* assures us that it is a distinct species.

PLACE.

Le Gabar, *L'evail. Oif.* i. p. 136. pl. 33.
Epervier Gabar, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 87. lvi.

52.
RED-LEGGED
F.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is the size of the *Sparrow-hawk*, and the wings, as in that bird, do not reach much beyond the rump: the bird is however a trifle stouter than the *Sparrow-hawk*, and the tail rather shorter: the head, neck, and upper part of the body and wings are grey brown: upper and lower tail coverts white: quills dusky, banded beneath transversely, and the secondaries tipped with white: tail even, banded darker and lighter brown, beneath the same with black and white: all from the chin to the breast, the colour is blueish grey,

from thence to the vent, dusky white, crossed with light brown bands: the bill is black: cere and legs fine red: irides yellow. The *female* as usual one-third bigger than the *male*.

PLACE.

These are found only in the interior parts of the *Cape of Good Hope*, on the borders of the river *Swarte-kop* and *Sondag*, also about *Karow*, *Camdeboo*, and other parts; but not near the *Cape* itself: supposed to lay about four white eggs, as big as those of our *Sparrow-hawk*; it hatches in *September*.

53.
DWARF
F.

DESCRIPTION.

Le Minule, *Levaill. Ois. i. p. 140. N° 34.*

THIS is a small bird of prey, being even less than the *Merlin*; it has the same proportion as the *Sparrow-hawk*, but on a less scale: the bill is black: cere and legs yellow: irides yellow orange: all the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail are brown; the under parts white, with a few small brown spots on the throat; but the breast marked with larger, which increase in size as they approach downwards, becoming at last bars across the belly and thighs: the quills reach a small way beyond the base of the tail, which is even at the end, the greater ones banded with white on the inner webs; the secondaries much the same, with broader: under wing coverts rufous spotted with white: the tail feathers are brown, with obsolete darker bands, but the bands are whitish on the inner webs.

MANNERS.

This is a bold species, generally preying on smaller birds, but in defect of these on *Grasshoppers*, &c. drives the *Sbrike* totally away from their quarters, and even many birds of prey larger than themselves, even *Buzzards* and *Kites*: male and female most times together; build on trees, the nest of flexible twigs intermixed with moss and leaves without, and wool and feathers within, and lay five eggs, spotted with brown near the ends: the *female* almost twice the size

of

F A L C O N.

49

of the *male*; but the plumage nearly the same: was so bold as to take away a bird from the table where Mr. *Levaillant* sat preparing others.

Le Faucon à culotte noire, Levaill. Ois. i. p. 126. pl. 29.—Daudin. Orn. ii. p. 120. xcii.

54.
BLACK-
THIGHED
F.
DESCRIPTION.

THIS is somewhat bigger than a pigeon: the bill is singularly formed in respect to the under mandible, as in the *Crested Indian Falcon*, lead coloured, with a yellowish cere: the plumage on the upper parts of the body and wings is grey brown, with a darker streak down the middle of each feather: the throat is white: the rest of the under parts very pale rufous, with dashes of dark brown, principally down the shafts: the thighs are black: the quills and tail dark coloured; and the wings when closed reach two-thirds of the way thereon; the tail in shape rather rounded: the legs are yellow: irides hazel brown.

This species frequent the *Grand Namaquas*. *M. Levaillant* killed three in the action of feeding on a leveret, at the same time roused another somewhat larger, which was supposed to be a *female*. He was informed, that this bird is not uncommon on *Sneeuw-bergen* (snow mountain) where it is called *Klyne berg-baan* (little cock of the mountain) but by this name they call all the middle sized birds of prey, and the smaller ones by the name of *Valk* or Falcon.

PLACE.

Le Rounoir, Levaill. Ois. i. p. 73. pl. 16.
Buse Jakal, Daudin. Orn. ii. p. 161. cxxxiii.

55.
JACKAL
F.
DESCRIPTION.

THIS is the size of our *Buzzard*, but comparatively more bulky, and the tail shorter in proportion: the bill is dusky: cere and legs yellow: iris deep brown: the colour of the plumage is mostly dusky brown: from the chin is a mixture of white, which changes on the breast to rufous: the quills are dusky, banded with

SUPP. II.

H

paler

paler at the base, and the secondaries mixed outwardly with white; tail deep rufous, with a spot of black near the end of each feather; the two outer ones only banded with dusky: beneath all is rufous grey. The *female* differs, in being larger, and the red on the breast not so high coloured.

PLACE.

This species is mostly seen about habitations of the colonists of the *Cape of Good Hope*, where it is known by the name of *Jakals-Pogel* (Jackal Bird) on account of the cry imitating the voice of that quadruped; called also *Rotter-Vanger* (Rat-catcher); it is not shy, being seen every where following the lesser kinds of vermin, as rats, moles, and the like, and like the *Buzzard* in *Europe*, is esteemed an useful species; it is cowardly, inasmuch, that even the *Fiscal Shrike* will occasionally put it to flight.

It inhabits chiefly the thick groves which surround the houses, and in the thickest part of them makes the nest of twigs and moss, lined with feathers: lays three or four eggs, sometimes only two, which are generally hatched, as the nest is rarely destroyed, from idea the natives entertain of the utility of this species.

56.
DESERT
F.

DESCRIPTION.

Le Rougri, *Levaill. Ois. i. p. 77. pl. 17.*

Buse des deserts, *Daud. Orn. ii. p. 162. cxxxiv.*

THIS is smaller than the last, and less robust in proportion, but has a longer tail: the bill, cere, and legs are yellow: irides reddish: the reigning colour of the plumage is ferruginous or rufous, paler beneath, with the chin to the breast and vent very pale grey, nearly white; the quills are black; the rest of the under parts are rufous as above, but paler, and streaked sparingly with dusky: the tail is like the back above, but greyish beneath, marked with some transverse obsolete bands.

The *female* is a trifle bigger than the *male*, and is less distinct in the colours.

It

FALCON.

51

It is less frequent about the inhabited parts than the *Jackal Falcon*, being only seen in the dry and uncultivated spots. It lives however on the same kind of food: its cry not unlike the *European Buzzard*. The male and female are mostly seen together, and they make the nest in the same kind of places, and of nearly the same materials.

PLACE.

Falco Nifus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 44. 107. Var. D.
Sparrow-hawk, *Gen. Syn.* p. 99 85. Var. C.

57.
N. HOLLAND
SPARROW-
HAWK.
DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH eighteen inches; in appearance not unlike the *Sparrow-hawk*: bill pale blue: irides and legs yellow: the top of the head is ash colour; hind part of the neck rufous: back and wings dark ash colour, nearly black: breast and belly dirty white, crossed with numerous pale rufous bars: tail long, marked with several pale bars; wings short, reaching only to the base of it.

Inhabits *New Holland*.

PLACE.

Le Tachiro, *Lewall. Off.* i. p. 100. pl. 24.
Epervier Tachiro, *Baudin. Orn.* ii. p. 9. 58.

58.
SPECKLED
SPARROW-
HAWK.
DESCRIPTION.

THIS is a little inferior in size to our *Goshawk*: the head and neck are varied with white and rufous, with spots of brown black: breast white, mixed with rufous: above the plumage is dull brown for the most part, beneath white, shaded with rufous, marked with crescent-like spots of brown: the quills have white tips: the tail is as long as the body, brown above, crossed with deeper bands, beneath white, with broad blackish bands; the quills reach to about the middle of it: the bill is blueish: legs yellow: irides topaz colour: the female less bright in colour.

This frequents only the deep forests, which border *Quær Boom*, and in those of *Hottniqua Land*, and makes the nest between the forks of the branches of the great trees, formed of small twigs and moss;

PLACE.

H 2

has

has three young at a time : supposed to feed on small birds without distinction, but nourishes the young with grasshoppers ; has a piercing note like *Cri, cri*, often repeated. The eggs are white, marked with rufous spots.

59.
SONNINI'S
F.

New species of Hawk, *Sonnin. Trav. (Engl. ed.)* ii. p. 52.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH eleven inches and an half: bill very hooked, full an inch long: cere and legs yellow: irides orange: the tail nearly even, but the outer feathers rather longest, though not perceivably forked unless expanded: the length of it four inches eight lines, and the wings when closed reach eight lines beyond it: the first quill feather serrated outwardly*: legs covered with feathers on the fore part almost to the toes: the forehead and under parts are white; above the eye and anterior angle of it, covered with slender black feathers: body, head, and upper wing coverts ash coloured, tipped with grey, the shafts black: the two middle tail feathers white, mingled with ash colour: the rest white within, and light grey without.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Egypt*, where it is commonly seen suspended in the air over the rice fields, like the *Kestrel*, and is sometimes seen to perch on date trees, but never observed on the ground.

60.
BLACK-EYED
F.
DESCRIPTION.

THIS species is about thirty-four or thirty-five inches in length: the bill is black; pale about the nostrils: legs pale red: the head and neck are ash colour: the eye placed in a triangular rufous patch, but immediately round the eye black: the back, wings, and tail, which last is rather long, are of a dusky brown: round the lower parts of the neck, and all beneath, ferruginous, crossed with numerous fine lines of a blueish ash colour.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New Holland*.

* This circumstance, added to the skins being feathered before, and the black feathers half round the eye, inclines us to think the bird allied to the *Owl* Genus.

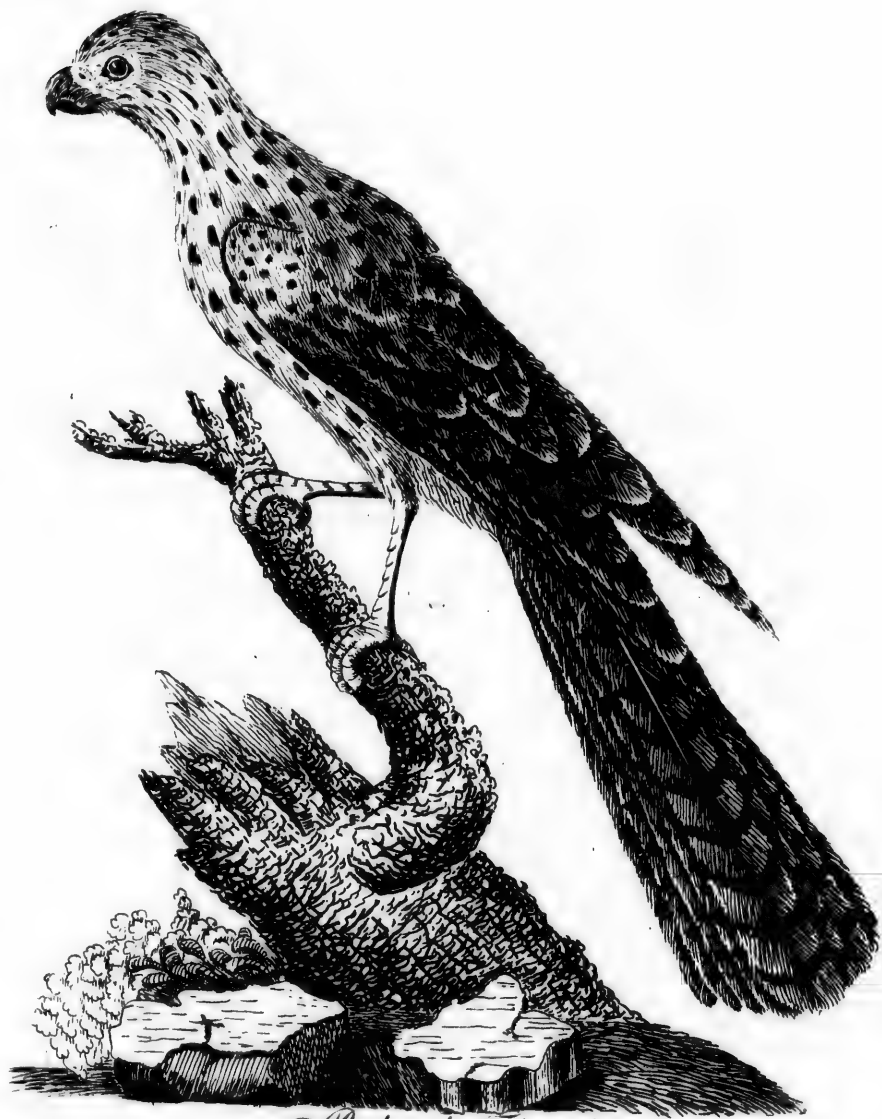
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Radiated Falcon?

Published as the Act directs May 30. 1801 by Leigh & Co. Stationers, York Street, Covent Garden.

THIS species is twenty-two inches long, and four feet broad from the tip of one wing to that of the other: the bill is black: the cere and space round the eye pale blue: irides brown: the plumage in general of a fine rust colour, spotted and streaked all over with black, but crossed on the head and neck with fine lines of the same: wings and tail brown, marked with blackish or dusky bars: the tail is very long, with eight or nine black bars, the wings reaching to the middle of it: the legs are blue; claws long, black, and sharp.

This inhabits *New Holland*, but is probably a scarce species, only one having been met with, which was found nailed to the side of a barn.

SIZE of the *Ringtail*; length eighteen or nineteen inches: bill pale, with a black point: irides yellow: the general colour of the plumage is a deep chocolate brown, spotted with rusty white on the lower part of the neck behind, and on the axillaries of the wings: the quills are obliquely, and the tail feathers transversely barred with the same: the under parts as far as the breast, dirty yellowish white, with short dusky streaks: legs covered to the toes with pale ash-coloured feathers.

Inhabits *New Holland*, but no history annexed, further than that it has a wonderful faculty of contracting and dilating the iris; and that the native name is *Goora-a-Gang*.

Falco discolor, *AB. Soc. N. H. de Paris*, i. pl. 1. p. 911. 4.
Der bunte Falke, *Allg. U. d. Vog.* ii. S. 680. 128.

THE size of this bird is not mentioned; but the description observes, that the upper parts of the plumage are dusky grey; the under, breast, belly, and thighs, dusky rust colour: the under wing coverts and those of the tail white.

Inhabits *Cayenne*.

61.
RADIATED
F.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

62.
WINKING
F.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

63.
RUSTY and
GREY
F.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

64.
PACIFIC
F.
DESCRIPTION.

THE length of this bird is from sixteen to eighteen inches: the bill, legs, and irides yellow: the head and most part of the neck are white, but the rest of the plumage in general is brown, blotched on the back with dark spots, and marked on the belly (which is paler than above, and inclining to yellow) with black streaks. The tail is long, even at the end, crossed with seven or eight oblique black bars: the quills are also barred as the tail, with the ends black.

PLACE.

This was met with in *New South Wales*, and probably is not a numerous species, as only one has been shot, though others have been now and then seen.

65.
LUNATED
F.
DESCRIPTION.

THIS species is twelve inches long: the bill is blue: legs yellow: the forehead buff colour: all the upper parts of the plumage are brown, as also the wings and tail: the throat and under parts of the body buff yellow, passing upwards in the shape of a crescent on each side under the eye, and again below this, but not so far: the breast is marked with numerous brown spots: thighs crossed with fine brown lines: the tail long; the wings reach about half way thereon.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New Holland*, and was taken in *March*. The native name is *Goo-roo-wang*.

66.
FAIR
F.
DESCRIPTION.

THE length of this species is about twelve inches: the bill is pale brown: legs and irides yellow: head, neck before, and all beneath, white: the crown of the head, and middle of the belly pale blue: back, wings, and tail brown: the bend of the wing brownish blue, occupying in an oblique manner above half the coverts.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New Holland*, but neither name nor manners are recorded. Another, very similar, was spotted on the nape with black; the back paler: rump pale dusky blue: tail tipped with pale colour; all beneath white, but not tinged any where with blue.

GENUS. III. O W L S.

• EARED OWLS.

No. 1. Great-Eared Owl.

2. Long-E. O.

3. Short-E. O.

4. Marsh-E. O.

5. White-fronted O.

• • WITH SMOOTH HEADS.

6. Snowy O.

7. Ermine O.

8. White O.

Var. A. Javan O.

9. Falconine O.

10. Variegated O.

11. Fasciated O.

12. Supercilious O.

13. Georgian O.

14. Boobook O.

15. Spectacle Owl. Var. A.

Var. B.

16. Bare-legged O.

17. Booted O.

18. Tengmalm's O.

Var. A. Dwarf O.

• E A R E D O W L S.

Str. Bubo, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 51. 1.—*Mus. Lev.* tab. 5.Le Grand Duc, *Lewaill. Ois.* i. p. 160. pl. 40.—*Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 208.Great-eared Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 116. 1.—*Id. Sup.* p. 40.1.
GREAT-EARED
O.

DESCRIPTION.

IT is observed, that this bird sees better in the day than any other of the genus, as it is frequently observed preying on its game in full day light. It seems to be a species universally spread over both the old and new continents, as *M. Levaillant* met with it in *Africa*, as also the *Long-eared Owl*, and *Scops*, on the borders of the *River of Elephants*, but smaller, and having a greater degree of black in the plumage.

^{2.}
LONG-EARED
O.

Str. Otus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 53. 7.
Moyen Duc, *Levaill. Oif.* i. p. 166.
Long-eared Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 121.—*Id. Sup.* p. 42.

DESCRIPTION.

IN one of these which fell under my observation, the weight was eight ounces and a half; the length twelve inches and a half; breadth thirty-four inches: the horns, so called, consist of nine feathers each; those in front are the shortest, and the fifth the longest, and when they all lie in their places, there appears a black broad stripe, edged with yellow outwardly, within crossed with three or four bars of a darker shade. It is found in the neighbourhood of the *Cape of Good Hope*, as well as in other parts of *Africa*.

PLACE.

^{3.}
SHORT-EARED
O.

Str. brachyotos, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 55. 11.
Str. Ulula, mas. & fem. *Sepp. Vog.* i. t. p. 63?
Str. Arctica, *Mus. Carlsc. fasc.* iii. t. 51?
Duc à courtes oreilles, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 216.
Short-eared Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 124. 9.—*Id. Sup.* p. 43.

CAPTAIN Dixon brought over two specimens of this bird from *Sandwich Islands*. It is found also in the *Orkney Isles*, where it is said to nestle in the ground.*

From the almost impossibility of discovering any one feather longer than the rest in dead specimens, added to the similarity of this bird to the *Hawk Owl* of *Edwards*, or at least one sent to me under that denomination, I suppose them both to be but one and the same bird; be this as it may, they are known by the name of the *Short-eared-Owl* in *England*; and sufficiently common on the *American* continent. In respect to the received opinion of its having the capability of erecting a single feather of the crown at will, the fact is much to be doubted;

* *Arch. Zool. Pref.* xxv.

indeed

indeed it has a sort of tuft or series of several feathers running backwards, and springing out of a yellowish line above each eye, which goes over the crown of the head, and these tufts the bird erects mostly in a quiescent state, never much more than a quarter of an inch in height, and never so much as to be perpendicular; when alarmed, they are ever depressed*.

In one of these shot near me in *February* 1792, I observed the elongated feathers above mentioned very clearly, and from this am persuaded, that this bird having in his power to erect a single feather only, has no foundation.

I think not improper here to remark, that the *Tawny Owl* of Mr. Pennant, if it has yellow irides†, I never met with, and except it may hereafter prove the *Short-eared Owl*, in some one stage of its life, I know of no such bird in *England*: our brown *Wood Owls* have dark or blueish irides, and one sex of these inclines more to reddish tawny than the other, differing also in weight; therefore till convinced to the contrary, I am of opinion that the *Tawny Owl* should be erased from our calendar, unless we allow it to be the same bird with the *brown* species‡.

* *Col. Montagu.*

† I once received from my late friend Mr. Pennant, a drawing of what he called the *Tawny Owl*, but it had yellow irides.

‡ “*M. Buffon a fait tres gratuitement deux species de la Hulotte & du Chathuant; tandis que très certainement son Chathuant n'est que la Hulotte, dans son jeune age, observation dont je suis très certain, ayant élevé plus de dix nichées de ces oiseaux. On voit que Frisch, a eu grande raison de regarder l'un de ces oiseaux comme une simple variété de l'autre, malgré des pretendues caractères par lesquels Buffon pretend les distinguer.*” *Levaill. Ois. i. p. 164. Note (1.)*

4.
MARSH
O.

Strix palustris, Die sumpfeule, *N. G. Deutschl.* 2. 344.—*Allg. U. d. Vog.* 1. *Zusatz.*
S. 683. 16. B.—*Gr. Musf.* S. 82.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is as big as a *Crow*, and not far from nine inches long: the bill brown blue; tip and edge yellow: legs hairy; claws black: the upper part of the plumage is white, grey, and brown mixed; but in the head and shoulders the white predominates: the ears consist of six feathers; about the neck is a kind of yellowish ring, marked with coffee-coloured spots: the under parts of the body are reddish grey, on the sides streaked with chestnut brown, and some smaller cross streaks: thighs ferruginous, with dull transverse lines: quills grey, with coffee brown spots, making four cross stripes; the tail has five bands made up in the same manner: in some specimens the ear feathers consist of three or four feathers only.

PLACE.

This species inhabits *Pomerania*, *Hesse*, and *Thuringia*, where it is called by some the *Moor Fowl*, being found in the peat marshes among the high grafs; it lays four white eggs, the size of those of a pigeon, and feeds chiefly on field or other mice.

5.
WHITE-
FRONTED
O.

White-fronted Owl, *Nat. Misc.* pl. 171.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Little Owl*; length eight inches: general colour of the plumage on the upper parts brown: the circle of feathers round the eyes dark, fringed at the back part with white; between the eyes, and over the bill and the chin white; the under parts from thence yellow buff: across the breast a pale brown band; on the wing coverts a spot or two of white: the first five quills marked with a white spot on the outer, and the second quills with the same on the inner margins: the first quills serrated on the outer edge the whole length; the second quill the same half way from the tip: tail marked as the quills: legs feathered: bill black: toes dusky.

This

This was brought from *Quebec*, by *General Davies*, in 1790; and with it another much smaller, which he had in his possession alive; it differed in being more dusky, and the circles of the face not fringed on the back part, otherwise so like, as to be supposed merely differing in age or sex: the general observed to me, that this bird frequently erected two feathers over the eye; but although I inspected the specimens very narrowly, I could not observe any feathers longer than the rest, which circumstance is also noticed in respect to the *Short-eared Owl*.

• • WITH SMOOTH HEADS.

Str. nyctea, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 57. 20.—*Seelig. Vog. Tb.* 3. *Taf.* 17.—*Spalenski.*

Vog. 2. t. 2.

Strix arctica capite laevi, &c. *Bartr. Trav.* p. 285.

Chouette Harfang. *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 188.

Snowy Owl, Gen. Syn. i. p. 132. 17.—*Id. Sup.* p. 45.

6.
SNOWY
O.

FOUND sometimes in *Saxony*, *Hesse*, and *Thuringia*, in *Germany*.

DESCRIPTION.

From its preying on hares, among other things, it has probably acquired the name of *Harfang*. In summer it is marked with dull pale brownish spots, but in winter as white as snow.

The *Kalmucs* are said to pay divine honours to this species, and augur good or ill luck, according to the bird tending in its flight to the right or left.

In *Lapland*, it is found useful in destroying numbers of the *Lemmings*: the inhabitants of *Hudson's Bay* make these birds supply part of their food, eating their flesh when cooked, and drinking the broth made with it.

Bartram observes, that it arrives in *Pennsylvania* in autumn, from the north, and continues through the winter, departing in spring, and that they sometimes continue their journeys as far south as *Carolina*.

PLACE.

7.
ERMINE
O.

DESCRIPTION.

La Clouette blanche, *Levaill. Oif. i. p. 174. pl. 45.*—*Daudin. Orn. ii. p. 190.*

THIS bird, from the authority of Mr. *Levaillant*, appears to be distinct from either the *Snowy Owl* or *Wapacutbu*; neither can it be a white variety of our *Great E. O.* as it is entirely earless; besides, the comparative measurements of various parts will shew at once, that it ought to stand alone as a species; in size it is smaller than the *Snowy Owl*, and of a more squat form than that bird: the head is much larger in proportion: the tail is short, and the wings exceed it in length when closed some inches, whereas in the *Snowy Owl* the tail is pretty long, and the wings do not reach more than half way thereon: the legs in the species here treated of are very short, and so completely covered with feathers, as nearly to hide the claws: the whole plumage is snow white, with exception to a few scattered spots of black on the wing coverts and quills: the bill, which is nearly hid in the face feathers, and the claws, are black.

It is uncertain from whence this bird came, but a specimen is in the collection of *M. Raye de Brankelerward*, at *Amsterdam*.

8.
WHITE
O.

PLACE.

Str. flammea, Ind. Orn. i. p. 60. 28.

L'Efraie, Levaill. Oif. i. p. 164.—*Daudin. Orn. ii. p. 197.*

White or Barn Owl, *Gen. Syn. i. p. 138. 26.*—*Id. Sup. p. 46.*

THIS is very common at the *Cape of Good Hope*, but in defect of barns, out-houses, and old buildings, it is constrained to make the nest among the rocks, in the hollows of which it lays seven or eight white eggs, on a nest composed of a few twigs and dried leaves. The natives call it *Doodvogel* (Bird of Death) and the other kinds of owls *Uylers*, by which name they call all night-birds.

Var. A. Str. Javanica, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 64. 39.—*De Wurm.* apud *Licht. Mag.* iv. 2. 10.

THIS is said to have an ash-coloured body, here and there spotted with white and black; beneath dirty white, with a tinge of rufous, and spotted with black. It inhabits *Java*. By the description, it seems too like our *Barn Owl* to admit of a controversy, especially as this bird has been already found in most parts of the world, both on the old and new continent.

Le Choucou, *Levaill. Ois.* i. p. 151. pl. 38.
Chouette Choucou, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 186.

THIS kind of owl seems, like the *Hawk Owl**, a species approaching not a little to the *Falcon* genus, it is however clearly an owl, and must be ranked as such: the plumage on the upper part of the body a pale grey brown, inclining to rufous on the crown of the head and back of the neck, and on the wing coverts are a few spots of white; the greater quills are like the rest of the wing, with whitish tips, and reach when closed about half way on the tail; which is cuneiform in shape, and grey brown; all but the two middle feathers are marked on the outer web with transverse white lines, ten or twelve in number: the inner and all the under side of it intirely white, like other owls: the sides of the face and the eyes in part surrounded with a ruff of hairy feathers, covering the nostrils; these are white, as are also all the under parts of the body from the chin, most delicately pure: the thigh feathers hang over the legs quite to the toes, and the legs themselves covered with short bristly feathers: the bill is small, and legs are black; irides yellow: the toes placed two and two, or three and one, at the will of the bird.

* *Edwards*, v. ii. pl. 62.

Inhabita

B.
VAR. A.
JAVAN
O.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

9.
FALCONINE
O.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

Inhabits various parts of *Africa*, where the people in the country of the *Hottniquas*, call it *Nagt-vaik* (Night Falcon); it does not appear till twilight, and from this circumstance, and its flying rapidly, not easily shot.

Mr. *Levaillant* caught two of them by chance in a net, for he had in vain before attempted to shoot them: the *female* is rather smaller, and the white of the under parts less pure.

10.
VARIEGATED
O.
DESCRIPTION.

Le Choucouhou, *Levaill. Oif.* i. p. 157. p. 39.

Chouette Choucouhou, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 187.

THIS is the size of the *Long-eared Owl*, but is less bulky, and stands higher on its legs: the circles of the face round the eyes are white, with dusky markings: chin white; but the plumage in general is brown in various shades, with a mixture of white, and on the under parts of the body irregularly barred brown and white: the legs are covered with downy grey feathers: the tail banded dusky brown and rufous white, cuneiform in shape; and the wings when closed reach two-thirds thereon: the bill is black: irides yellow.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Africa*, met with in the neighbourhood of the *Orange* river, and *Grand Namaquas*: supposed to prey of evenings; for although it has been seen in the day, it has been only when the small birds have surrounded it as an object not usually met with. The *female* is somewhat larger than the *male*, but differs very little in the plumage, except that she has less white about her, and the irides of a paler yellow.

11.
FASCIATED
O.

Le Huhul, *Levaill. Oif.* i. p. 167. pl. 41.

Chouette Huhul, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 190.

Chouette de Cayenne, *Mauduit Encyc. Meth.*

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is about the size of our *Brown Owl*: the bill and legs yellow: the general colour of the plumage of the head, neck, and body is dusky, crossed with white bars, which are broadest on the

the under parts; but the head is only dotted with white: the wings are brown, crossed on the coverts with fine lines of white: quills plain, reaching when closed to the middle of the tail: the tail itself is cuneiform and long, each feather crossed with three narrow white bands, which do not exactly correspond on each side the shaft: legs feathered to the toes with dusky and white feathers.

Inhabits *Cayenne*, and appears to be a new species; by a label applied to the leg of the specimen, it was called *Chouette de Jour*, hence it should appear to be a bird that takes its prey in the day, which some of the *Owl* tribe are known to do.

PLACE.

La Chouette à aigrettes blanches, *Levaill. Oif. i. p. 170. pl. 43.*—*Daudin. Orn. ii. p. 207.*

^{12.}
SUPERCILIOUS
O.

SIZE of the *Long-eared Owl*: the bill yellow: the upper parts of the head and body, wings and tail, rufous brown, with a few spots of white on the two last: the under parts from the chin dirty white, tinged more or less with rufous, with a few dusky specks, and the feathers of the knees covering the shin almost to the toes; the shins themselves clothed with fine hairs: above the eye passes an arch, consisting of a series of loose white feathers, over the ears on each side of the neck; these are longer than the rest, but not capable of being erected as in the great and other *eared Owls*: the tail is somewhat cuneiform, and the wings when closed reach to about the middle of it.

DESCRIPTION.

This species inhabits *Guiana*, but is not very common in our cabinets; one specimen, however, filled a place in the collection of our late friend and correspondent *M. C. G. D'orcy*, and *M. Levaillant* mentions two others, one in the collection of *M. Mauduit*, and another in his own.

PLACE.

13.
GEORGIAN
O.
DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Barn Owl*: length sixteen inches and a half: bill yellow: the plumage on the upper parts of the bird is brown, banded with yellowish: throat and breast pale brown, crossed with whitish bands: belly yellowish white, marked with longish red brown streaks: thighs and legs woolly, whitish or very pale in colour, varied with small blackish spots: quill and tail feathers brown, crossed with four or five white bands.

PLACE.

I met with this specimen in the collection of Mr. *Humphries*, said to have come from several miles within *South Georgia*, in *America*.

14.
BOOBOOK
O.
DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Brown Owl*, and at first sight somewhat resembles it, especially on the upper parts; but marked with yellow streaks on the head, and with spots of the same on the back: the chin and throat are yellow, streaked and spotted with rufous: belly ferruginous, with pale irregular spots and markings: thighs and legs covered with yellow downy feathers, marked with black: toes of a brownish red: the bill is small and dusky.

PLACE.

This inhabits *New Holland*, where it is known by the name of *Boobook*.

15.
SPECTACLE
O.
VAR. A.
DESCRIPTION.

Str. perspicillata, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 58. 24?

La Chouette à collier, *Lew. Oif.* i. p. 169. pl. 42.—*Daud. Orn.* ii. p. 193.

Spectacle Owl, *Var. Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 5. pl. 107.

THE whole head in this bird is deep rufous, with a white throat, which colour passes between the eyes, and over them as an eyebrow; whereas in that figured in the *Gen. Synopsis*, *Sup.* pl. 107, the whole head is white, with a large rufous patch, in the middle of which

which the eyes are placed : the band across the breast is the same in both, and in respect to the rest of the colours, they agree sufficiently, as to suppose them mere varieties; if not sexual differences of the same bird.

Mr. *Levaillant's* specimen was killed at *Surinam*. It appears to be a variety of the *Spectacle Owl*, and the following no doubt a variety also of the same bird.

Str. perspicillata, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 58. 23.

Var. B. La Chouette à masque noir, *Levaill. Ois.* i. p. 172. pl. 44.—*Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 192.

15.
VAR. B.

THIS seems to be our *Spectacle Owl* for a certainty, differing from the specimen in the *Lev. Museum*, merely in wanting the rufous bar across the breast; but the large dark patch, in which the eyes are placed, seems absolutely black, whereas in our specimen it was merely dark red brown; added to this, that the whole of the under parts from the chin are nearly white, having below the bar, the belly inclined to yellow; we may therefore suspect that the two were of different sexes, or of different periods of age.

DESCRIPTION.

This is said to have come from *Cayenne*, from whence we are certain the *Leverian* one was brought; as to the *Collared Owl* we cannot esteem it otherwise than a further variety of our *Spectacle Owl*, arising from age or sex.

PLACE.

Chouette nudipède, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 199.

16.
BARE-LEGGED
O.
DESCRIPTION.

THIS is seven inches in length: the plumage is fulvous brown on the upper parts, with a white spot on each side of the neck, and other spots of white on the wing coverts: the under parts of the body are white, with a longitudinal lyre-shaped brown spot on each feather: legs long, naked, and brown; claws black.

SUPP. II.

K

The

The young birds are rufous, the belly more white, as the spots at that age are less conspicuous.

PLACE.

This inhabits *Porto Rico* in *America*, also at *Cayenne*.

17.
BOOTED
O.

Chouette Phalenoide, *Daudin. Orn. ii. p. 206.*

DESCRIPTION:

THIS species measures six inches in length: the bill is black: the general colour of the upper parts of the plumage is fulvous; the under wing coverts marked with six white spots: the cheeks are white: the under parts of the body varied with rufous and white: the wings reach to the end of the tail, which is short: the shins are covered with feathers, as well as the toes, and are of a rufous colour; claws blackish.

PLACE.

Inhabits the island of *Trinidad*, in *America*.

18.
TENGMAI'S
O.

Strix Tengmalmi, *Ind. Orn. i. p. 64. 42.—At. Stockb. Ann. 1783, trim. i.—At. Zool. Supp. p. 60.*

Chevechette de Tengmalm, *Daudin. Orn. ii. p. 205. 29. Var.*

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is the size of a black-bird: the bill dusky, tipped with white: from its corners to each eye, is a line of black; the irides yellow; the circlet of feathers round the eyes is white, mixed with dusky: head grey, striped with white, and surrounded with a dusky circle, spotted with white and dusky: primaries dusky, barred with white: breast and belly white, varied irregularly with dusky marks: tail above of a dusky grey, striped with white: toes feathered to the claws, grey, with pea-shaped spots of white.

18.
VAR. A.
DWARF
O.

La Chevechette, *Levaill. Ojf. i. p. 176. pl. 46.*

Chouette Chevechette, *Daudin. Orn. ii. p. 205.*

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is inferior in size to the *Little Owl*, though somewhat corresponding in plumage: the bill is yellow, and covered at the base with hairs, which stand forwards upon it: the ground-colour of the

the bird is dull brown, with spots of white, on the head, wings, and tail more numerous, and smaller on the forehead and sides of it: the throat, neck, belly, and under tail coverts are white, spotted with brown; mostly brown on the breast: the feet are feathered to the claws: the tail is pretty long, and the wings short in proportion, as they scarcely reach beyond the base of it. This character is sufficient to distinguish it from the *Little Owl*, in which the wings and tail are equal in length.

The native soil of this species is unknown. This and the last described are varieties only of each other.

ORDER II. PIES.

GENUS IV. SHRIKE.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| N ^o 1. Collared Shr. | N ^o 12. Robust Shr. |
| 2. Red-backed Shr. | 13. Erect Shr. |
| 3. Magpie Shr. | 14. Frontal Shr. |
| 4. Woodchat. | 15. Yellow-bellied Shr. |
| 5. Hook-billed Shr. Var. A. | 16. Rusty Shr. |
| 6. Jocosé Shr. | 17. African Shr. |
| 7. Senegal Shr. | 18. Mustachoe Shr. |
| 8. Barbary Shr. | 19. Cruel Shr. |
| 9. Tyrant Shr. | 20. Supercilious Shr. |
| 10. Clouded Shr. | 21. Cape Shr. |
| 11. Dubious Shr. | 22. Hottniqua Shr. |

I.
COLLARED
Shr.

Lanius collaris, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 69. 10.

Le Fiscal, *Levaill. Oif.* ii. p. 35. pl. 61. 62.

Collared Shrike, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 163. 7.

IN my Supplement, I supposed the *Ferruginous Shrike** to be the *Canary Biter*, or *Fiscal Bird*, of the *Cape of Good Hope*; but I am inclined to think it to be the collared species.

Thunberg, in his travels †, says, "*Fiscal* and *Canary Byter* were the appellations given to a black and white bird (*Lanius Collaris*) which was common in the town, and every garden there ‡; it is a bird of

* P. 51. N^o 8.

† I. p. 293.

‡ I am aware that more than one or two birds go by the name of *Canary Byter* at the *Cape of Good Hope*.

prey, though small, its food insects, such as beetles and grasshoppers, which it not only caught with great dexterity, but likewise when it could not consume them all, it would stick them on the pales of farm yards, till it had occasion for them. It also caught sparrows and canary birds, but did not devour more of them than the brains."

Mr. *Levaillant* ascertains likewise this last fact, and gives a figure of the young as well as the adult bird. He adds also, that it is found in *Sénégal*, and in all the interior parts of *Africa*, and that it is not a variety of our *Great Shrike*, differing in the quills, of which this last has fifteen marked with white, in the *Collared Shrike* only seven; also in the *Great Shrike*, the tail feathers are twice as broad as in the *Fiscal*.

PLACE.

Lanius Collurio, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 69. 11.—*Spalowsk. Vog.* 2. tab. 5.

Pie-grièche rouffe, *Darnogas, Hist. Prov.* ii. p. 335.

L'Escocheur male, & de jeune age, *Levaill. Ois.* ii. p. 50. pl. 69.

Red-backed Shrike, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 167. 25.—*Id. Sup.* p. 52.

2.
RED-BACKED
Shr.

THIS is common in *Egypt*, and called there *Dagnouffe*, caught in large numbers alive in nets, and are sold alive, as well as all those birds which the law forbids to be strangled, and which must not be used for food till they have been bled; but as these shrikes are very vicious, and cruelly nip the fingers, the bird catchers take care to tie together the two ends of their beak, with one of their feathers*; they are also frequently met with in *Africa*, about the *Cape of Good Hope*, and other parts.

PLACE.

* *Samini, Trav.* iii. p. 319.

3.
MAGPIE
Shr.

Lanius picatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 73. 20.

La Pie Piegriesche, *Levaill. Ois.* ii. p. 33. pl. 60.—*Daud. Orn.* ii. p. 246.

Lanius Leverianus, *Leverian Shrike*, *Lev. Mus.* t. 59.

Magpie Shrike, *Lath. Syn.* i. p. 192. 49.—*Id. Sup.* p. 54.

PLACE.

IF the native place of this bird had not been already ascertained to be *South America*, we might have brought the authority of Mr. *Levaillant* to confirm it, who as well as Sir *Ashton Lever* received a specimen from *Cayenne*.

4.
WOODCHAT.

Lanius rutilus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 70. 12.

La Pie-griesche rouffe, *Levaill. Ois.* ii. p. 46. pl. 63.

Woodchat, *Lath. Syn.* i. p. 169. 17.

PLACE.

IN *England*, this bird is certainly very uncommon; most authors suppose it to be a different species from the *Red-backed Shrike*, whilst others esteem it as only a variety. I have only seen one bad specimen, which is in the *Leverian Museum*, but Mr. *Levaillant* observes, that it is met with in *Senegal*, and not uncommon at the *Cape of Good Hope*, especially the interior parts of it, and that such birds as are brought from thence do not essentially differ from the *European* one.

5.
HOOK-BILLED
Shr.
Var. A.
DESCRIPTION.

Lanius curvirostris, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 72. 15.

Hook-billed Shrike, *Lath. Syn.* i. p. 171. 19. Var. 1

THIS species extends farther than generally imagined, as it has been found in *New Holland*; it differs in having the whole top of the head black, below the eye on each side; but the base of the bill on the forehead is white.

Lanius jocofus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 73. 22.

Chinese Nuthatch, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 655. Var.

Fighting Shrike or Bulbul, *Penn. View of Hindostan*, 2. p. 261.—*Orient. Collect.*
for Jan.—Jun. 1797, plate in ditto.

Bolbol, *Le Brun, Trav.* (Engl. ed.) t. 95. f. 1.

6.
JOCOSE
Shr.

THE Chinese Nuthatch seems to be the same bird as this, as both have a similar name; called in Mr. Pigou's drawings, *Cow Kee Quan*, or High-hair Hat, the people comparing it to a Chinese woman's head dress or hat, which is composed of horse hair added to their own.

Pennant observes, that it has probably a most harsh note, notwithstanding which it has gained the name of *Bulbul*, or *Nightingale*. This is called *Fighting Bulbul*, being trained to combat for the amusement of the natives.

The *Fighting Bulbul*, is said to be enamoured of the rose. *Captain Dixon* had two of these, male and female, bought at *Canton*, which were alive off the *Cape of Good Hope*, but perished by neglect in hard weather. They would eat *rice*, but were fondest of *Cock Roaches*, which they were principally fed with.

I saw one of them in the *British Museum*, full nine inches long: four or five bristles at the base of the bill; bill and legs brown: the colour of the plumage brown above, beneath very pale; a pointed long crest on the head: rump white: vent and under tail coverts crimson: tail long, all the feathers tipped with white. This came from *Guzurat*, in *India*. With the last, I also saw another of only seven inches in length: head black at top, and crested: plumage above of a darker brown than the last, all beneath white: under the eye, the vent, and under tail coverts crimson: rump as the back; tail feathers shorter than the last, and not tipped with white; the bill was also smaller, with a slight notch at the tip.

PLACE.

DESCRIPTION.

7.
SENEGAL
Shr.

Lanius Senegalus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 74. 24.
Le Tchagra, *Levaill. Oif.* ii. p. 81. pl. 70. f. 1. 2.
Senegal Shrike, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 162. 6.

DESCRIPTION.

THE description given in the *Gen. Synopsis*, accords intirely with the bird in question: the *female* is rather smaller than the *male*, and the top of the head is not black, in other things it agrees with the *male*, except in the colours being less brilliant; whilst young both sexes are cinereous brown, but paler than in adult age, and the white inclines to rufous.

PLACE.

This is found at the *Cape of Good Hope*, about the river *Gamtoos*, and from thence to *Caffraria*, also at *Senegal*, for it seems to be the same with that called by *Buffon*, in the *Planches Enluminées*, *Pie griese à tête noire du Senegal**, it is said to make the nest among the bushes, and to lay as far as five eggs spotted with brown.

8.
BARBARY
Shr.

Lanius barbarus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 79. 45.
Le Gonolek, *Levaill. Oif.* ii. p. 78. pl. 69.
Barbary Shrike, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 173. 23.

DESCRIPTION.

THE *female* is rather smaller than the *male*; the crown of the head only is yellow, with a tinge of green, and the red on the belly less brilliant.

In one presented to the *British Museum*, by Mr. *Schotte*, the whole plumage is black, except the crown and thighs, which are yellow; but the belly red: this appears to me to be a young *male*.

PLACE.

Mr. *Levaillant* met with the *Gonolek* at the *Cape of Good Hope*, in the country of the *Great Namaqua*, but it does not appear to be very common. The individuals seen by him, did not appear to have any

S H R I K E.

73

particular note, nor could the food be exactly determined, but in three which he opened were found the remains of insects.

Lanius Tyrannus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 81. 53.—*Bartram's Trav.* p. 287.
Tyrant Shrike, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 184. 37.

9.
TYRANT
Shr.

IN a letter from Mr. *Abbot*, of *Georgia*, he observes the following circumstance: "A *Tyrant Shrike* having built its nest on the outside of a large lofty pine, I was one day considering how I should procure the eggs, when viewing the nest, I perceived a *Crow* alight on the branch, break and suck the eggs, and displace the nest, appearing all the while unconcerned, notwithstanding both the cock and hen continued flying at, and striking it with their bills all the while, but as soon as the crow had completed the robbery it departed. The eggs are flesh coloured, prettily spotted at the larger end with dark pink, and a few black spots."

SIZE uncertain: bill large and blueish: lore ferruginous: head, hind part of the neck, and sides beneath the eye brown; back and wings the same: under parts of the body not unlike the upper, but clouded with white: tail longish: legs dusky.

Inhabits *New Holland*.

10.
CLOUDED
Shr.
DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH eight inches: bill and legs yellow; general colour of the plumage dusky ash: the tail is cuneiform, the two middle feathers three inches and a half long, and the shortest or outmost two inches; but what most beautifully distinguishes this bird from others is, that all the feathers of the rump, and some of the upper tail coverts, have a dash of fine crimson at the ends, for one third of

SUPP. II.

L

PLACE.
11.
DUBIOUS
Shr.
DESCRIPTION.

an

S H R I K E.

an inch in length, in appearance like the singular feathers in the wing of the *Waxen Chatterer*, but on a near inspection, are not of an horny texture as in that bird, for the webs are perfectly divisible.

I met with this bird at Mr. *Thompson's*, in *Little Saint Martin's Lane, London*; but without any history of its manners or country annexed.

12.
ROBUST
Shr.
DESCRIPTION.

THIS is a large species, being full twenty-one inches in length the bill is strong and black: legs lead colour: the plumage in general that of the *Cinereous Shrike*; but the head and the whole of the neck as far as the breast are black: the under parts of the body the same as the upper, but very pale, nearly approaching to white: quills black: the tail in colour like the body, crossed near the end with a broad bar of black, but the very end of it is nearly white.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New Holland*, and from its size seems to approach greatly to the *Falcon* genus.

13.
ERECT
Shr.
DESCRIPTION.

THE size of this bird is by no means determined, as it has come under our inspection no otherwise than by means of a drawing: both mandibles seem curved towards each other, of a moderate size, and yellow, but no perceivable notch in either: the head and hind part of the neck are black: the crown very full of feathers, which when carried erect, appears highly crested: the plumage of the body is pale green above, and white for the most part beneath; but the breast and belly incline to yellow: the tail rather long, and dusky, and some of the outer feathers very pale: quills dusky.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New Holland*.





Frontal Shrike - variety.

Published as the Act directs May 30. 1801. by Leigh, Baskin & Son York Street Covent Garden.

S H R I K E.

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^{14.}
FRONTAL
Shr.
DESCRIPTION.

H E A D and neck black, the first crested; from the nostrils to the back of the head a white streak, broadest behind; sides of the jaw the same as far as it is black: body fine olive green above, beneath fine yellow: quills brown; tail the same, with the feathers more or less tipped with white: bill black, and very strong, as in many of the *Großbeak* genus: legs brown.

Inhabits *New Holland*, and is in the collection of general *Davies*.

PLACE:

^{15.}
YELLOW-
BELLIED
Shr.
DESCRIPTION.

S I Z E of the great *Cinereous Shrike*: bill rather strong and black: head crested: the whole of the head below the eyes very full of feathers, and appears crested; colour black: the upper parts of the body and tail rusty brown, but with some reflections of green on the last: chin white: breast and belly yellow: quills dusky; tail rather cuneiform: legs black.

Inhabits *New Holland*, where it is called *Weebong*; but it is not a common bird; is a bold and fierce species, as it drives all the smaller birds from its neighbourhood.

PLACE:

Lanius rubiginosus, der rostfarbener Würger, *Allg. Verb. d. Vog.* 1. i. *Zusatz*. S. 696.

Lanius ferrugineus, *AB. de la Soc. d'Hist. Nat. de Paris*, vol. 1. p. 1. p. 911.

^{16.}
RUSTY
Shr.

T H E whole of the upper parts of this species is full rust colour; the under parts of the body pale yellowish red: quills blackish within: the forehead a trifle crested, and rust-coloured: hind head and cheeks spotted.

Inhabits *Guyenne*.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE:

17.
AFRICAN
Shr.
DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH five inches: bill black; crown the same; forehead white, passing in a line beneath the eye on each side, to the hind-head; hind part of the neck, and from thence to the rump, black, more or less spotted or mixed with white; but the feathers of the back in general have the ends white, margined with black: wings black; on the middle of the coverts a large triangular rufous white patch; some of the middle secondary quills are outwardly marked with the same, making, when the wings are opened, a longitudinal patch: under parts of the body white, streaked with ferruginous on the sides, breast, and belly: tail black; two or more of the outer feathers white at the ends, and the outermost of all white on the middle of the outer margin: legs brown.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Africa*: communicated by Mr. *Walcot*.

18.
MUSTACHOE
Shr.
DESCRIPTION.

La Pic-grièche rouge à plastron blanc, *Levaill. Ois. ii. p. 55. pl. 65.*

THIS is nearly the size of a *Blackbird*: the length about ten and an half or eleven inches, of which the tail, which is long and cuneiform, occupies full half: the bill and legs are dusky: the head, hind part of the neck, back, scapulars, and wings in general brown black: the throat and under parts of the body are of a fine red, growing yellowish or much paler on the vent, not unlike in colour those parts in the *Barbary Shrike*, which it also approaches in the size and shape of the bill; across the breast is a broad bar of white, as also a kind of streak or whisker of white on each under jaw, from the gape of the bill: the tail is greatly cuneiform in shape, the longest or middle feather being five inches long, and the outer one an inch and three-quarters, the intermediate ones lessening in equal proportions; the whole of the tail is composed of ten feathers, of a lively red plain colour,

lour, paler on the under parts; two of the middle quills have the outer webs red, forming a streak on the wing; and the wings when closed reach a very little way beyond the base of it.

This is said to have been brought from one of the isles of the *South Seas*. In some specimens, the streak on the wing is white instead of red, perhaps owing to difference of sex.

Le Pendeur, *Levaill. Oif.* ii. p. 58. pl. 66. 1.

SIZE of the *Woodchat*: length nearly seven inches: the crown, nape, hind neck, back, and rump, are fine blue grey; sides of the head, taking in the eye, the throat, and before as far as the breast, black; from the gape, passing over the eye, is an arch of white bounding the black, as far as the middle of the neck; from the same springs another, passing down on each jaw to meet the first, and including a black space between them: the wings are black: the belly, thighs, and vent are white: the four middle tail feathers are of equal length, and black throughout; the others unequal in length, the outer one being very short, these are partly white partly black, and the wings reach scarcely beyond the base of it: bill and legs black.

This is said to come from *India*, and to feed on insects, sticking those it has not immediate occasion for on a thorn, in the manner of our *European* species: by the colours, one may justly suppose it to be a *male* bird.

Le Rousseau, *Levaill. Oif.* ii. p. 60. pl. 66. f. 2.

THIS is about the size of the *Woodchat*, and at first sight might be mistaken for the female of that bird*: the top of the head and neck, back, rump, and wing coverts are rufous: from the fore-

* See Pl. Enl. 31. f. 1.

head

PLACE.

19.
CRUEL
Shr.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

20.
SUPERCILIOUS
Shr.
DESCRIPTION.

S H R I K E.

head over the eye, passes a white band, and through the eye, from the corners of the mouth, a black one; the under parts are all rufous white: the quills are black, edged outwardly with rufous: the tail is cuneiform; rather more so than in the *Woodchat*; the two middle feathers of it are wholly, the others on the outer web rufous: the bill and legs are dusky.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Java*, in the neighbourhood of *Batavia*, and is in the collection of *M. Levaillant*.

21.
CAPE
Shr.

DESCRIPTION.

Le Brubru, Levaill. Ois. ii. p. 85. pl. 71. f. 1. 2.

THIS species is about five inches and a half in length: the bill is black; irides brown: the top of the head, and hind part of the neck are black; the rest of the upper parts the same, with a mixture of white: from the forehead, a white line passes over the eye towards the hind head: the under parts are white, but the sides under the wings ferruginous; on the wings is a patch of white: the four middle tail feathers are black, the others more or less tipped with white, and the outer one wholly so on the outer margin.

The *female* is not unlike the *male*, but those parts which in that sex are white, in her are more or less inclined to ferruginous, and the black of a brownish hue.

PLACE.

It inhabits various places of the interior of the *Cape of Good Hope*, especially the great river; often in flocks, except in the season of incubation, at which time it is seen only in pairs; makes the nest on the *Mimosa* trees, composed outwardly of moss and fine roots, within with wool and feathers; lays five whitish eggs, spotted with brown.

Le Cúbla, *Levaill. Oif.* ii. p. 89. pl. 72. f. 1. 2.

22.
HOTTNQUA
Shr.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is full six inches in length: the general colour of the plumage black, except the under parts from the chin to the vent, the rump, and an oblique bar on the wing coverts, all of which are white: the tail is a trifle rounded in shape, black, and all the feathers tipped with white: the bill and legs are dusky: irides yellow: the *female* is smaller than the *male*, though much the same in colour, but on the whole is inclined to brownish or dusky.

These birds are found in small flocks in the forests of *Hottiniqua Land*, and from thence along the eastern coast of *Africa*, where they feed on insects, and the pupæ of them, which they search for in the crevices of the barks of trees. They separate into pairs during the time of incubation, build in thorny bushes, making the nest of moss and small roots, and lay five or six eggs. The note expresses the two syllables *chá, chá*; for the most part is a very shy species.

PLACE.

P A R R O T.

GENUS V. P A R R O T.

- WITH UNEVEN TAILS. N° 16. Orange-winged P.
 N° 1. Hyacinthine Maccaw. 17. Black-necked P.
 2. Tabuan Parrot. ** WITH TAILS EVEN AT
 Var. A. THE END.
 Var. B. 18. Banksian Cockatoo. Var.
 3. Pennantian P. A.
 Var. A. Var. B.
 4. Jonquil P. Var. C.
 5. Carolina P. 19. Crested Cockatoo.
 6. Pale P. 20. Varied P.
 7. Jaguilma P. 21. Sparrow P.
 8. Nonpareil P. 22. Chili P.
 9. Alexandrine P. 23. Gerini's P.
 10. Ground P. 24. Pileated P.
 11. Pacific P. Var. D. 25. Thecau P.
 12. Crimson-fronted P. 26. Vernal P.
 13. Small P. 27. Purple-tailed P.
 14. Turcofine P. 28. Levallant's P.
 15. Red-shouldered P.

• WITH UNEVEN TAILS.

I.
 HYACINTHINE
 MACCAW.

DESCRIPTION.

Plitt. Hyacinthinus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 84.

Hyacinthine Maccaw, *Lever. Mus.* p. 99. pl. in do.

THIS rare species is the size of the *Blue Maccaw*, length two feet four inches: the bill is very large and black; the head blue: the body very deep blue, inclining to violet: the quills and tail are violet blue,

P A R R O T.

31

blue, with a tinge of green on the margins: the legs dusky ash colour: the orbits and chin are both destitute of feathers, and of a yellow colour: the tail shaped as in the *Blue Macaw*, but not much more than half the length.

This is in the collection of Mr. *Parkinson*, to whom it was given after death by lord *Orford*; it is by no means ascertained from whence it came, but as all the other *Macaws* are of *American* origin, it may not unreasonably be presumed that the same country gave birth to this species.

PLACE.

Pitt. Tabuensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 88. 19.

Pitt. atropurpureus, Pompadour Parrot, *Lev. Mus.* pl. in p. 142.

Tabuan Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 214. 16. t. 7.

1.
TABUAN
P.

THE one described in the *General Synopsis* is a male: the female is mostly green: the head, neck, and under parts are olive brown: belly red; rump blue: the upper surface of the tail is green, the under dusky.

DESCRIPTION.

In *Cook's* last voyage, *Parrots* are said to have been seen at *Tongo Taboo*, somewhat smaller than the common grey ones: these are of an indifferent green on the back and wings: tail blueish: the rest of a sooty or chocolate brown; surely Captain *Cook* must have seen very indifferent specimens, as the green is particularly vivid, and the purple, though deep, is by no means sooty.

PLACE.

Pf. Tabuensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 88. 19. 2.

Tabuan Parrot, *Phil. Voy.* t. p. 253.

2.
Var. A.

THIS is twenty-four inches in length: bill brown; the upper mandible tinged with red: head, neck, and all the under parts bright scarlet: back and wings fine green: on the lower part of the neck behind, between that and the back, a crescent of blue: tail long

DESCRIPTION.

SUPP. II.

M

and

and cuneiform, most of its feathers of a deep blue: legs ash coloured: on the upper part of the wings a narrow line of a fine faxon green colour.

The *female* is generally green, but the fore part of the neck inclines to olive brown: the belly alone is crimson, and the rump blueish: tail green above, beneath dusky.

PLACE.

This inhabits *New Holland*, and is a remarkable variety, if indeed it be one; It differs firstly, in having those parts, which in the former are deep purple, of a most beautiful crimson; it has in common with the other, the blue crescent behind the neck, and the blue rump; but differs materially in having a vivid oblique pale blue-green band near the bend of the wing; both the wings and quills are wholly green, without any mixture of blue on the edges; and in the *female* the tail is also green, but the crescent at the back of the neck is wanting.

2.
VAR. B.

Tabuan Parrot, *White's Journ.* t. p. 168. 169.

PLACE.

IN *New Holland* is observed a *Parrot* very similar, which we may possibly strain a point in ranking as a variety, as all the drawings which I have seen convey the idea of an even ended tail; in several, the pale vivid streak on the wings is not conspicuous: the rump blue, but the blue at the base of the neck behind is wanting.

One said to be a *female*, was green, with a pale blue rump; beneath from the breast crimson; but between the breast and belly only patched with crimson: no crescent at the back of the neck: wings and tail wholly green: the native name of this bird said to be *Wellat*. It seems to me not improbable that some of the above described, may hereafter prove birds in incomplete plumage.





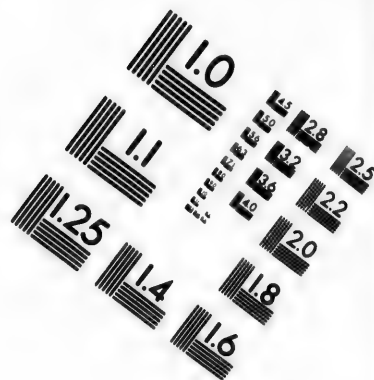
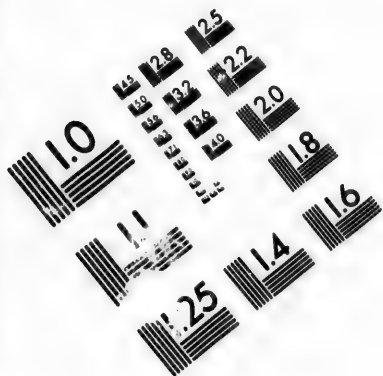
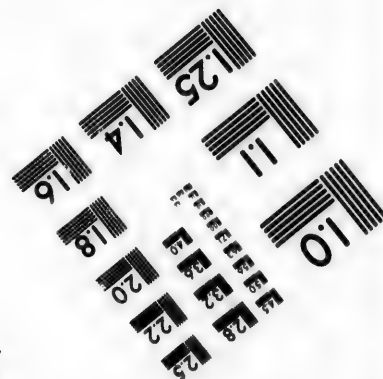
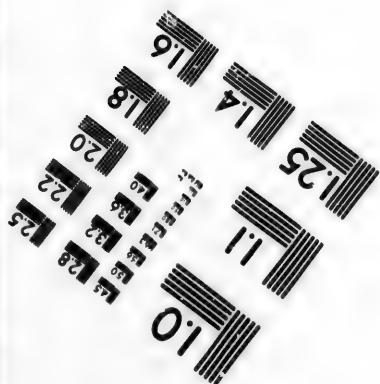
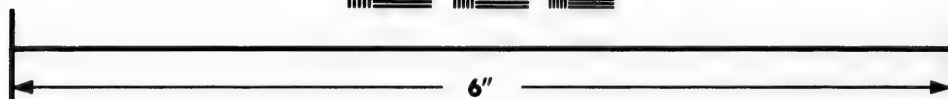
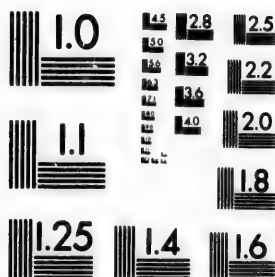


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Long-tail Parakeet.

Published as the Act directs May 30. 1801. by T. Leigh. Sotheby & Son. York Street. Covent Garden.

Pitt. Pennantii, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 90. 26.

Pitt. elegans, ——— p. 89. 23?

Pitt. gloriosus, Splendid Parrot, *Nat. Misc.* pl. 53.

—— splendidus, Splendid Parrot, *Lew. Mus.* pl. p. 27.

Beautiful Lory, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 217. 28?

Pennantian Parrot, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 61. — *White's Journ.* pl. in p. 174. 175.
male and female.

^{3.}
PENNANTIAN
P.

THE male has been already described in the *Supplement* to my *Synopsis*, and I am almost certain that the *Beautiful Lory* does not materially if at all differ therefrom.

DESCRIPTION.

The female has the upper parts of the neck and body greenish: top of the head red, and a patch of the same under each eye: chin and throat blue: lower part of the neck and breast red, as also the rump and vent: middle of the belly dusky green: tail dark blue, fringed with chestnut: shoulders blue; the rest of the wing the same, but darker. In some drawings which I saw from *New Holland* is one of these, differing only in not having the blue on the chin and throat.

Pennantian Parrot, *Phill. Bot. Bay.* t. p. 154.

^{3.}
VAR. A.

THIS is of the same size, and sixteen inches in length: bill horn colour; head, neck, the under parts and rump crimson: back feathers black, margined deeply with red: inner wing coverts black, the outer pale blue, making an oblique band on the wing: quills and tail dusky, edged with blue; the three outer feathers of the last from the middle to the tip hoary blue: legs grey.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH ten inches and a half: general colour of the plumage fine jonquil yellow, paler beneath: crown of the head and cheeks crimson: a largish spot of the same at the bend of the wing next the

M 2

shoulder:

^{4.}
JONQUIL
PARAKEET.
DESCRIPTION.

shoulder: the tail is half as long again as the bird itself, and greatly cuneiform; the two middle feathers pale buff colour, the others more or less yellow, most so nearest the base: the quills are pale yellow, with the inner webs very pale: round the neck, just beneath the crimson, is a collar of white, or very pale, changing to greenish at the hind head: the bill and legs are flesh colour.

PLACE.

This was alive in the possession of Miss *Hunter*, of *Greenwich*; called *Toto Parakeet*, said to come from the *Ramgur Hills*, in the province of *Babar*, in the kingdom of *Bengal*. I am indebted to General *Davies* for the above.

5.
CAROLINA
P.

Pitt. Carolinensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 93. 33.

Parrot of Carolina, *Bartram. Trav.* p. 286.—*Gen. Syn.* i. p. 227. 29.—*Id. Sup.*

P. 59.

Orange-headed Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 304. 111. Var.

BARTRAM observes, that these birds never reach so far as *Pennsylvania*, which is singular, being a bird of such rapid flight, as it could easily perform the journey in ten or twelve hours from *North Carolina*, which abounds with all the fruits they delight in.

I have already observed in my Supplement, that the *Orange-beaded Parrot* and this are the same; and Mr. *Bechstein* supposes that *Frisch's* bird tab. 52. is probably the *female*.

6.
PALE
PARAKEET.
DESCRIPTION.

Pitt. pallidus, Pale Parakeet, *Nat. Misc.* pl. 258.

PLACE.

THIS is about eight inches in length, and has a moderately cuneiform tail: the bill and legs are pale: the general colour of the plumage pale yellow: the quills more or less of a rose coloured dirty white, in some lights tinged with green.

Inhabits *New Holland*.

Psittacus Jaguilma, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 96. 40.—*Molin. Chil.* p. 228.—*Id.* (*Fr. edit.*)
p. 237.

7.
JAGUILMA
P.

SIZE of a *Turtle*: the plumage wholly green, except the tips of the quills, which are brown, and the orbits fulvous: tail very long, and cuneiform.

DESCRIPTION.

It inhabits *Chili*, in *South America*; most frequent in the plains situated between the 34th and 35th degrees of latitude. It is a very clamorous species, and often met with in inconceivably large troops, so as to obscure the light of the sun, making great havoc among the cultivated lands, feeding on the buds of trees, and herbs; happily, their arrival on such spots is rarely till after the end of harvest, for they often tear up plants with the bill, to the root itself. Multitudes are destroyed yearly, without appearing to diminish their numbers: the peasants mounted on horseback, with a pole in their hands, ride into the middle of a flock, settled on the ground, and before they are able to escape, kill great numbers: their flesh is said to be extremely delicate, and in course is preferred to every other.

PLACE.

Nonpareil Parrot, *Nat. Misc.* pl. 93.—*New Holland Birds*, pl. 2.

8.
NONPAREIL
P.

SIZE of the *Pennantian Parrot*: bill dusky horn colour: head, sides, and fore part of the neck and breast crimson: vent and under tail coverts crimson: the lower part of the breast mixed crimson and yellow; belly yellow, changing to yellowish green towards the vent: the chin, and all the feathers surrounding the lower mandible, white: the middle of the nape behind black and dull green, with a few small spots; hind part of the neck and back, as far as the middle, green, each feather marked with a large spot of black, or rather the feathers are black, with green margins: lower half of the back

DESCRIPTION.

back and rump pale green: shoulders black: lesser wing coverts pale blue; beneath deep blue: greater quills dusky, with the outer margins deep blue: the secondaries edged with pale green, like the feathers of the back; all the greater quills except the outer one, and six or seven of the inner secondaries marked with a transverse pale yellow spot about the middle, on the inner web: tail blue; the two middle feathers of one colour, the others have the ends pale and nearly white.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New Holland*, where it is a common species.

9.
ALEXANDRINE
P.

Pfitt. Alexandri, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 97. 46.—*Spalowsk. Vog.* 3. tab. 8.

Dourra, *Sonnini, Trav. (Engl. ed.)* v. 3. p. 83.

Alexandrine Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 234. 37.

DESCRIPTION.

IN *Spalowski's* figure, the ring round the throat is very broad, with no red on the wings or breast.

PLACE.

Sonnini affirms that this species is brought in numbers from *Nubia* to *Cairo*, and that its *Arabian* name is *Dourra*.

10.
GROUND
PARROT.

Pfittacus formosus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 103. 60.

Ground Parrot, *Lev. Mus.* p. 249. t. 53.—*Nat. Misc.* vol. 7. pl. 228.—*Zool. of N. Holland*, p. 9. pl. 3.

Black-spotted Parakeet of Van Diemen's Land, *D'Entrecasteux's Voy.* ii. p. 47. pl. x.

DESCRIPTION.

IN size this is rather smaller than the *Pennantian Parrot*: the bill and legs are black: the general colour of the plumage green on the upper parts, each feather banded with black and yellow: the crown and nape are marked with numerous longitudinal black streaks: the forehead fine orange colour, nearly scarlet; all beneath the body the plumage is yellow, crossed with numerous waved blackish bands: the under part of the wing cinereous grey, with a pale broad

P A R R O T.

87

broad yellow stripe: the two middle tail feathers are green, marked with several oblique bars of black; the others yellow, barred in the same manner; and all the feathers towards the ends growing paler, and without bars: the tail is very cuneiform in shape.

This is a most elegant and beautiful species, inhabiting *New South Wales*, and other parts of *New Holland*, where it is known by the name of *Goolingnang*: it is found in tolerable plenty; but rarely if ever seen except on the ground, and particularly in moist places: the legs and toes are more slender than usual in this genus, and the claws more straight. It is not known to perch on trees like other parrots, but constantly seen to rise from among the grass, and to alight therein again almost immediately.

PLACE.

Pfitt. *pacificus*, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 104. 65. Var. .
Pacific Parrot, *Latb. Syn.* i. p. 252. 56. Var.

11.
PACIFIC
PARROT.
VAR. D.
DESCRIPTION.

IN this the bill and legs are black: the fore part of the head crimson; under each eye a large patch of the same, and another on each side of the rump; but the general colour is deep green, the under parts paler: the five first quills are dusky, and both wings and tail dusky beneath.

This inhabits *New Zealand*.

PLACE.

Pfitt. *australis*, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 104. 66.
Crimson-fronted Parakeet, *Nat. Misc.* vol. 3. t. 87.

12.
CRIMSON-
FRONTED
P.
DESCRIPTION.

THIS is the size of the *Pacific Parrot*; length nine inches: the bill is brown, with a red tip: general colour of the plumage deep brown: forehead as far as the crown, and the base of the bill all round, fine crimson; from the eye on each side descends a large patch of the same: the hind parts of the crown and the back part of the neck half

half way fine blue, with here and there a yellow streak, shoulders of the wings yellow: legs dusky.

PLACE.

This inhabits *New South Wales*, and has great affinity to the *Pacific Parrot*. In the *Naturalists Miscellany*, the forehead only is crimson, and a streak of the same below the eye: the shoulders are not yellow.

A bird which appears to be a variety, is among the drawings of *A. B. Lambert*, Esquire, which came also from *New Holland*. In this the crimson patch below each eye is much larger, with the addition of a yellow ring round the neck, at the bottom of the blue nape.

In another collection I have seen one which differs further in having the lower part of the neck behind reddish instead of yellow: the shoulders across the wings tinged and mixed with red, and the sides of the breast reddish; the whole of the nape is olive brown: the tail feathers red at the base within: this variety is in the possession of *General Davies*. I have likewise seen it in another collection.

13.
SMALL
PARAKEET.

DESCRIPTION.

Pittacus pusillus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 106. 71.—Small Parakeet, *White's Journ.* t. p. 262.

THIS is nearly the size of the *Guinea Parakeet*, and under seven inches in length: the bill dusky, surrounded at the base with crimson: body olive green, paler beneath: tail the same; but the inner webs at the base are crimson: legs blue.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New South Wales*: in some, the base of the tail is yellowish instead of red; it is found in great numbers all over the country about *Sydney Cove*, and has a brush-like tongue, well adapted to extract honey from the flowers of the trees, with which almost every flower of the country abounds.

Mr. *Beckstein* mentions a variety* which had the whole of the face crimson: the upper part of the body dull green, beneath paler; each feather of the tail is crimson within, with the end yellowish; at the bend of the wing is a red spot. Mr. *Beckstein* suspects this to be the male, and that the one in *White's Journal* may possibly be the other sex.

Turquoise Parakeet, *Nat. Hist.* v. 3. pl. 96.

14.
TURCOSINE
PARAKEET.
DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Crested Parakeet*: bill black: the upper parts of the plumage are green, and the two middle tail feathers; the two next have a little yellow at the tips, which increases in all the others, as they are more outward, till the two outmost are perfectly yellow; the tail itself being greatly cuneiform: the head is pale blue; hind head brownish, the back part of it inclining to chestnut: the whole of the wing is blue, but the coverts are paler and brighter than the rest; at the inner bend of the wing is a long crimson patch: legs pale brown.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New South Wales*, but is a rare bird; is observed not to fly far at a time, and never seen but in pairs, and oftener on the ground than on trees. The above described from the drawings of Mr. *Lambert*: one of these, in the collection of General *Davies*, has four of the middle tail feathers green without, and dusky within, the outer one wholly yellow, except just at the base; the next black half way, from thence to the end yellow; the third black within, green without, with a yellow tip.

* Der Kleine Sittich mit halbrothen Schwanze.—*Allg. Ueb. d. Vog.* 1. i. *Zusatz.* S. 704.

15.
RED-
SHOULDERED
PARAKEET.
DESCRIPTION.

Red shouldered Parakeet, *White's Journ.* t. p. 263.—*Phil. Voy.* t. p. 269.

SIZE of the *Guinea Parakeet*: length ten inches and a half: general colour of the plumage green, paler beneath: the whole face and throat are crimson, mixed with yellow round the eye: top of the head, outer edge of the wing, and some parts of the middle deep blue: shoulders of the wings, and beneath them blood red: greater quills dusky, fringed outwardly with yellow: tail greatly cuneiform, of a chestnut red at the base, and dull blue at the end: bill and legs brown.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New South Wales*.

16.
ORANGE-
WINGED
PARAKEET.
DESCRIPTION.

THIS bird is about seven or eight inches in length: the upper parts of the plumage are darkish green; the crown inclining to blue: cheeks beneath the eye pale ash colour: quills very dark: shoulders of the wings, and all beneath orange: bill pale: legs red.

PLACE.

This inhabits the *Brazils*, or at least supposed to do so, as it was brought into *England* by one of the ships trading to the *South Sea* whale fishery, and the collection of General *Davies*.

17.
BLACK-
NECKED
P.
DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Alexandrine Parrot*: bill and legs black: general colour of the plumage green: forehead and orbits of a lemon colour: chin, throat, and breast black; the lore is white, and a white line on each side of the neck, between the green and the black: belly dusky green: quills and tail black: the lesser quills wholly, and the edges of some of the others, are blue.

PLACE.

Inhabits the *Brazils*. The description taken from a drawing at General *Davies's*.

** WITH TAILS EVEN AT THE END.

Pitt. Bankii, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 107. 76. β.

Bankian Cockatoo, *White's Journ.* tab. p. 139.

THIS is somewhat smaller than the one described in the *Synopsis*: in length twenty inches: the bill lead coloured; the head moderately crested, black; the feathers of it varied with yellow: throat and neck yellow: sides of the neck mixed white and black: body and wings wholly black: the two middle tail feathers black; the others have the base and ends black, but the middle crimson, banded with black, as in the first described, and is found in the same places.

Pitt. Bankii, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 107. 76. γ.

Bankian Cockatoo, *Phill. Voy.* tab. p. 166.

THIS is twenty-three inches in length: bill as in the last, the base of it hid in the feathers: head, neck, and under parts of the body dull brown, margined on the crown and nape with olive: the body above, the wings, and tail glossy black; all but the two middle feathers of the last crimson in the middle, but not banded with black.

Funereal Cockatoo, *Nat. Misc.* vol. vi. pl. 186.

THIS is rather larger than the common or first described, and differs chiefly in having the four middle feathers of the tail of a yellow buff colour, marked with numerous black spots instead of bands.

I Suspect that this bird differs exceedingly, as I find many varieties among the drawings from *New Holland*, where it is known by the name of *Karratt*.

18.
BANKSIAN
COCKATOO.
VAR. A.

DESCRIPTION.

18.
VAR. B.

DESCRIPTION.

18.
VAR. C.
DESCRIPTION.

OTHER
VARIETIES.

The *first* is black, except a large yellow patch under each eye: the base of all but the two middle tail feathers buff, dotted with black: bill and legs pale, not common.

Second variety has no yellow patch beneath the eye: tail feathers from the base to near the tip plain crimson: bill and legs brown; this is most common.

Thirdly, without the yellow patch under the eye; but the black plumage sprinkled with yellow dots: the tail crimson, barred with black, just as in the *Supplement* to my *Synopsis*.

Fourthly, the yellow patch under the eye composed of pale streaked feathers: side tail feathers deep buff yellow, mottled with brown: fore part of the neck and breast marked with pale yellow buff crests.

Fifthly, seems a compound between the two last, being both spotted on the wings, and waved beneath: the tail barred above with crimson, and beneath with yellow buff colour.

19.
CRESTED
COCKATOO.
DESCRIPTION.

Psittacus galeritus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 109. 80.
Crested Cockatoo, *White's Journ.* tab. p. 237.

SIZE of a *Dunghill Cock*, and two feet three inches in length: the bill is moderate in size, and black: the general colour of the plumage white: the orbits covered with feathers, those of the forehead elongated into a crest; they are ten or twelve in number, brimstone coloured, about seven inches in length, and pointed at the tips; behind this the crown is bare: the tail is even at the end, eight inches long; the feathers sulphur coloured at the base: legs dusky.

PLACE.

This inhabits *New South Wales*, and is by some persons thought to be only a variety of the *lesser White Cockatoo*, which I find to be common in *China*, where it is called *Jing-wos*, signifying the bird which talks other men's words.

Pittacus varius, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 112. 90.—*Maerter, Phys. Arb.* i. 2. p. 48.

THIS is a little more than five inches long: the bill and legs yellowish: the general colour of the plumage varied with brown and blue: the cheeks, chin, and throat whitish: quills and tail dull brown, with the outer margins blue.

Inhabits *South America*.

20.
VARIED
P.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

Pittacus fringillaceus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 112. 92.—*Maert. Phys. Arb.* i. 2. p. 47.

SIZE of a *Sparrow*; length six inches: bill and legs pale yellow: general colour green: head blue: cheeks, chin, throat, and a spot on the belly pale sanguineous; belly itself violet: the tail feathers have the insides and tips yellow.

Inhabits *South America*.

21.
SPARROW
P.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

Pittacus choræus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 112. 93.—*Molin. Chil. (Fr. ed.)* p. 237.

THE general colour of this bird is a fine green, beneath cinereous grey, with the tail of a moderate length: the orbits are flesh coloured.

Inhabits *Chili*; has the same manners, and lives on the same food as the *Jaguilma* parrot, and is said to talk remarkably well.

22.
CHILI
P.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

Pittacus Gerini, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 119. 112.

Pf. brasil. viridis capite albo. Ger. Orn. i. p. 95. t. 109.

SIZE and habit of the *White-beaded Parrot*: bill and legs pale: head almost wholly white: body green: lesser wing coverts, some of the middle quills, and tail feathers red.

Inhabits *Brazil*.

23.
GERINI'S
P.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

24.
PILEATED
P.

Pitt. pileatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 115. 123.—*Scop. Ann. Hist. Nat.* i. p. 32. N° 32.
—*Gen. Syn.* i. p. 294. Note *.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is the size of a *Missel Thrush*: bill horn colour, base of it brown: forehead and crown red; *cheeks* naked: general colour of the plumage green: *quills* and tail blue on the outer edges; the last yellow at the tip: *rump* yellow green.

M. Scopoli suspects it may be a variety of the *Golden Crowned Parakeet*, yet does not mention whether the tail is even or not at the end.

25.
THECAU
P.
DESCRIPTION.

Pittacus cyanolyteos, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 127. 134.—*Molin. Chil. (Fr. ed.)* p. 235.

THIS, according to *Molina*, is larger than a *Pigeon*: the head, wings, and tail are green, spotted with yellow: back, throat, and belly yellow: tail even at the end.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Chili*, and known there by the name of *Thecau*; is a numerous species, and does much injury to the corn, often flying in vast troops, and when settled, have a centinel on a tree, who gives the alarm on the approach of any one, from hence it is very difficult to shoot. It breeds in the holes of rocks, laying two white eggs in the most inaccessible craggy parts; from the tops of these, the inhabitants let themselves down by ropes, to take the eggs and young birds, which are thought excellent, and sell at a good price, eight of them fetching about three *French* sous; if robbed of their young, they lay a second and even a third time, rarely a fourth. It is easily tamed, and learns to speak well.

Pittacus vernalis, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 130. 147.—*Mus. Carlsc. fasc.* ii. 29.

26.
VERNAL
P.

THIS is five inches and a half in length : the bill reddish : general colour pale green : wing coverts deep green : quills grass green : rump sanguineous : tail above sanguineous, beneath blue : legs pale.

DESCRIPTION.

It is uncertain from whence this bird came.

Pittacus purpuratus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 132. 150.

Purple-tailed Parakeet, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 315. 121.—*Nat. Hist.* i. pl. 16.

27.
PURPLE-
TAILED
P.

SEVERAL of these have been brought into *England*, from *Cayenne*, which differed greatly from each other in size ; some of them had the purple tail feathers green for one fourth of an inch from the tip, and the two middle feathers dashed with purple down the shafts.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Asb Coloured Parrot* : general colour green in various shades, on the bend of the wing, and the thighs fine aurora colour.

28.
LEVAILLANT'S
P.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the internal parts of the *Cape of Good Hope*, found frequently at *Koks Kraal* river, at which place numbers of them come to drink.

PLACE.

GENUS VIII. CHANNEL-BILL.

BILL large, convex, cultrated, furrowed or channelled on the sides, with the tip bent.

NOSTRILS round, naked, placed at the base of the bill.

TONGUE cartilaginous, bifid at the end.

TOES placed two before and two behind.

TAIL consisting of ten feathers. At present we are acquainted with only one species belonging to this genus.

N. HOLLAND
CHANNEL-
BILL.

Sc. Novæ Hollandiæ, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 141. l. 1.
Psittaceous Hornbill, *Phil. Bot. Bay*, t. p. 165.
Anomalous Hornbill, *White's Journ.* t. p. 142.

DESCRIPTION.

THE size of this bird is nearly that of a *Crow*, and the total length is twenty-seven inches: the bill from the gape to the point three inches and an half, or rather more*; it is very stout at its base, and curved its whole length; the upper mandible hooked at the point; the upper part is narrow, ridged, and the sides are channelled; at the base, close to the setting on of the feathers, the nostrils are placed; these are round, and the edges of them surrounded with a naked red skin, which continues on each side, between them and the eye, and also surrounds the eye itself, but the bare parts are most considerable above the eye: the tongue is three-fourths the length of the bill, thick at the base, from thence to the end flat and cartilaginous, and bifid at the end: the head and neck are of an ash coloured grey; the under parts of the body the same, but paler: back and wings blueish

* The few I have seen have differed much in the proportionate size of the bills, but I do not recollect any one with so small a bill as in that figured in *White's Journal*.

ash



New Holland Channel Bill.

Published as the Act directs May 30. 1801. by Leigh, Sotheby & Son, York Street, Covent Garden.

ash colour; the end of each feather tipped with black: the quills are much the same, but darker; and the inner webs, as they approach the base, are very pale. The first quill feather is shorter by three inches and three-fourths than the second, and the second full an inch shorter than the third, which is the longest of all; and the wings when closed, cover full three-fourths of the tail. The tail itself is cuneiform, and consists of ten feathers, of a deep ash colour; the two middle feathers are eleven inches long; the outer ones only seven inches and three quarters. Near the end of all the feathers is a bar of black, which takes up most space in the middle ones; the very tips of all for about an inch, are white: the margins of the inner webs, from the middle to the base, in all but the two middle feathers, are barred black and white; the feathers over the thighs, and the vent and under tail coverts, barred with the same, but paler: the legs are short, measuring from the heel to the toe joint only two inches; the toes of the same length, and placed two before and two behind, as in the *Toucan*; their colour is blueish black.

This bird inhabits *New Holland*, where it is called *Goe-re-e-gang*; it is not very common, and first appears about *Port Jackson* in *October*; is seldom seen unless mornings and evenings, sometimes seven or eight together, but oftener in pairs: both on the wing, and when perched, they make a strange loud screaming noise, not unlike that made by a common cock and hen, when they perceive a hawk or any other bird of prey hovering over them. They probably come to this part of *New South Wales* only to breed, after which they depart elsewhere in *January*, but where is not ascertained. In the crops and gizzards of several, were found the seeds of the *red-gum* and *peppermint* trees, which is believed to be their principal food, and supposed to swallow them all whole, as the pericarpium or capsule has been found in the stomach; exuviae of some beetles have also been found, but not in quantity. The tail, which is not far short of the length

PLACE.

SUPP. II.

O

of

CHANNEL-BILL.

of the body, is sometimes displayed like a fan, and gives it on flight, or when sitting, a very majestic appearance. The natives know very little of its habits, haunts, &c. however, they consider its appearance as an indication of wind and blowing weather, and that its frightful scream is through fear, as it is not a bird of very active or quick flight. The pupil of the eye appears uncommonly clear. It cannot easily be tamed, for Mr. *White* observes, that he kept a wounded one two days alive, though he could get it to eat nothing, but bit every thing that approached it very severely.

GENUS IX. HORNBILL.

N° 1. Abyssinian H.

N° 3. Indian H.

2. African H.

4. Crimson H.

Buceros Abyssinicus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 143. 4.—*Meyer, Ueb. der Neuest. Zool. Entd. S.* 117.

Abba Gumba, *Erkoom*, *Bruce's Trav.* v. 3. p. 102.—*& App. t.* p. 169.

Abyssinian Hornbill, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 347. 4.

I.
ABYSSINIAN
H.

THIS is fully described by Mr. *Bruce*, who says the total length is three feet ten inches, breadth six feet; breadth of extended wings twenty-two inches: the bill is ten inches long, of which the horn measures three inches and an half: the plumage in general is footy black: the large wing feathers are ten in number, and milk white: on the neck are several protuberances, as in the *Turkey Cock*, of a light blue colour, changing red on various occasions: the eye is reddish or dark brown; eyelashes long, especially the upper.

DESCRIPTION.

This bird is found in *Abyssinia*, generally among the fields of *Taff*, feeding on green beetles, which frequent that plant; it has a putrid smell, which has occasioned a supposition of its feeding on carrion: in the eastern parts it is called *Abba Gumba*, but in the language of *Tigré*, on the west side of the *Tacazzi*, it is called *Erkoom*. It has been seen with eighteen young ones, and runs on the ground for the most part, but when raised flies both strong and far.

PLACE.

It builds in large thick trees, and when it can near churches; has a covered nest like that of a magpie, but four times as large as an eagle's, placing it firm on the trunk, without endeavouring to make it high from the ground, the entry always on the east side. On the

MANNERS.

H O R N B I L L.

frontiers of *Sennara* and *Raas el feel*, it is called *Teir el Naciba*, or Bird of Destiny.

2.
AFRICAN
H.

Buceros africanus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 143. 5.
Der africanische Hornvogel, *Allg. Ueb. d. Vog.* i. S. 287.—*Id. Zusage.* S. 716.
African Hornbill, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 348. 5.

M. BECHSTEIN observes, that Mr. *Geoffroy* the younger, supposes this and the foregoing to be one and the same bird*.

3.
INDIAN
H.

Buceros Hydrocorax, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 144. 7.
Indian Buceros, *Asiat. Researches*, vol. iv. p.
Indian Hornbill, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 351. 7.

IT is observed in the *Asiatic Researches*, by Lieutenant *Charles White* that the name of this bird is *Dbanéja*, that it feeds on the *Nux Vomica*, and the fat of it is highly esteemed by the natives.

4.
CRIMSON
H.
DESCRIPTION.

NEITHER the size of this bird is known, any more than the place it inhabits: the head seems full of feathers, and a trifle crested: the upper part of it even with the eyes, and between them and the bill black; the rest of the plumage a fine crimson: across the back and shoulders a band of white: the bill is longer from the gape, than from thence to the back of the head; the colour of it black or dusky, except at the base, where it is surrounded with white, and just at this division the nostrils are placed; the bill is stout, running to a point at the tip, and a trifle curved for one-third of its length: the legs are the colour of the bill: the tail is cuneiform, and pretty long, as the quills reach just beyond the base of it.

* See *Act. d'Hist. Nat. de Paris*, v. i. p. 1. his definition is, "B. niger, remigibus majoribus albis, rostro nigro corvæ artrosum apertum, mas gutture rubro, femina cœrulea."

I met

H O R N B I L L.

101.

I met with this bird among some drawings belonging to Mr. Smith, most of which were of *Indian* birds. I am greatly at a loss where to place it, for if the drawing is exact, it does not exactly tally with any of the known species, except the *Wreathed Hornbill** of *Dampier*, supposing the wreathed parts to be smoothed off, and in this case it has a greater curve at the tip. It seems a curious bird, but I have not met with any one who has seen an original specimen.

* This is well figured in *D'Entrecasteaux's Voyage*, ii. p. 304. pl. xi.

BEEF-EATER.

GENUS X. BEEF-EATER.

AFRICAN
BEEF-EATER.*Buphaga Africana*, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 147. 1.*Pic-bœuf d'Afrique*, *Levaill. Ois.* pl. 97.—*Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 294. pl. 22.*African Beef-eater*, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 359. i. tab. 12.

HITHERTO we have heard of this bird only as a native of *Senegal*; but *M. Levaillant* assures us that he has met with it in the country of the great *Namaquas*, near *Caffraria*, and that it coincides much with the *Starling* in point of manners, forming itself into small troops, of a dozen or more in each, alighting on the backs of oxen, antelopes, and other quadrupeds, where by pressing the elevated part of the hide of the animal, containing the larve of the *oesfrus*, it forces it out, to the great relief of the animal, enjoying itself a delicate repast. Besides these, the bird is said to feed on various kinds of insects. It has a sharp kind of cry, by no means approaching to any thing like what may be termed a song.

GENUS XI. A N I.

Crotophaga varia, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 149. 3.

Crotophagus varius indicus, *Ger. Orn.* ii. p. 54. tab. 193.

VARIEGATED
ANI.

THIS is the size of the *Lesser Ani*, and eleven inches in length: the bill is black, less strong than in the common species: head, fore part of the neck and breast black: the middle and greater wing coverts and tail black; the rest of the body fulvous, inclining to rufous: legs yellow brown. It is not said from whence this bird came, but we are informed that it was alive for some time at *Ver-sailles*, where it went by the name of *Indian Pie*, and a drawing of it: sent to *Florence*, from which *M. Gerini* copied his figure.

DESCRIPTION.

GENUS XI*. PLANTAIN-EATER.

BILL stout, triangular, the upper mandible elevated at the base above the crown; both mandibles dentated on the edges.

NOSTRILS in the middle of the bill.

TONGUE entire, and stout.

TOES placed three before and one behind.

VIOLET
PLANTAIN
E.

DESCRIPTION.

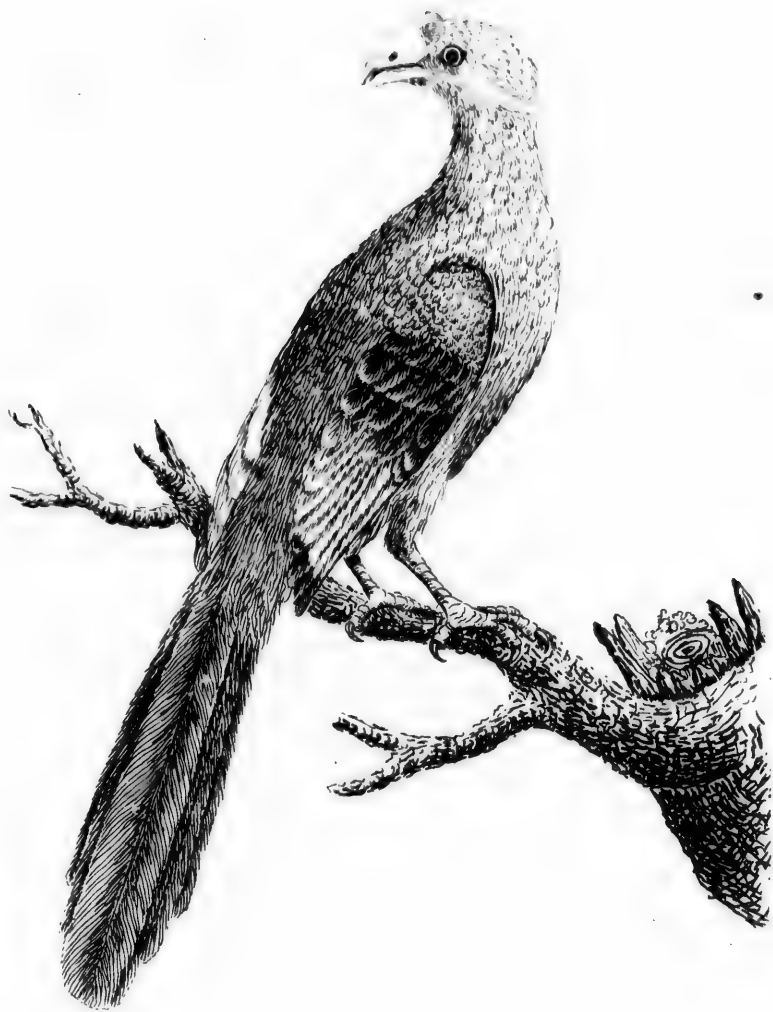
Muscophaga violacea, Musafresser, *Schr. der Berl. Gesell.* ix, S. 16. taf. 1.
Royal Cuckow, *Leu. Mus.* pl. in p. 167?

THIS curious and hitherto non-descript bird, is nineteen inches in length, of which the tail is six inches and one-third: the bill from the tip to the gape is one inch and an half, and very singularly shaped, especially the upper mandible, being nearly triangular, losing its attachment at the back part, where it is elevated, and hangs over the crown; the colour of the bill is yellow, growing red towards the end, and the edges of both mandibles are dentated; the tongue not unlike that of a *Parrot* in shape: irides brown: the top of the head is purple: lore violet: beneath each eye is a line of white; eye-lids purple: the neck, breast, and body violet; wings the same: the prime quills purple in the middle: the tail longish, cuneiform, obtuse, the same colour as the quills †: legs dusky black, and very strong.

PLACE.

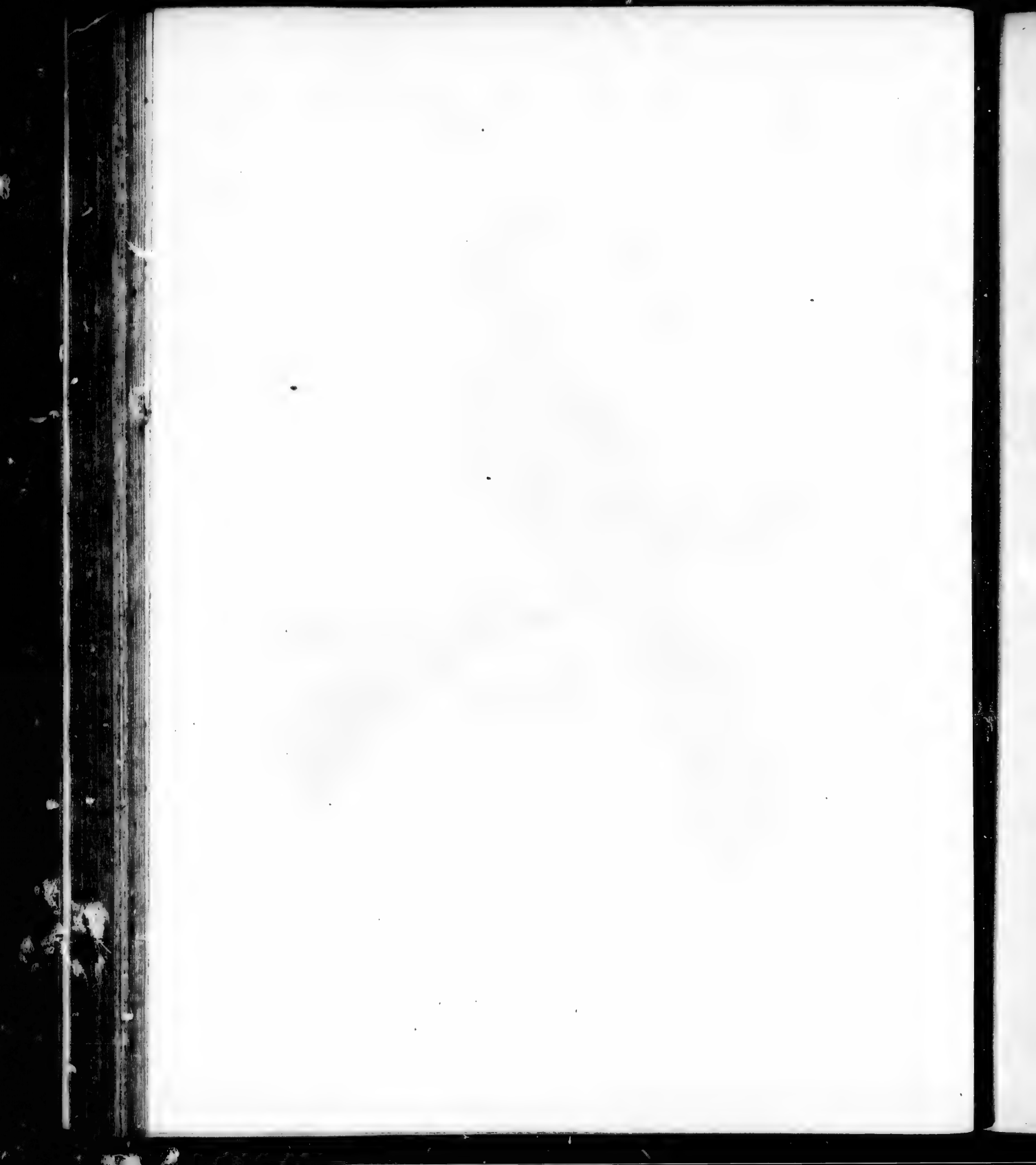
This beautiful bird is found on the plains near the borders of rivers,

† *M. Jert* says the tail consists of nine feathers only, which might be the case with his specimen, but as we know no bird in which the tail feathers are not even in number, I should suspect that this bird also may have at least ten feathers, or even more.



Violet Plantain-eater.

Published as the Act directs May 30. 1861. by Leigh, Sothby, & Son, 15, York Street, Covent Garden.



PLANTAIN-EATER.

105

in the province of *Acra*, in *Guinea*, and is said to live principally on the fruit of the *plantain* †; is very rare, for notwithstanding every pains he could take, *M. Ifert* was not able to obtain more than one specimen.

I have ventured to assimilate this with the *Royal Cuckow* of the *Leverian Museum*, as it seems to agree in every point, except the disposition of the toes, which in that figure are placed two before and two behind. This however may be reconciled, by supposing the bird capable of placing the toes in the two different positions at will, a circumstance observed likewise in respect to the *Touraco*: however, the assertion of *M. Ifert*, that the toes were situated as his figure represents, ought to weigh with us, especially as he seems to be the only one who professes to have seen the bird.

† *Musa paradisiaca & sapientum.*

GENUS XIII. C R O W.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| N ^o 1. Raven. | N ^o 15. Alpine Cr. |
| 2. South Sea R. | 16. Red legged Cr. |
| 3. Carrion Crow. | 17. Hermit Cr. |
| 4. Rook. | 18. Short-tailed Cr. Var. G. |
| 5. Hooded Cr. | 19. Black-faced Cr. |
| 6. White-breasted Cr. | 20. Caledonian Cr. |
| 7. Jackdaw. | 21. Variable Cr. |
| 8. Steller's Cr. | 22. Blue and White Cr. |
| 9. Blue Cr. | 23. Black and White Cr. |
| 10. Cinereous Cr. | 24. White-cheeked Cr. |
| 11. Rufous Cr. | 25. Rufous-bellied Cr. |
| 12. Red-billed Cr. | 26. Changeable Cr. |
| 13. Magpie. | 27. Wattled Cr. |
| 14. Senegal Cr. | |

I.
RAVEN.*Corvus Corax*, *Ind. Orn.* 1. p. 150. 1.—— *carnivorus*, *Bartr. Trav.* p. 286.—— *calvus* seu *Loripes*, *Ger. Orn.* 2. tab. 143. Var.*Corvus clericus*, *Mus. Carlsc.* pl. 2. Var.Grand Corbeau, *Levaill. Ois.* pl. 51.—*Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 224. 1.The common Raven, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 367. 1.

DESCRIPTION.

THE one figured by *M. Sparrman*, in the *Mus. Carlsc.* differed from the common species, merely in having the chin white.

This species is found in *Egypt*; a few small flocks appearing about *Rosetta* in *February* only. These mix freely with the flocks of *Crows*, remaining on the ground with them, round inhabited places*. It has

* *Sennini's Trav.* (Engl. ed.) 2. p. 239.

been

been observed to me †, that a *female raven* weighs two pounds ten ounces, but the *egg* scarcely seven drams, so that forty-eight of them would only make up the weight of the bird. The egg of the *Cuckow* is less disproportionate, requiring only thirty-eight to equal the parent in weight.

Levaillant found that of which he gives a figure, in *Saldanha Bay*, at the *Cape of Good Hope*, where it not unfrequently unites in large flocks, attacking young antelopes, and likewise killing them: that the *male* and *female* are generally together, making the nest in the clefts of rocks, as well as in old buildings. This is certainly a variety only of our *Raven*, differing merely in being bigger, and the bill a trifle more bent.

PLACE.

Var. C. *Corax Crucirostra*, *Corbeau Bec croisé*, *Daud. Orn. ii. p. 226.*

THIS is only a variety, with the two mandibles crossing each other; an accidental circumstance merely, and which is not unfrequently seen in other birds.

Corvus albicollis, *Ind. Orn. i. p. 151. 3.*

Corbeau Vautourin, *Levail. Oif. pl. 50.—Daudin. Orn. ii. p. 227. pl. xiv.*

Corvus torquatus, *Spalowsk. Vog. 3. tab. 10.*

A kind of *Raven*, *Bruce's Trav. App. p. 152.*

South Sea Raven, *Gen. Syn. Sup. p. 75.*

2.
SOUTH SEA
R.

MR. *Levaillant* is certain that it is a distinct species; he observes, that it is rather less than a *Raven*, and is eighteen inches in length, with a cuneiform tail, and the wings are three inches longer: it is strongly characterised by a white patch at the nape of the neck, added to a white mark separating the sides of this white patch, and encircling the neck; this stripe is itself not very apparent, being

DESCRIPTION.

† *Colonel Montagu.*

P 2

formed

formed by a single row of white feathers, or rather half white, the outer border being only visible: the feathers of the throat are forked; the beards extending beyond the shafts, and less black than the rest of the plumage: irides brown or hazel.

PLACE.

Mr. *Levaillant* found this every where in his *African* travels, but particularly among the great *Namaquas*, and in *Swarte-Land*, but less common at the *Cape of Good Hope* itself. The female is less than the male; the white on the neck less extended, the black less glossy, more inclined to brown: it is a bold bird, attacking young lambs and antelopes, also feeding on carrion.

I observed a figure of this among Mr. *Bruce's* drawings; the bill elevated not unlike that of the *Ani*: shoulders of the wings brownish: tip of the bill white. Mr. *Levaillant* thinks it a link between the *Crow* and *Vulture*, and that it is not a bird of passage.

3.
CARRION
CROW.

Corvus Corone, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 151. 4.—*Sepp. Vög.* 3. t. 15.

Corvus maritimus, Rook, *Bartram's Trav.* p. 286?

Corneille Corbine, *Daudin. Orn.* ii p. 228.—*Hist. Prov.* i. p. 486.

Carrion Crow, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 370. 3.

THE manners of this species are well known; but a singular anecdote of one of these has come to my knowledge, attested by Mr. *Edwards*. In *March* 1783, a *Crow* was observed to build a nest on the vane of the top of the Exchange at *Newcastle*, and the more remarkable, as the spindle on which the nest was constructed, being fixed to the vane, moves with it, and it appeared very singular to view it in windy weather, when the nest in course turned round to every point of the compass. A small copper-plate was engraven with a representation of the circumstance, of the size of a watch paper; and so pleased were the inhabitants with it, that as many of them were sold as produced to the engraver the sum of ten pounds.

Birds of the *Crow* genus are said to be so numerous about *Astrachan*,

chan, that could any one find out the means of destroying them, it would be doing very great service.

Corvus frugilegus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 152. 5.—*Sepp. Vog.* 3. tab. 103.—*Bartram. Trav.* p. 286?

Corneille du Cap, *Levaill. Ois.* ii. p. 11. N° 52.

Corneille Freux, *Daud. Orn.* ii. p. 229.

Rook, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 372. 4.

4.
ROOK.

IT is said that there are no *Rooks* in the island of *Jersey*, although crows and magpies are not unfrequent; nor is it certain that *Jays* inhabit that island*; yet we are certain that *Rooks* migrate into *France* from this country. This species is apt to vary in colour, like the *Crow*, as two white ones are mentioned by Mr. *White*, in his History of *Selborne*†.

Mr. *Levaillant* met with these at the *Cape of Good Hope*, but observes, that they differ only in the nostrils not being bare of feathers, as observed in *Europe*. This probably arises from some difference in their manner of feeding, for the young *Rooks* have the nostrils well covered with bristles, and in proportion as they root with their bills into the ground, the bristles are rubbed off, and at last the roots themselves are destroyed, the nostrils remaining bare for ever after.

PLACE.

Corvus Cornix, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 193. 7.—*Sepp. Vog.* 3. tab. 106.

Corneille mantelée, *Daud. Orn.* ii. p. 231.

Hooded Crow, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 153. 5.

5.
HOODED
CR.

THIS species changes place according to the season in this country, breeding in the more northern parts; I do not hear of their doing so more southward than *Northumberland*; they approach the south about the middle of *October*, are common in the summer about

* *Col. Montagu.*

† *P. 42.*

the

the *Highlands of Scotland*, where they breed on all sorts of trees, are indiscriminate feeders, living on both carrion and shell fish, also will eat at times *Cranberries*, and other mountain berries. I have also been informed, that in the stomach of one were found several small shells and horse beans.

6.
WHITE-
BREASTED
CR.

Corvus dauuricus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 154. 8.

Corneille à scapulaire blanc, *Levaill. Ois.* ii. p. 14. pl. 53.

Corvus scapulatus, Corneille à scapulaire, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 233.

White-breasted Crow, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 376. 6. pl. 15.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is figured in the *Planches Enluminées*, but the wings are there too short, for they reach three-fourths of the way on the tail: the *female* is smaller than the *male*, and the colours less vivid: are found at the *Cape of Good Hope* in plenty; make the nest in trees or bushes not well cloathed with leaves, and lay five or six green eggs spotted with brown. The *Hottentots* hold this bird and some others of the crow kind in great estimation, being of singular use in picking out insects from the backs of oxen, with which they are sometimes so covered as to be in danger of losing their lives. In one of these, supposed to have come from *China*, I observed the belly and under parts to be black, and I have no doubt of its being found in *Abyssinia*, as I observed a figure of one among the drawings of Mr. Bruce.

7.
JACKDAW.

Corvus Monedula, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 154. 11.—*Sepp. Vog.* 3. t. 113.

Choucas commun, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 233.

Jackdaw, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 378. 9.—*Id. Supp.* p. 78.

I Have observed that this bird will frequently make the nest in rabbit burrows, and in the *Isle of Ely*, for want of ruined edifices, in which it most delights to build, it sometimes makes the

C R O W.

III

nest in the *chimnies*; on an occasion of this sort, a fire was once lighted on a hearth below, which had not been used for some time, at last the materials of the nest above took fire, and were in such quantity, that it was with the greatest difficulty that the house itself could be preserved from the flames.

Corvus Stelleri, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 158. 20.

Pica glandaria caerulea, &c. *Bartr. Trav.* p. 170.

Geai de Steller, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 248.

Steller's Crow, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 387. 21.

8.
STELLER'S
CR.

I judge this to be the one mentioned in *Bartram's Travels*, of an azure blue colour; no crest or tuft of feathers on the head; said not to be so large as the blue *Jay* of *Virginia*, but equally clamorous; found in clumps and coverts in the space between the lower trading house and *Rock Point*.

DESCRIPTION.

Dr. Pallas mentions it as being shot by *Mr. Steller*, when *Bering's* crew landed upon *America*.

Corvus cyaneus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 159. 21.

La Pie bleue à tête noire, *Levaill. Ois.* ii. p. 28. pl. 58.—*Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 236.

Corvus cyaneus, blue Magpie, *Pall. Trav.* iii. p. 694.—*Gen. Syn.* i. p. 394. 30.

9.
BLUE
CR.

THIS species migrates from the *Mongolian Deserts* and *China*, only into that part of the *Russian dominions* which lies to the south of *Lake Baikal*. The figure in *Levaillant's* work seems to have the feathers of the hind head elongated into a pointed crest, and the whole of the head below the eyes and the chin black: the body is blue grey beneath, more blue above, wings and tail fine blue: tips of the second quills white: tail very long and cuneiform, consisting

DESCRIPTION.

sisting of twelve feathers, all of them white at the ends: bill and legs black. This came from *China*, but Mr. *Levaillant* is not aware or is silent in respect to its being the one mentioned by Dr. *Pallas*.

10.
CINEREOUS
CR.

Corvus Canadensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 160. 23.
Geai du Canada, *Daud. Orn.* ii. p. 250.
Cinereous Crow, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 389. 23.

DESCRIPTION.

THE weight of this bird is two ounces and a half; length ten inches and a half; breadth fifteen inches: said to live among the pines of *America*; in pairs at all times of the year; are detested by the natives: the young fly in *May*.

11.
RUFIOUS
CR.

Corvus rufus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 161. 28.
Pie rousse, *Levaill. Oif.* ii. p. 31. pl. 59.—*Daud. Orn.* ii. p. 245.
Rufous Crow, *Gen. Syn. Supp.* p. 84.

DESCRIPTION.

THE length of this in *Levaillant's* plate is nearly eleven inches: head and neck ash colour: back, scapulars, rump and belly rufous; the two last pale, inclining to orange: middle of the wing greyish white: quills black, and reach just beyond the base of the tail, which is long and cuneiform, the general colour of it pale grey; the ends of the feathers black, more so in proportion as the feathers are outward, so that the two middle ones are grey nearly the whole of their length; at the end of each a rufous grey spot: bill greyish horn colour: legs yellowish, said to come from *Bengal*.

12.
RED-BILLED
CR.

Corvus erythrorynchos, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 161. 29.
La Pie bleue, *Levaill. Oif.* ii. p. 24. pl. 57.—*Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 240. t. 15.
Red-billed Jay, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 390. 24.

DESCRIPTION.

THE description in the *Gen. Synopsis* of birds, gives every idea of the bird sufficient to discriminate it from others of its genus; but

but in respect to the tail feathers, they are faultily expressed in the *Pl. Enluminées*, for instead of being as there represented, of a moderate length, and scarcely more than rounded in shape at the end, the fact is, that the tail is full half as long again as the whole of the rest of the bird; this we can testify from a fine specimen in the *Leverian Museum*, in which the tail is fully as cuneiform in its shape as in the *Magpie*; each of the feathers being blue, with the ends black, and ultimately marked with an oval spot of white at the tip. Mr. *Levaillant* also has remarked the same circumstance,

Corvus Pica. Ind. Orn. i. p. 162, 32.

Pie commune, Daud. Orn. ii. p. 237.—Hist. Prov. i. p. 487.—Hist. Alepp. p. 69.

Magpie, Gen. Syn. i. p. 392. 29.—Id. Sup. p. 80.

13.
MAGPIE.

PLACE.

IT has been observed, that no greater numbers of this bird are seen than in the temperate and southern latitudes of *Russia*; it is common all over *Siberia*, and even in *Kamtschatka*; it was met with also in the adjacent islands by *Steller*.

In *Clayton's* account of *Virginia*, it is observed that neither *Jackdaw* nor *Magpie* are there, and that they prize a *Magpie* full as much as we do the *Red Bird*. Many varieties of this bird have been noticed, and others continually fall under observation; I observed at the late Mr. *Charles Boddam's*, of *Bull's Cross*, one of a dun colour, with white wing coverts: breast and belly white; this was eleven years old.

One shot at lord *Temple's* at *Stow*, now in the *Leverian Museum*, is almost white, longitudinally streaked with black: tail white, streaked with black at the ends; added to these, a magpie's nest was found some years since in *Somersetshire*, in which were four young, three of them had the bills white; the rest of the body, tail, and legs cream colour: the fourth of the natural colour.

14.
SENEGAL
CR.

Corvus Senegalensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 163. 33.

Le Piapiac, *Levaill. Ois.* ii. p. 17. pl. 54 — *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 239.

Senegal Crow, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 394. 31.

PLACE.

THIS *M. Levaillant* found in *Africa*, far distant from the great *Namaquas*; it agrees with that in *Pl. Enluminées*, 538, but has a far longer tail. Mr. *Levaillant* called it from its cry, which is truly expressive of its name; it perches on high trees, sometimes twenty together: the males have the longest tail, more graduated than in the *European Magpie*, than which it is more slender. It builds on the tops of high trees, defends the nest entirely with thorns, only leaving one opening; lays from six to eight white eggs, marked with some spots of brown, biggest at the large end; is seen in the inward parts of the *Cape of Good Hope*, but rarely if ever at the *Cape* itself. Mr. *Levaillant* mentioned a singularity in one of the tail feathers having two shafts coming out of one quill, one of them entirely without webs, but whether a mere *lusus naturæ*, or common to the species in general, he had not an opportunity of observing.

15.
ALPINE
CR.

Corvus Pyrrhocorax, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 165.

Crave des Alpes, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 252. — *La Peirouse, voy. Scav. Abb. B.* 3. S. 104.

Alpine Crow, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 381. 11.

PLACE.

LA *Peirouse* observes, that this species is found in the highest *Pyrenean Alps*, descending at the end of the year into the vallies and meadows. The distinguishing character by no means to be drawn from the colour of the legs, as they differ at different ages, for in some they are black, in others orange coloured, and in old birds quite crimson: the colour of the plumage is dusky black: the bill

C R O W.

115

bill is yellow, and bent, but not pointed as in the *Cornish Chough* or *Hermit Crow*.

Corvus Graculus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 165. 41.
Crave Coracias, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 253.
Red-legged Crow, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 401. 39.

16.
 RED-LEGGED
 CR.

PLACE.

HASSELQUIST observed this bird in the fields of lower *Egypt* during the months of *September* and *October*; said to be common about all high rocks of the south latitude of *Siberia*, also about *Mount Caucasus*, and the mountains of *Persia*, and that in the first year the bill and legs are black.

The eggs are longer than those of the *Jackdaw*, of a cinereous white, marked with irregular dusky blotches.

Corvus Eremita, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 166. 42.
Crave huppé, ou Sonneur, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 254.
Der Alpen Rabe, *N. G. Deutsch. B.* 2. S. 470. taf. xvii.
Wood Crow from Switzerland, *Borowsh. Nat.* pl. 71. 5. B.
Hermit Crow, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 403. 41.

17.
 HERMIT
 CR.

THE figure in *Borowsh's* work, which seems to been taken from *Albin*, is bare about the head, and the crest begins at the nape, continuing to the lower part of the neck, falling off to nothing at top and bottom, but the feathers of it very long in the middle of the neck: the eye is surrounded with black.

DESCRIPTION.

The figure in *Gerini's* work is said to be this bird, but it seems to have a longer bill, and no doubt ought rather to be referred to the *Cornish Chough*.

Turdus tristegus, *Mus. Carl. Fasc.* iv. tab. 84.

18.
 SHORT-
 TAILED
 CR.
 VAR. G.

DESCRIPTION.

IN this the bill is yellowish, with brown edges: the head and nape rusty green, with three longitudinal black streaks: the upper parts

parts of the body and wings green for the most part: shoulders, rump, and tail greenish blue: the greater wing coverts and quills black, on the latter a bar of white: throat, breast, belly, thighs, and legs pale rust colour: vent rose colour, inclining to white under the tail, which is very short, and mostly black, with the end of a glossy blue.

M. Thunberg is said to have brought this variety from some of the *East India* islands: size of our Var. C.

19.
BLACK-FACED
CR.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

SIZE of a *Jay*: bill stout and black; tongue rounded at the end: the face and throat black: the plumage on the upper parts is blueish ash colour for the most part; beneath paler: quills blackish, with pale edges: tail six inches and a half long, and dusky brown, all but the two middle feathers tipped with white: legs dusky blue.

Inhabits *New Holland*, where it is called *Kai-a-lora*; said to be a bird of prey. I am obliged to Mr. *Lambert* for the above description; among his drawings I likewise observed another which had a stouter bill; the head black much beyond the eyes, and the plumage rather of a darker hue, and the tail feathers not tipped with white.

20.
CALEDONIAN
CR.
DESCRIPTION.

Magpie of New Caledonia, *D'Entrecasteau's Voy.* ii. p. 226. pl. 35.

LENGTH twenty inches: head black, feathers of it silky and distinct, round the eye somewhat bare; all the neck white, and in the middle of the belly a little of the same: the general colour of the plumage otherwise black: the bill is black and stout, the end of it for one third yellowish, and slightly notched: tail very cuneiform, the two middle feathers eleven inches long, the next on each side nine, diminishing regularly to the outer ones, which measure no more than three inches and a half: legs dusky.

Inhabits

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C R O W.

Inhabits the woods of *New Caledonia*. I saw a specimen of this at Mr. Thompson's, *Little Saint Martin's Lane*.

THIS is a large species, but the true size not certain, as the drawing from whence this description is taken did not identify it: the bill is strong, seemingly less than in the *Crow*, though characteristic of that genus: the plumage dusky brown, with reflections of blue and reddish in different lights: bill and legs black.

This was met with in *New Holland*, and was the only one of its kind seen there. Mr. Lambert.

THIS species is smaller than a magpie: bill and legs dusky brown: irides brown: from the middle of the crown, the nape, back of the neck to the middle of the back, the greater part of the wings, and the end of the tail for one third, of a deep blue; the rest of the plumage white: quills towards the ends brown.

Inhabits *New South Wales*; known by the name of *Karrook*. It seems much allied to the *Thrush* genus, as it has not any bristles covering the base of the bill; it is esteemed a rare species.

THIS is about twenty inches in length: the bill and legs dusky black: irides blueish: the chin and throat, the middle of the greater quills, the rump, vent, and middle of all but the two centre tail feathers, are white: the rest of the plumage black.

Inhabits *New South Wales*; probably changes place in different seasons, as it is chiefly met with in *May*.

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PLACE.

31.
VARIABLE
CR.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

32.
BLUE AND
WHITE
CR.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

23.
BLACK AND
WHITE
CR.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

24.
WHITE-
CHEEKED
CR.
DESCRIPTION.

SIZE uncertain: bill dusky; legs pale: the head is tufted, or rather fuller of feathers than the rest of the body, and is, as well as the neck, breast, and belly, black: the feathers of the chin and breast margined with white; on the ear a white patch: back, wings, and tail olive green: quills dull rust colour: the shape of the tail cuneiform; the outer feathers tipped with white.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New Holland*, and at first sight seems to resemble somewhat the *White-eared Jay*, but differs in not having the forehead whitish, nor does the white patch come so near the eye as in that bird; besides, the shape of the tail is cuneiform in the present described, but in the *White-eared Jay* it is simply rounded at the end.

25.
RUFIOUS-
BELLIED
CR.
DESCRIPTION.

La Pie à culotte de peau, *Levaill. Oif. il. p. 20. pl. 55.*

THIS is about the size of a *Blackbird*, but differs in having a cuneiform tail, which is half as long again as the bird: the whole of the plumage is glossy black, with a tinge of blue in some lights; but the feathers of the belly, thighs, and vent, are of a flesh colour, or pale rufous, and the vent rather inclines to brown: the bill and legs are black.

PLACE.

This bird is figured from one in the collection of *M. Ray de Breukelerward*, of *Amsterdam*, and said to have been brought from one of the *South Sea* isles. It seems to have some affinity to the *Senegal Crow*, from its shape and cuneiform tail: the bill is not so strong in proportion as in the *Maggie*, but more approaching to that of the *Thrushes*. In this single specimen, were observed only eight feathers in the tail, and on the most minute investigation, no traces of more could be found; if it be really the case with others of the same species, as may be known hereafter, it is, we believe, a singular occurrence, although frequently more, we do not at present know any bird which has fewer than ten feathers in its tail.

Le Temia, *Levaill. Oif.* ii. p. 22. pl. 56.

THIS is about the size of our *Song Thrush* in the body, but rather longer in proportion: the general colour of the plumage is black, and the texture of the feathers fine, delicate and soft; but those round the base of the bill, as far as the eye and chin, are stiff and short, appearing more like black velvet, and those on the rest of the body, in different reflections of light, are glossed with green and purple; those of the tail above, seem glossed with green, the four middle ones wholly so, but the others only on the outer webs; the tail is greatly cuneiform, and contains ten feathers; the four middle ones or longest are of equal length, and longer than the rest of the body; the others lessen till the outer ones are very short: the bill and legs are black, and perhaps may be allied to the *Crow* genus, however, the bill in shape is greatly similar to that of the *Beefeater*, and the bird may not unlikely be possessed of the same manners.

This was sent from *Batavia*, to Mr. *Temminck*, of *Amsterdam*, but it is by no means certain that this was its native country.

Pie à pendeloques, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 246. pl. xvi.

LENGTH fifteen inches: bill black, slender, and a little elongated: the general colour of the plumage brownish grey: the feathers at the top of the head and neck edged with whitish; on the cheeks a little downy, at the bottom of which arises a cylindrical caruncle, ten lines in length, hanging on each side of the neck; throat white; fore part of the neck, and under parts of the body dirty white, the middle of each feather dashed with brownish: on the middle of the belly a patch of fine yellow: quills tipped with white: tail greatly cuneiform, each feather tipped with white: legs greyish yellow; claws brownish grey, sharp, crooked, and strong.

Inhabits *New Zealand*.

26.
CHANGEABLE
CR.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

27.
WATTLED
CR.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

GENUS XIV. R O L L E R.

N° 1. Bengal R.

2. Docile R.

3. Noisy R.

4. Striated R.

N° 5. Piping R.

6. Crimson R.

7. Hairy R.

8. Red-breasted R.

1.
BENGAL
R.

VAR.

DESCRIPTION.

Cor. Bengalensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 168. 2. Var.Rollier tacheté, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 258.

SIZE of the *Common Roller*; length thirteen inches: bill black; head rufous, with a whitish mixture in the face: the general colour of the plumage is rufous, tinged with dirty green on the back, and inclining to red beneath, marked with a longitudinal white stripe on each feather: wings dull pale green: quills sky blue: tail rufous brown, pretty long, and the feathers of equal lengths: legs dusky.

PLACE.

A specimen of this bird is in the Museum at *Paris*, brought from *Senegal*, by *M. Geoffroy de Villeneuve*. It has been also killed in *Caffraria* by *Mr. Levaillant*. It is probably a young bird of the *Bengal Roller*.

2.
DOCILE
R.

DESCRIPTION.

Coracias docilis, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 172. 17.—*S. G. Gmelin, It.* iii. p. 378. t. 42.—*Daud. Orn.* ii. p. 266.

THE size of a *Jackdaw*: bill and legs yellow; the bill is rather bent, feathered on the sides, and the under part at the base covered with white feathers: eyes black, round them dull grey, behind and beneath them whitish, with a slight mixture of red; the upper parts of the head, neck, and breast are much the same; belly and vent chestnut

chestnut brown: the nine first quills are half white half black; the rest wholly black: tail black, with the tip white.

Inhabits *Persia*, and has obtained its name from imitating words and actions of those around, such as crying, laughing, and such like.

Coracias strepera, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 173. 21.

Reveilleur de L'Isle Norfolk, *Daud Orn.* ii. p. 267.

Corvus graculinus, White-vented Crow, *White's Journ. Bot. Bay*, tab. p. 251.

3.
NOISY
R.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH nineteen inches; size somewhat bigger than a *Jackdaw*: bill two inches and three quarters long, curved at the point, with a slight notch at the very tip; colour black; nostrils elongated, oval: the irides are orange: the general colour of the plumage is black; the feathers about the head short and stiff: the first quill feather is half the length of the fifth, which is the longest of all; the first six quills are white at the base, producing when closed a white patch on the wing: vent, and base of all the tail feathers white: the tail is eight inches long, even at the end, and the feathers pointed at the tips, marked on the inner web with white, except the two middle ones, which are wholly black*: the wing when closed reaches more than half way on the tail: the legs are strong, feathered rather below the heel; hind toe very large and strong.

This species is very numerous at *Norfolk Island*, and is very clamorous, especially of nights; called a *Maggie* by our sailors, perhaps on account of the colours, added to the similarity of voice. It is a very foolish bird, running after any person, and suffering itself to be knocked down with a stick.

PLACE.

* In the engraved coloured plate of this bird, in *White's Journal*, all the tail feathers have white ends, whereas the two middle ones are black the whole of their length.

4.
STRIATED
R.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH fifteen inches: bill flesh colour; tongue bristly at the end: plumage on the upper parts olive green, marked on the back with fine streaks of black, inclining to ash colour on the cheeks: the under parts of the body white streaked with black: lesser wing coverts black, edged with pale grey; the rest, as well as part of the quills, are pale grey, almost white: quills black: tail pale ash colour, and pretty long: legs black.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New South Wales*.

5.
PIPING
R.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS bird is eighteen or nineteen inches long: bill two inches or more, straight, except at the point of the upper mandible, which is bent; the colour of the tip black: general colour of the plumage deep black, except the nape, wing coverts, and some of the greater quills at the base, rump, vent, and base of all the tail feathers for two-thirds of the length, which are white, but the end of the tail is black, as is the whole of the outer feather on the outer web: legs dusky slate colour.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New South Wales*, where it is known by the name of *Tarra-war-nang*; it has a soft note, not unlike the sound of a well-toned flute; it preys often on small birds.

6.
CRIMSON
R.

DESCRIPTION.

Crimson Roller, *Liv. Mus.* tab. in p. 63.

SIZE of a *Crow*: bill red: the whole plumage crimson, inclining to pompadour red, but somewhat deeper: the tail is even at the end, of the same colour as the rest of the plumage, but darker; the under part of it dusky black; quills of this last colour: legs dusky.

PLACE.

This most beautiful species inhabits *Cayenne*; a fine specimen is in the collection of Mr. *Martyn*, of *Great Marlborough Street*; that from which.

which the figure in the *Leverian Museum* was engraven, was taken from a painting in the collection of the late *M. G. D'Orey*, communicated by Colonel *Woodford*: this seems to differ in some degree, for the feathers of the crown are elongated, so as to make it appear somewhat crested, and the quills and tail are said to be wholly black.

THE bill and legs in this bird are dusky blue; the whole of the neck, breast, and belly testaceous brown, streaked with white, and the feathers rather loose and elongated: back and wing coverts green brown, edged with blue and changeable red: quills deep blue: tail long, even at the end, and like the quills in colour: above the eyes a streak of white, and beneath them a dark one.

A drawing of this bird is in the collection of Colonel *Woodford*.

Red-breasted Roller, *Lew. Mus.* tab. in p. 199.

THIS is nearly the size of a *Common Crow*: the bill is strong and black: the general colour of the plumage is also black, slightly glossed with blue on the back and wings: the fore part of the neck and breast are bright scarlet, inclining to crimson, changing to ferruginous at the lower part: the tail consists of twelve feathers, and is slightly cuneiform: legs black.

The above description taken from a specimen in the collection of the late Mr. *Bailey*, dealer in curiosities in the *Haymarket*, who informed me that it came from *South America*.

7.
HAIRY
R.

DESCRIPTION.

8.
RED-
BREASTED
R.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

O R I O L E.

GENUS XV. O R I O L E.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| N° 1. Chesnut and Black Or. | N° 4. Golden Or. |
| 2. Lesser Bonana Or. | 5. Carthagena Or. |
| 3. Olive Or. | |

1. CHESNUT and BLACK OR.

Oriolus castaneus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 181. 25.
Carouge varié, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 334.
 Chesnut and Black Oriole, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 437. 24.

DESCRIPTION.

IN a letter from Mr. *Abbot*, of *Georgia*, in *America*, he observes, " the *Chesnut and Black Oriole* is not common in these parts; the " bird you describe as its hen, I esteem another species; but considering what you remark about the *Baltimore* and other young " birds; I believe it to be a young cock of the second summer; " they sing loud, and but little different from your No. 24: " the size, colour, bill, and legs agree, and the spots and shades " differ in different birds, having all the appearance of moulting " and becoming like the former, but the hen is quite a different " bird, having no chesnut about her: the young birds are all like " hens, which is the case with several of this country."

MANNERS.

The nest is built in the beginning of *May*, in the fork of the top sprigs of *Sweet Gum*, curiously woven with the small twigs of a plant like green hay, and lined with wool: the eggs are of a very pale or whitish blue, marked or streaked round the larger end with dark brown.

I very much rely on the opinion of Mr. *Abbot*, who is an excellent observer, and am inclined to think from what he says, as well as what has been hinted to me from my friend General *Davies*, that these

these birds vary exceedingly before they arrive at mature plumage, for in one pointed out by this last gentleman to me as a female, the chin and throat were black: head mottled green and black, in the manner of the *Pewit Gull*, before its final change into deep black: wings brown, with a rufous bar: under parts of the body pale yellow, but the middle of the belly inclined to rufous: the tail dark olive green, with the two middle feathers nearly black.

Oriolus Xanthorus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 181. 26.

Carouge cul jau n, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 384.

Lesser Bonana Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 438. 25.

2.
LESSER
BONANA
OR.

DESCRIPTION.

IF the bird figured by *Briffon*, and that of *Edwards* be the same, the last is by much the biggest, as appears by the *Leverian Museum*, which contains specimens of both. In *Briffon's* bird the lore and chin only are black, but in that of *Edwards*, the fore part of the head, chin, throat, and the wing coverts have a large portion of white: the yellow parts in *Briffon's* bird are very full and bright, but in that of *Edwards*, of a greenish yellow.

Oriolus olivaceus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 186. 41. Var.

Icterus castaneus, *Troupiale chatain*, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 353.

Cayenne Olive Oriole, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 447. 39.

3.
OLIVE
OR.
VAR.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Olive Oriole*: bill black: head, neck, and general colour of the plumage fine velvet black: throat, breast, belly, back, rump, and vent fine glossy chestnut: belly and thighs dusky: wings and tail black: greater wing coverts tipped with white, forming a transverse band of that colour: legs black.

The *female* is of a colour less deep, inclining to brown above, and to rufous beneath, with the vent feathers grey.

M. Daudin received the above from *Cayenne*, with the *Olive Oriole*.

Oriole, to which it seems to be allied at least, if not that bird in any of its changes of plumage: said to make the nest of a plain rounded hemispherical shape, of dried roots and fibres, and commonly many nests are found on the same tree.

4.
GOLDEN
OR.

Oriolus Galbula, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 186. 45.

Galbula, *Aldrov. Ger. Orn.* iii. t. 307. 308. 309.

Golden Oriole, *Nat. Misc.* viii. pl. 285.—*Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 449. 43.—*Id. Sup.* p. 89.

IN *Sepp's* plate, the nest seems composed of pale moss mixed with feathers, and fastened round the divarication of a bifid branch. In the first plumage the *males* and *females* resemble each other: they seem to inhabit the greater part of the old continent; *Ruffel** found them at *Aleppo*, in autumn, where they are used as food; *Somini*† observed them migrating through *Egypt*, and in doing this they take up fifteen days, during which they are caught for food; is certainly the *Mango Bird* of *India*, as Mr. *Macneil*‡ found it in great plenty in the island of *Salsot*, and says the notes are plaintive and melodious, though simple: it is probably the bird called at *Malabar* by the name of *Magnakli*; said to be entirely yellow, except the wings, which are black §.

5.
CARTHAGENA
OR.
DESCRIPTION.

Coracias cartaginenfis, *Scop. An. Hist. Nat.* i. p. 40.

SIZE of the common *Oriole*: bill black; head the same; throat white: breast, belly, and rump yellow: wings and tail rufous, spotted with black; a white streak passes from the base of the upper mandible on each side to the nape: back varied rufous and brown.

PLACE.

Scopoli found this in the *Emperor of Germany's* menagerie at *Vienna*, to which place it was brought from *Cartbagera*, in *South America*, by *Cl. Jacquin*. It was an unquiet and clamorous bird.

* *Hist. of Aleppo.*

† *Trav.* (Engl. ed.) iii. p. 318.

‡ *Archæol.* viii. p. 252.

§ See *Bartholomeo's Voy. to India*, (Engl. ed.) p. 224.

GENUS XVI. G R A K L E.

- N° 1. Paradise Gr.
 2. Crested Gr.
 3. Egyptian Gr.
 4. Abyssinian Gr.

- N° 5. Green Gr.
 6. Black-headed Gr.
 7. Pied Gr.
 8. Blue-eared Gr.

Gracula tristis, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 190. 3.

Gracula grillivora, *Martin acridophaga*, *Daud. Orn.* ii. 285.

Paradise Grakle, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 458. 3.

I.
 PARADISE
 Gr.

DESCRIPTION.

WE believe that this bird varies greatly: in a specimen from *India*, in possession of General *Davies*, the whole space on each side of the head, from the gape, through the eye, and much beyond it, was bare; the whole of the head otherwise clothed with greenish black feathers; but the chin, and fore part of the neck to the breast, were ash colour: the rest of the bird as before described in the *General Synopsis*. In this work *, it is mentioned from *M. Buffon*, that the inhabitants of the island of *Bourbon* having imported some of these birds for the purpose of destroying the *Grasshoppers*, the birds increased so fast, that after having destroyed the insects, they attacked not only the fruits, but young *Pigeons*, and became a greater scourge than the *Grasshoppers* had been before. We learn, however, that this assertion is not precisely the fact, and most likely *M. Buffon* had been misinformed; for *M. Dupleffin*, who gave it as his opinion, that these birds might be useful to be introduced into that part of *Spain* situated towards *Africa*, by way of destroying the *Locusts* there, had been many years resident in the island of *Bourbon*, where he had seen those birds introduced, that indeed they have been much multiplied in that island, but so far from themselves being considered as a nuisance, the laws for their preservation are still in force.

* *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 459.

2.
CRESTED
Gr.

Gracula cristatella, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 191. 8.
Quiscal cristatelle, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 320.
Crested Grakle, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 464. 7.—*Id. Sup.* p. 90.

DESCRIPTION.

ONE of these, or very like, is in the *British Museum*, which came from the *Mabratra* country in *India*: the forehead is moderately crested: length of the bird nine inches and a half: bill and legs yellow: the plumage is brown, but the head and neck are black; the last inclining to dusky: the greater quills are white, but black towards the tips: second quills like the back: under tail coverts white: tail black, more than three inches in length; the feathers of it decreasing in length a trifle towards the middle: the ends of all the feathers are white, but the two middle ones the least in proportion, being only tipped with white.

3.
EGYPTIAN
Gr.

Gracula Atthis, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 192. 10.
Quiscal Atthis, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 321.
Egyptian Grakle, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 466. 9.

DESCRIPTION.

THE only representation I have seen of this, is among the drawings of the late Mr. *Bruce*: the colour of the plumage is green, but on the ears, the axillæ, and under parts, a purplish blue: tail blue green: bill and legs black.

PLACE.

This is said to inhabit *Abyssinia*, where it is known by the name of *Warda**.

4.
ABYSSINIAN
Gr.
DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the last: bill black: irides straw colour: head deep ash colour: body green, ending in a point on the breast: beneath the body dull ferruginous orange: legs black.

PLACE.

Found in *Abyssinia*, with the last species, to which it seems greatly allied.

* *Sonnini* calls it *Egyptian Raven*. See *Trav.* (Engl. ed.) ii. p. 239. Note *.

5.
GREEN
Gr.
DESCRIPTION.

THIS is somewhat less than one foot in length: general colour pale dull green: the chin mottled, dusky and brown: the under parts of the body from the breast whitish, with a few dusky streaks; wings and tail dusky, the first edged with white, the last even at the end, tipped with white: the bill is stout, a little bent at the point, and of a horn colour; tongue half the length of the bill, pointed at the end: legs black.

Inhabits *New Holland*, where it is said to be a rare bird.

PLACE.

It is with no little difficulty that we have been able to fix limits to the genus of *Grakle*, more especially to those which inhabit *New Holland*: and to say the truth, great uncertainty has arisen in respect to other genera also, not only in regard to *birds*, but *quadrupeds*, as well as other classes. It is true, that whenever any difficulty presents itself, it may often be obviated by creating a new genus, and many persons are of opinion, that this is the only way to ascertain the place any individual ought to hold in the system; but although it may be allowed in some instances, it should be in such only where necessity may make it unavoidable: a far better way being in our opinion rather to strain a trifling point, than burthen the memory by forming numerous new genera. On this account, I venture to enumerate the following species, reserving to others the full right of differing in sentiment:

6.
BLACK-
HEADED
Gr.
DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH nine inches: bill yellow, a trifle bent, and stouter at the base than is usual in the *Thrush* genus, though not greatly dissimilar: the forehead is white, but the rest of the head black: the throat, whole of the neck, and all beneath are white, but inclining to blueish in some parts: the back, and all the wing coverts, without exception, are fine pale blue grey, with a trace of white across the lower part of

S. the

G R A K L E.

the last: the quills are dusky, edged with pale rust: tail three inches in length, blueish ash colour, some of the outer feathers inclining to pale grey near the ends: legs longish, scaly, of a pale yellow oker colour; claws dusky and stout.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New South Wales*. I am indebted to General *Davies* for the knowledge of this species, having been brought from *Port Jackson*, by Governor *King*.

7.
PIED
Gr.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH ten inches: bill formed as in the last, and yellow: forehead, chin, and throat white; also a trace of the same from the nape on each side of the neck to the bottom of it; the rest of the head and neck are black, coming forwards on the breast as a broad bar: the back, second quills, and all the outer edge of the wings, as also the whole of the prime quills, are black, with a tinge of blue in some lights; the rest of the feathers of the wing white, and when the wing is closed, giving the appearance of two white bars connected in the middle: the under parts from the breast are white: tail white, the feathers pretty nearly equal in length; near the end a bar of black: legs dull slate colour.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New South Wales*, with the last species.

8.
BLUE-EARED
Gr.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH eleven inches and a half: bill, forehead, crown of the head, and sides of the cheeks, black: chin, throat, and breast lead colour: under the cheeks, sides of the neck, and all beneath from the breast, white: at the back part of the head a crescent of white: hind part of the neck, shoulders, back, wings, and tail, yellowish green: quills dark brown, with yellow margins; towards the ends grey: round the eyes a bare space of a bright blue colour: legs blue black; claws black and crooked.

Inhabits *New Holland*: brought from *Botany Bay*. I am obliged to General *Davies* for the above description.

GENUS XVIII. C U R U C U I.

The Leverian Trogon, *Lew. Mus.* p. 175. pl. p. 177.

LEVERIAN
C.

DESCRIPTION.

THE bill in this bird is lead colour, paler at the tip: head, neck, and breast fine deep violet blue: wings black; quills edged with white: back blueish green, with a tinge of gold colour: the upper tail coverts silky, of a deep lucid blue green: tail black, with a greenish cast; the feathers square at the ends, the middle ones slightly tipped with black; the two outer ones on each side gradually shorter, black, obliquely edged and tipped with white: belly white, with a very slight reddish tinge or buff colour: legs black.

Inhabits *South America*; in size about that of the *Violet-headed Curucui*, to which it very nearly approaches, and may possibly, on future enquiry, prove to be a mere variety or sexual difference of that bird.

PLACE.

GENUS XIX. BARBET.

GERINI:
B.Ecco Gerini, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 207. 29.—*Ger. Orn.* ii. p. 57. t. 181.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a *Tbrush*: length nine inches: bill black, stout: crown of the head blue, spotted with black in the middle; beneath the eyes, the cheeks, and fore part of the neck for half way, black: quills black: hind part of the neck, as far as the beginning of the back, and most part of the belly and vent, rufous red.

The native place of this bird is quite uncertain; I have only met with it in the engravings of *M. Gerini*, who calls it a *Woodpecker*; but the bill is large, and more like that of the *Barbet*, hence I have ventured to rank it in that genus.

GENUS XX. C U C K O W.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| N° 1. Common C. | N° 8. Blue-headed C. |
| 2. Cupreous C. | 9. Pheasant C. |
| 3. Gilded C. | 10. Tippet C. |
| 4. Honey C. | 11. Fan-tailed C. |
| 5. Long-billed Rain C. | 12. Glossy C. |
| 6. Touraco C. | 13. Abyssinian C. |
| 7. Noisy C. | |

• WITH FOUR TOES.

Cuculus canorus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 207. 1.

Cuckow, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 509. 1.—*Id. Sup.* p. 98.—*Phil. Trans.* vol. lxxviii. p. 219.—*Jenner*.

1.
COMMON
CUCKOW.

WE have some reason to suppose that the egg of the *Cuckow* is not generally known, for some authors † tell us that it weighs full a quarter of an ounce; that it is not laid in the nest of another bird, but between the roots of old trees on the ground; that the eggs are two in number. It is clear from this description, that it can mean no other than that of the *Goatsucker*.

Such is the case likewise in respect to that figured in *Sepp's* plate of the *Cuckow* ‡, and cannot by any means be mistaken. The egg of the *Cuckow*, however, is scarcely half as large as either of the figures above alluded to, and in size is more disproportionate to the bird than any, except the *Raven*. The *Cuckow's* egg weighs rarely ever more

† *Naturforsch.* xiv. p. 49.—*Besch. d. Berl. Gef.* iv. t. 18. f. 1.

‡ *Sepp. Vog.* p. 117. tab. 62.

than

than fifty grains*, and the bird itself barely four ounces, so that thirty-eight of such eggs will about make up the weight of the parent, whereas the *Raven* weighs two pounds ten ounces, and the egg not quite seven drachms, so that forty-eight are required to equal the weight of the bird.

The *Cuckow* is supposed to lay a great number of eggs, for in one dissected by my friend Mr. *Lamb*, there were not only two eggs in the ovary, one of them just on the point of being laid, the other about half the size, but besides, a vast number of small ones; and in respect to food, the stomach contained not only small caterpillars, but small seeds likewise. Similar observations, as well as others of much import, may be obtained, by consulting Dr. *Jenner's* excellent Essay on the subject, in the *Philosophical Transactions* above quoted.

2.
CUPREOUS
C.

Cupreous Cuckow, *Lev. Mus.* pl. in p. 159.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE nearly that of a *Lark*, but of a longer and more delicate form: the head, neck, and upper parts of the body are of a bright copper colour, with a metallic splendour, being glossed with gold and red tinge of copper: the feathers are of a rounded shape, and are so disposed as to resemble scales: the belly and thighs are of a beautiful jonquil yellow: the tail is slightly cuneiform; one or two of the exterior feathers marked at the tip with a triangular spot of white: bill and legs black.

PLACE.

This bird is supposed to have come from *Africa*, and is in the *Leverian Museum*: in general shape and appearance, it is somewhat allied to the *Gilded Cuckow*, but differs much in its colour, and in having the tail longer in proportion.

* Not unfrequently as low as forty-four grains; Dr. *Heysham*: from forty-three to fifty-five grains; *Jenner*.

Cuculus auratus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 215. 27.
Le Didric, *Levaill. Voy.* (Fr. ed. 8vo.) i. p. 234.
 Gilded Cuckow, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 527. 23.

3.
 GILDED
 C.

THIS Mr. *Levaillant* found about *Koks Kraal*, inwards from the *Cape of Good Hope*, and properly remarks, that it is undoubtedly the finest bird of the genus. It sings continually, perched on the extremities of large trees, and utters with varied modulation the syllables *di-di-didric*, as distinctly as can be written; hence he has named it *Le Didric*.

Cuculus Indicator, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 218. 35.
Coucou indicateur, *Levaill. Voy.* (Fr. ed. 8vo.) i. p. 253. Var.
 Honey Cuckow, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 533.—*Id. Sup.* p. 101.

4.
 HONEY
 C.

THE cock, described by *Sparrman*, has the neck encircled with a black ring*; according to *Levaillant*, it is said to be larger than the common *Cuckow*, very tame, and not afraid to come near him, and that the *Hottentots* held it in great veneration†. He likewise adds, that nothing was found in its stomach on dissection but wax and honey, not a vestige of any insect: the skin so remarkably thick, as when fresh scarcely to be pierced with a pin, a wise provision against the stings of the insects which he is to encounter: the nest is in the hollow of trees, which it climbs like the *Woodpecker*, and it hatches its own eggs; from hence the manners seem to be totally distinct from the *European Cuckow*.

DESCRIPTION.

Cuculus Vetula, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 218. 36.
 Long-billed Rain Cuckow, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 535. 32.

5.
 LONG-BILLED
 RAIN
 C.

MR. *Abbot*, long resident at *Savannah*, in *Georgia*, observed to me, that the *Rain Cuckow*, is not unfrequent about *Burke* country,

* See *Sparrm. Voy.* (12mo. ed.) ii. p. 142. called there *Capistrum*.
 † Called by the Cape farmers, *Honey Bird*, *Barrow's Trav.* p. 321.

and

and that it sits on its own eggs: the nests of these birds not uncommon, he having procured three or four of them; one discovered by himself, was built in the fork of a small oak, made of sticks lined with moss, and over that dead *Hicory* blossoms: the eggs were five in number, of a rough blue colour, but not deep, and found complete about the latter end of *April*.

6.
TOURACO.
C.

Cuculus Persa, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 222. 49.

Touraco, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 545. 46.

M. *LEVAILLANT*, in his travels*, observes, that numbers of *Touracos* are in the country of *Hottiniquas*, but are difficult to shoot, perching only at the extremities of the highest branches of trees, out of gunshot, and rarely suffer any one to come near enough: feeds on fruits, but not on insects, and is easily caught alive by snares baited with such fruits as are in season; in another place he talks of having killed many *Flycatchers* and *Touracos*, which when fricasseed, were superior to the *Pintado* or *Partridge* †.

7.
NOISY
C.
DESCRIPTION.

Coucou Criard, *Sen. Voy.* (Fr. ed. 8vo.) ii. p. 6.

PLACE.

THIS is said to be wholly of a brown black colour, having nothing otherwise remarkable.

Inhabits the inner part of the *Cape of Good Hope*, in the country of *Gonaquois*, where it is known to the *Europeans* by the name of *Criard*, being a very noisy species, and may be heard at a great distance. The note consists of divers sounds, very distinct, and it passes whole hours in singing without interruption, by which the sportsman is led to the place where it is.

* (Fr. ed. 8vo.) Vol. i. p. 106.—ii. p. 7.

† We beg leave here to notice an error in our 2d vol. of *Synopsis*, p. 531. wherein the three paragraphs from line 16, should have been placed after *Touraco*.

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8.
BLUE-
HEADED
C.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS bird is about nine inches in length: the bill somewhat bent, of a pale blue colour: the upper part of the head, taking in the eyes, the sides and back of the neck, deep blue, inclining to blackish: the rest of the upper parts pale brown, dotted on the back with white, and marked with narrow bars of the same across the wings and tail, which last is rather long, nearly even, being a very trifle rounded at the end: the under parts are wholly white, transversely marked with narrow dusky lines: the throat and fore part of the neck incline to orange: legs blueish, very stout, and scaly.

Inhabits *New Holland*: Mr. *Lambert* informs me, that the above was the only one of the kind seen there by Mr. *White*, but that one of a similar form and size, of a glossy black colour, was taken at the same time, and it was then supposed that these two only differed in sex.

PLACE.

9.
PHEASANT
C.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is a beautiful species, and is in length from sixteen to eighteen inches: the bill, head, neck, and all beneath are of a fine black: the whole of the back and wings varied with rufous, yellow, brown, and black, somewhat similar to a *Pheasant* or *Woodcock*: the tail is long, and barred elegantly with the same colour: the legs are dusky black; the toes placed two before and two behind, as in other *Cuckows*, but the hind claws are pretty long, and less hooked than the fore ones, resembling in this the *Egyptian Cuckow*, which however differs materially in colour, as in that bird the back and wings are plain rufous, and the tail, though long and cuneiform, is wholly black.

Inhabits *New South Wales*, known there by the name of *Pheasant*.

PLACE.

SUPP. II.

T

10.
TIPPET
C.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is nearly twelve inches long: the bill brown, rather stout, and a trifle curved at the point: the upper parts of the body are dull green, the under white: the crown full of feathers, and as far as the eyes on each side black; on the sides of the neck, the black comes forward, and almost meets in the middle, giving the appearance of a cloak or tippet: sides under the wings yellowish: thighs marked with a few rusty spots: quills black: tail very short, the outer margins of the feathers marked with white spots: legs dusky blueish white, dotted with black: irides orange.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New Holland*, where it is a rare bird.

11.
FAN-TAILED
C.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS elegant bird is about the size of a *Song Thrush*, and ten inches in length; the tail occupying at least one third: the bill is black, somewhat bent at the tip: the upper parts of the body are dusky black, coming forwards on the breast, and encircling it as it were with a crescent: the cheeks and throat are ferruginous buff; sides of the breast the same, but the middle of it and the belly are pale oker yellow: the tail is greatly cuneiform; the two middle feathers black; the others the same on the outer webs, but barred on the inner with alternate black and white: the wings when closed reach rather beyond the middle of the tail: legs yellow.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New Holland*.

12.
GLOSSY
C.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE uncertain: general colour above rufous, inclined to purple; beneath dusky white, crossed with several broad bars of a glossy or brownish copper colour: tail of a moderate length, and barred



Fan tailed Cuckow.

Published as the Act directs May 30. 1801. by Leigh, Sotheby & Son York Street. Covent Garden.

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with the same beneath: the bill is pointed, and dusky; the tongue sharp at the end, the length of the bill: irides blue: legs brown.

Inhabits *New Holland*: for several of the last described birds, I am indebted to Mr. *Lambers*.

PLACE.

• • WITH THREE TOES ONLY.

• Bee Cuckow, Moroc, *Bruce's Trav. App. t. p. 178.*

^{13.}
ABYSSINIAN
C.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS bird is said to be seven inches in length: the head and neck plain brown; at the base of the beak a number of very small hairs: inside of the mouth and throat yellow; tongue sharp pointed, and capable of being drawn to almost half its length out of the mouth: eye-brows black; bill pointed, a trifle bent: irides dusky red: fore part of the neck light yellow, darker on the sides, reaching nearly to the shoulders: breast and belly dirty white: the wing feathers are mostly tipped with white: the tail has twelve feathers, of equal length, the ends tipped with white: thighs covered with feathers half way down the legs, which are black: the toes are only three in number, placed two before and one behind.

This species inhabits such parts of *Abyssinia* where honey is chiefly produced as revenue, as *Agou*, *Goutto*, and *Belessen*. It feeds on bees, but kills more than it eats, as numbers are found scattered on the ground. It makes a sort of snapping noise, when catching the bees, otherwise it has no note.

PLACE.

This Mr. *Bruce* supposes to be the *Cuckow* of *Lobo*, who attributes to this bird the faculty of discovering honey. He ridicules Dr. *Sparrman*, for giving an account of a species of *Cuckow* to which he attributes the same faculty; but these two are very clearly different birds, therefore Mr. *Bruce's* criticisms on Dr. *Sparrman* must in course fall to the ground.

GENUS XXII. WOODPECKER.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| Nº 1. Chili W. | Nº 5. Yellow-headed W. |
| 2. Lesser spotted W. | 6. Guinea W. |
| 3. Bank W. | 7. Mahratta W. |
| 4. Cape W. | |

1.
CHILI
W.
DESCRIPTION.

Picus lignarius, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 224. 2.—*Molin. Nat. H. Chili*, (Fr. ed.) p. 215.

THIS bird is scarcely as large as a *Blackbird*; it has a red-crested crown, and the body is banded with blue and white: the bill is so strong, as not only to enable the bird to make holes in decayed trees, but even in living and sound ones, in which it makes the nest. It is said from this last circumstance to destroy many fruit-bearing trees.

PLACE. Inhabits the kingdom of *Chili*.

2.
LESSER
SPOTTED
W.

Picus minor, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 229. 15.

Lesser spotted Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 566. 14.—*Id. Sup.* p. 107.

IT has been hinted to me, that there is every reason to believe that this bird does not resemble the female parent, till after it has thrown off the nestling feathers, as in four or five young ones brought to an intelligent naturalist at various times, all of them had red crowns; however, this matter could not be ascertained by dissection. The egg of this bird and that of the *Wryneck* are so alike, as to be mistaken for each other, but differs in weighing less by about four grains.

We are now pretty certain that the *Middle Woodpecker* is only the young of the *Greater Spotted Woodpecker*, both sexes having the whole of the crown red during their imperfect state of plumage.

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Picus Pitius, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 234. 26.
Le Pitico, *Molin. Cbil.* (Fr. ed.) p. 216.

3.
 BANK
 W.

THIS species is about the size of a *Pigeon*: the plumage brown, spotted with white.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Cbili*: it is said not to make the nest, as others of the genus, in the hollows of trees, but in those of the elevated banks of rivers, and to lay four eggs: the flesh is much esteemed by the natives.

PLACE.

Picus capensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 237. 37. B.
Cape Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 586. 34.

4.
 CAPE
 W.

IN this variety, the head, neck, and under parts are pale grey; back and wings greenish olive brown: crown, rump, and belly crimson: wings and tail dusky: bill and legs black.

DESCRIPTION.

I observed this among Mr. *Bruce*'s drawings, as an *Abyssinian* bird; and the name it is there known by is *Wye-wa*.

Picus iſterocephalus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 241. 49.
Yellow-headed Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 595. 46.

5.
 YELLOW-
 HEADED
 W.
 Var.

LENGTH six inches and an half: chin and throat spotted with pale red; the under parts from thence to the vent dusky white, crossed with irregular brownish streaks; otherwise resembles the *Yellow-headed Woodpecker*.

DESCRIPTION.

I am indebted for the above to a drawing taken by General *Davies*; the specimen supposed to have come from *Cayenne*.

Picus altivolans ex *Guinea*, *Ger. Orn.* ii. p. 49. t. 173.

6.
 GUINEA
 W.

THIS is a doubtful species, nor from the drawing is it quite certain whether it is not a *Jacamar*: the bill is longer than usually seen in *Woodpeckers*, colour of it black: crown and chin blueish green: body.

DESCRIPTION.

WOODPECKER.

body dull red, inclining to brown on the back: sides of the neck mixed with yellow: wings and tail dull blue; quills brown: legs pale.

BLACK.

This was said to inhabit *Guinea*, met with only among the drawings of *M. Gerini*.

7.
MAHRATTA
W.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is rather larger than the least spotted species: the head yellow brown, on each side the nape white: the body on the upper parts is black, with large spots of white: rump white: the chin and all the under parts pale brown, with darker streaks down the middle of each feather: middle of the belly red: quills and tail black, spotted with white, three spots on each tail feather on the outer margin.

PLACE.

Inhabits the *Mahratta* country in *India*; described from a specimen in the *British Museum*.

GENUS XXIV. KINGSFISHER.

- N^o 1. Great brown K.
 2. Coromandel K.
 3. Little Indian K.

Alcedo gigantea, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 245. 1.

Great brown Kingfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 609. 1.—*Phill. Voy.* pl. in p. 287.—
White's Journal, pl. in p. 137.

1.
 GREAT BROWN
 K.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS inhabits *New Holland*, where it is called *Googo-ne-gang*; is not numerous, and never seen but singly; feeds on insects, worms, and sometimes feeds. The note like a laugh: the flight is slow and short: sometimes varies in having a little white in the middle of the wing.

Alcedo Coromanda, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 252. 19.

Coromandel Kingfisher, *Ind. Zool.* (4to.) p. 73. 9.

2.
 COROMANDEL
 K.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a *Blackbird*: bill and irides reddish: the head, hind part of the neck, back, wings, and tail, are of a reddish lilac colour, glossed with violet: the quills are much the same outwardly, but of a yellowish rufous colour within: on the rump is a perpendicular streak of blueish white: throat white: the rest of the under parts light rufous: legs reddish.

Inhabits the coast of *Coromandel*.

PLACE.

KINGSFISHER.

3.
LITTLE
INDIAN
K.

Alcedo Bengalensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 254. 25.
Little Indian Kingfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 631. 21.

DESCRIPTION.

IN *Vosmaer's Monogr.* 1768, t. iv. are two *Kingsfishers*, which seem to belong to this or the blue-headed species, both are rufous yellow, more or less, but one of them has a blue back: size of our *European* species.

Among the drawings of my late friend *Frederick Pigou*, esquire, I observed a bird of this sort called *Taaou-yu-tchin*, signifying a catcher of fish: this is greenish grey, has a white patch under the ear: the under parts of the body dull red: second quills blue: tail dusky: bill red brown: legs lead colour.

PLACE.

Inhabits *China*.

GENUS XXV. NUTHATCH.

- N° 1. Carolina N.
 2. Least N.
 3. Orange-winged N.

Sitta Carolinenfis, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 262. 3.

Grey black-capped Nuthatch, *Bartr. Trav.* p. 287.

IN a manuscript of the late Mr. *Hutchins*, relating to the birds and quadrupeds of *Hudson's Bay*, I find one described, which seems to be clearly this: the length is five inches; weight two drams troy; breadth seven inches and an half: bill black; head, throat, and breast glossy black: belly mottled with black, orange, and white: back dun black, with faint orange streaks: near the junction of the wings, are long feathers of a bright orange, not unlike a shoulder-knot, which pass down on the sides and end on the thighs, where they are pale: lesser wing coverts black; the greater are brown, tinged with red: quills brown; vent white: the two middle tail feathers are brown, the two next with an orange spot on the outer web; the other six are orange tipped with brown: legs black.

Inhabits *Hudson's Bay*.

Sitta Puffilla, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 263. 5.

Least Nuthatch, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 651. C.—*Id. Sup.* p. 118.

FROM the same source as the last, I derive the following account of a small *Nutbitch*, weighing five penny-weights, five inches long, and seven broad: the bill short, black, triangular, with fine hairs:

SUPP. II.

U

irides

1.
CAROLINA
N.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

2.
LEAST
N.
DESCRIPTION.

NUTBATCH.

irides dark blue: head brown, inclining to ash colour: throat dusky white: back and scapulars greenish brown; on each side of the breast a broad spot of yellow: belly and vent dusky white: thighs tinged with yellow: lesser wing coverts dull green, the greater inclining to black: quills black, the outer margin greenish, inner web paler: the four middle tail feathers black; the others pale yellow, with the ends for nearly one-third tipped with black: legs black.

PLACE.

This bird inhabits *Hudson's Bay*, where it is known by the name of *Keebe min nuc ca ba mauka shish*; it builds its nest in the willows, lays four eggs, and hatches the end of June: it is migratory, and derives its name from being remarkably voracious of berries, which it carries to such excess, as to be always attacking other small birds who are feeding near it.

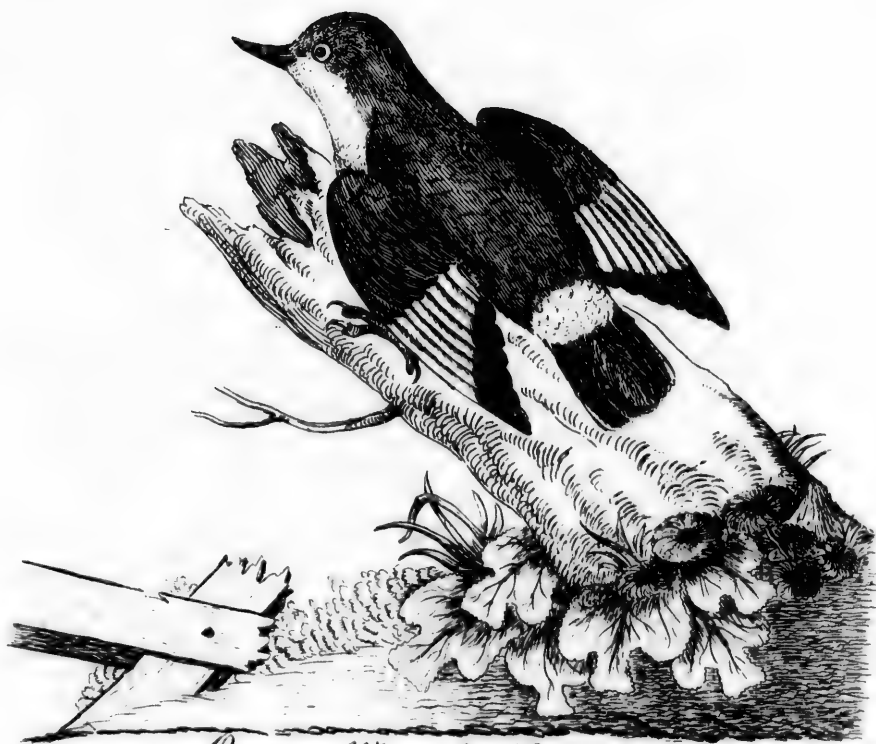
3.
ORANGE-
WINGED
N.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Surinam Nutbatch*: general colour of the plumage on the upper parts dull ash colour, the under blueish white; rump and upper tail coverts of this last colour: quills and tail brown: the base of the quills, for two-thirds of the length, are orange colour; all but the two middle tail feathers tipped with dusky white: bill brown: irides reddish: legs lead colour.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New Holland*. Mr. *Lambert*.



Orange-winged Nuthatch?

Published as the Act directs May 30. 1801. by Leigh, Sotheby, & Son. York Street. Covent Garden.

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GENUS XXVI. T O D Y.

N^o 1. Yellow-bellied T.

2. Red-breasted T.

Todus flavigaster, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 268. 15.

SIZE of the *Brown Tody*: length six inches: bill short, broad, and pale coloured, with a few bristles at the base: the head, chin, and all the upper parts of the plumage ash colour, or brownish; the wings deepest, but the middle of them paler: tail even at the end; the wings when closed reach to about the middle of it: all the under parts, except the chin, are yellow: legs dusky.

Inhabits *New Holland*.

SIZE of the *Yellow Hammer*: the bill is stout and broad, furnished with some bristles at the base: the tongue bifid, the points on each side of the cleft are a little divided or feathered: the crown is rather full of feathers: the general colour of the plumage on the upper parts is a slate-coloured grey: wings and tail brown: throat and breast orange, from thence to the breast nearly white: legs slender and dusky.

Inhabits *New South Wales*, where it is not plentiful, at least not above two or three have been seen of the kind.

1.
YELLOW-
BELLIED
T.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

2.
RED-
BREASTED
T.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

GENUS XXVII. BEE EATER.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| N° 1. European B. E. | N° 10. Golden-winged B. E. |
| 2. Red-winged B. E. | 11. Black-eared B. E. |
| 3. Yellow-tufted B. E. | 12. Black and yellow B. E. |
| 4. Wattled B. E. | 13. Blue-cheeked B. E. |
| 5. Knob-fronted B. E. | 14. Chattering B. E. |
| 6. Superb B. E. | 15. Cowled B. E. |
| 7. Eastern B. E. | 16. Variegated B. E. |
| 8. Blue green B. E. | 17. White-fronted B. E. |
| 9. Hooded B. E. | 18. Red-throated B. E. |

I.
EUROPEAN
B. E.

Merops apiaster, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 169. 1.—*Vogel. Monog.* 1768. p. 6.—*Ger. Orn.* v. t. 494.—*Schrift. d. Berl. Gesellsch.* iii. S. 194. (*Schrank.*)
Bee-eater, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 667. 5.—*Id. Sup.* p. 119.

DESCRIPTION.

THE *male* has the forehead to the middle of the crown green; the rest of the head, back of the neck, upper part of the back, wing coverts, fine rufous; lower part of the back yellowish: shoulders and lesser wing coverts green: quills and tail green.

In the *female*, only the forehead is yellow green; crown rufous: the rest of the upper parts brownish green; in other things, both are alike, except the two middle tail feathers, which exceed the rest more in the male than the female.

PLACE.

The *Bee-eater* is common in *Egypt**, where it is called *Melino-orgbi*, (*Bees Enemy*) and is eaten for food.

MANNERS.

At the *Cape of Good Hope*, this bird is called the *Gnat-snapper*, as observed by *Kolben* †, who adds, that the note is not so fine as that of

* *Sonmini's Trav.* iii. p. 318.† *Hist. Cape.* ii. p. 154.a *Tit-*

a *Titmouse*, and that it is a guide to the *Hottentots*, by directing them to the honey, which the bees lay up in the clefts of the rocks.

The *Bee-eater* has been observed at *Mattisbal*, in *Norfolk*, in a flock, about twenty in number; and one of them shot by the reverend *George Smith*, which was exhibited to the *Linnean Society*. This flock passed near the above place in *June*, and again, on their return in *October* following, 1793, but in reduced numbers.

Merops erythropterus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 274. 15.

Red-winged Bee-eater, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 681. 14. pl. 31.

I HAD an opportunity of examining several of these which were in the possession of *J. Walcot*, esquire; one of which he added to my collection. The general length six inches and a quarter: the tail a trifle forked; the two middle feathers of the same colour as the back; all the others reddish orange, with dusky ends; the outer feathers, as well of the tail as of the wings, greenish brown outwardly: the second quills and wing coverts also the colour of the back: through the eye, and passing under it, is a black streak; chin and throat yellow; beneath these a triangular spot of black; from thence to the vent rufous bay: legs weak and brown.

Merops fasciculatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 275. 19. 7.

Yellow tufted Bee-eater, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 683. 18. Var.—*Dixon's Voy.* p. 357. pl. 19.

IN this variety, the plumage did not differ from the general colour; but the ends of all the tail feathers were white.

AMONG these birds, I have remarked another variety, which differed in having the tail feathers wholly black, and the sides under the wings rufous.

2.
RED-WINGED
B. E.

DESCRIPTION.

3.
YELLOW
TUFTED
B. E.

VAR. A.

DESCRIPTION.

VAR. B.

DESCRIPTION.

4.
WATTLED
B. E.

Merops carunculatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 276. 20.

New Holland Bee-eater, *Phil. Bot. Bay*, t. p. 164.

Wattled Bee-eater, *White's Journ.* t. p. 144. *male*.—*Id.* p. 240. *female*.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS species is from fourteen to fifteen inches in length: in the *male*, the bill is black; nostrils pervious, but covered in part with a membrane; crown dusky: at the gape of the mouth a silvery band: behind the base of the under jaw, an elongated caruncle, of an orange colour, hanging down as in the *Cock*: the body is brown on the upper parts, the shafts of the feathers whitish: quills and tail dusky; the last cuneiform in shape; the outer quills are white at the tips: the tail feathers are all of them more or less tipped with white: legs brownish; the outer toe connected to the middle at the base.

The *female* is said to be stouter of the two, more brilliant in plumage, and the bill more curved: the tail shorter: it is destitute of a wattle; but the feathers on the chin are dark, long, and hang diffusely.

At General *Davies's* is one of this species, which differs; it is smaller, twelve inches long; the whole bird appears brighter, and more streaked with white down the shaft, swelling out into a spot at the tip of each feather: no silvery band at the gape. It appears to be a young bird. In a full grown *male*, in the same collection, the middle of the belly is yellow.

These birds probably differ greatly among each other, for in Mr. *Lambert's* collection of drawings, I remarked one which had the top of the head and hind part of the neck black or dusky, the rest pale brown or dusky ash colour, each feather margined with whitish, and a few dashes of white on the back of the neck and back; top of the head, taking in the eyes, black: the under parts of the body are paler than the upper, with a few obscure markings: the bill is black: legs pale

BEE-EATER.

151

pale ferruginous: a red caruncle on each side of the chin, as in the former.

The above inhabit *New Holland*, especially the sea shores, and are pretty numerous: they chatter much, and are bold to a great degree, for when other birds, even larger and stronger than themselves, approach, they drive them away. Their chief food is insects, but they likewise are very fond of sucking the honey from the different kinds of *Bankfia*. They are known to the natives by the name of *Goo-gwar-neck*, which word much resembles the kind of note they are incessantly chattering.

Merops corniculatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 276. 21.

Knob-fronted Bee-eater, *White's Journ.* pl. p. 190.

PLACE.

5.
KNOB-
FRONTED
B. E.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a *Missel Thrush*: length fourteen inches: bill one inch and a half long, rather bent downwards; colour pale brown, with a dusky tip; nostrils oval, placed in an hollow, and the feathers come forwards to near the middle of the bill to meet them: the tongue bristly at the end: on the forehead is a blunt short eminence, like the rudiment of an horn: the colour of the plumage on the head is whitish, streaked with brown, and the feathers are short: sides round the eye brown: upper parts of the body brown, with olive brown margins: quills and tail darker than the rest; the first quill only half the length of the second: the under parts of the body are pale: the chin, breast, and belly dusky white: tail even at the end, and about six inches long, the shafts and tips of the feathers whitish: the wings when closed reach half way on the tail: legs brown; the segments near the toes rough and scaly; outer and middle toe joined at the base; hind claw very long and stout.

Inhabits *New Holland*, and is a singular species. That figured in *White's Journal* is an exact representation. This was first brought into England by Sir *Joseph Banks*.

PLACE.

6.
SUPERB
B. E.

DESCRIPTION.

Superb Bee-eater, *Nat. Misc.* pl. 78.

THIS is nearly nine inches in length: the bill black: general colour of the plumage red: the forehead, all round the eye, and throat blue: rump blue: the two middle tail feathers are longer than the rest, and the parts which exceed the others are black.

This is in the *British Museum*. Dr. *Shaw* seems to think it allied to the *Brazilian Bee-eater*, in which opinion I readily join him.

7.
EASTERN
B. E.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Red-winged Bee-eater*: the general colour dull green: the feathers rather full: quills red but not bright; the outer edges of them dull green, with black tips: tail green; the two middle feathers produced beyond the others, where they are narrow and black, as far as they exceed them.

PLACE.

This species is in the *British Museum*, said to come from the *Mabratia* country in *India*.

8.
BLUE GREEN
B. E.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH eight inches: colour of the whole plumage blue green, with a deeper gloss, appearing black in some lights: legs black.

The native place of this is uncertain.

9.
HOODED
B. E.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH from nine to ten inches: bill yellow, curved, and rather stout; tongue twice the length of it, and fringed at the tip: front of the head whitish; across the crown of the head black, which colour passes through the eyes on each side to the throat; the rest of the head whitish grey and dusky, in fine transverse lines: belly dirty white, crossed with clouded dusky lines: upper parts of the

B E E - E A T E R.

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the body pale lead coloured brown: lower belly and vent white: the six outer quills brownish; the first very short; the others incline to brown; but six or seven of the middle ones are of a greenish yellow in the middle, on the outer webs, and the tips greenish yellow: tail rounded, of a pale greenish lead colour, with a dirty white tip: legs yellow brown.

Inhabits *New Holland*. In the collection of General *Davies*.

PLACE.

10.
GOLDEN-
WINGED
B. E.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH uncertain, supposed about twelve inches: general colour brown: the shafts of the feathers very pale: greater quills darker than the others, four or five of the outer ones have the middle part for two-thirds of a golden orange; the ends white: tail greatly cuneiform, brown, consisting of twelve feathers, all but the two middle ones tipped with white: bill and legs black: tongue bristly at the end.

Inhabits *New South Wales*; feeds chiefly on flies and other insects, as well as by sucking honey from the various kinds of *Bankfia*, &c. The natives name it *Goo-gwar-ruck*.

PLACE.

11.
BLACK-EARED
B. E.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS species is about seven inches long: the bill of a moderate size, and the legs brown: the plumage on the upper parts of the body is pale rufous brown; beneath dusky white, spotted on the lower belly, vent, and thighs with black: behind the eye is a broad streak of black ending in a point: quills black: tail dusky.

Inhabits *New Holland*.

PLACE.

12.
BLACK and
YELLOW
B. E.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Song Thrush*: general colour of the plumage black, but the feathers of the breast, back, and belly, are margined with golden yellow: the wing coverts are not far different, but the greater ones have the ends more or less of that colour, as are the outer margins of the quills, though the ends of them are for the most part tipped obliquely with black: the bill is black: legs pale brown; though in some the bill and legs are both of a dusky colour: from the bill a greenish streak runs through the eye, which is broader in the middle, and in some specimens descends on the lower jaw; the feathers which compose this streak are shorter than the others, and somewhat rigid: the tail is cuneiform; the two middle feathers black, fringed at the ends with yellow; the others yellow: vent plain yellow.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New Holland*. From the drawings of Mr. Lambert.

13.
BLUE
CHEEKED
B. E.

DESCRIPTION.

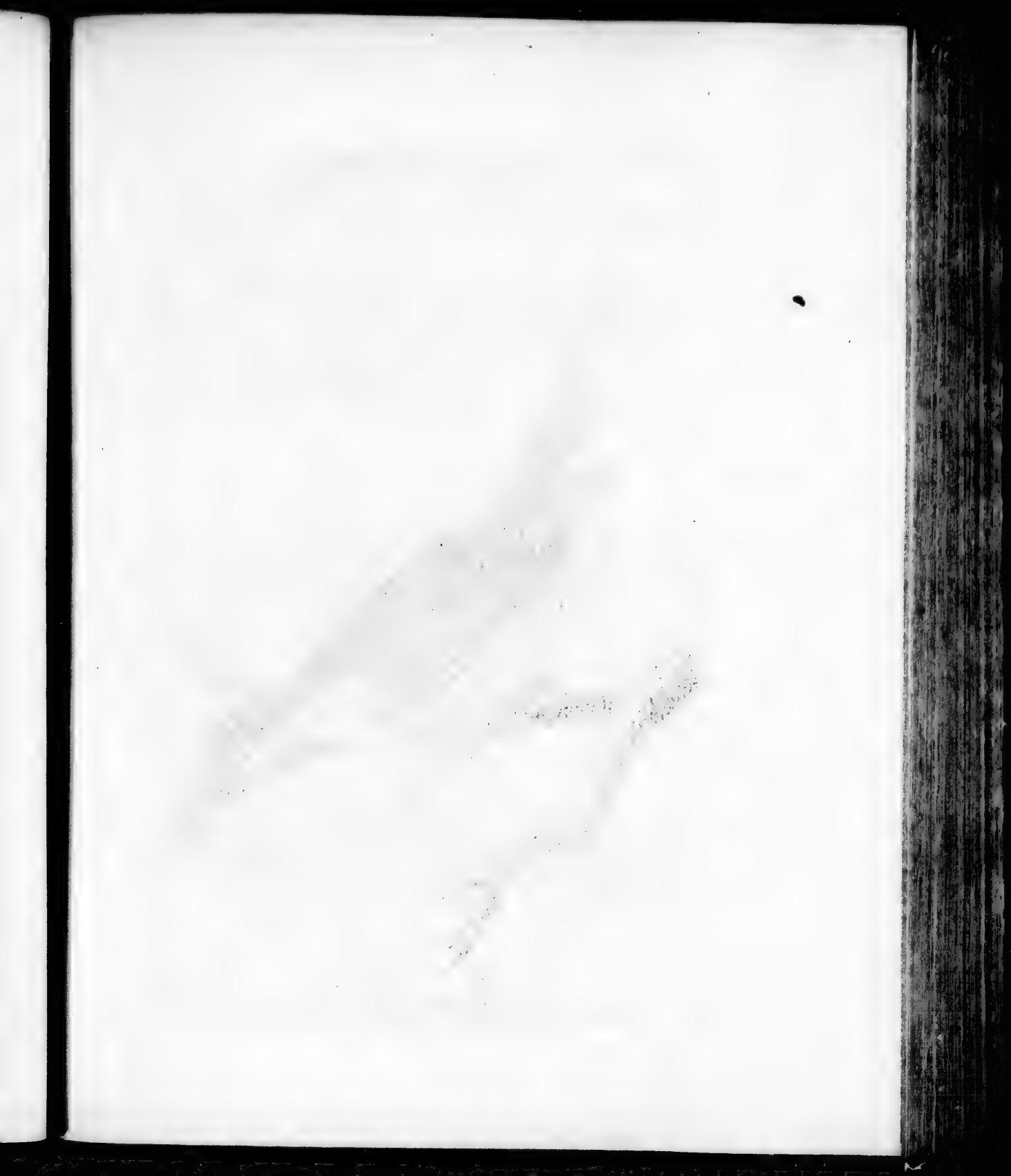
LENGTH sixteen inches: bill black; tongue bristly at the end: the upper part of the body, wings, and tail are brown: the top of the head, taking in the eyes, nape, and back part of the neck, black; throat and fore part of the neck the same; the sides of the neck between these, from the gape, and all the under parts, white: the eye surrounded with a blue patch, lengthening behind to the ears: bill black: tail even at the end: legs scaly, blue.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New Holland*.

14.
CHATTERING
B. E.
DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a *Thrush*: length ten inches: bill yellow; tongue bristly at the end, and longer than the bill: the upper parts of the body pale



PL. CXXVIII.



Variegated-Bee Eater.

Published as the Act directs May 30. 1801. by Leigh, Sothely & Son. York Street. Christ Church Lane.

pale brown: forehead dusky: neck and under parts white, a little mottled with dusky, most so on the throat and breast: thighs barred dusky and white: across the crown of the head black, passing on each side behind the eye, and bending down on each side below the ears; within this, behind and close to the eye, a round spot of yellow: the wings are black, but the greater part of the prime quills are yellow, with dusky or black ends: the tail is long and cuneiform, the feathers dusky, tipped with white: legs strong and yellow.

This bird inhabits *New South Wales*, and is said to be a noisy chattering species, inasmuch as to give the alarm in the manner of the *Jay*, so as to prevent the sportsman getting a shot at the *Pattegorang*.

PLACE.

 15.
COWLED
B. E.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is a large species: the bill stout and bending, colour black; tongue very bristly at the end, appearing like a brush: the head and part of the neck are black, and covered with a sort of down: the nape at the back part is elongated with a kind of bristly tuft: the hind parts of the neck and back are brown, the first mottled with a paler colour; the under parts white, marked on the chin and throat with dusky sagittal streaks: quills and tail dark brown: legs dusky blue.

This is found about *Port Jackson*, in *New Holland*, in *January*. The hind head projecting, and being of a black downy texture, giving the resemblance of a cowl or hood, has occasioned it to be called a *Friar*. The natives call it *Wergan*.

PLACE.

 16.
VARIEGATED
B. E.
DESCRIPTION.

THIS is somewhat bigger than the *Red-winged Bee eater*: the bill black: legs dusky: top of the head and nape dull orange, the middle of the feathers darker; through the eye from the base of the bill a broad black streak, continuing a good way beyond it, and

X 2

ending

BEE-EATER.

ending in a point; beneath this a streak of pale blue: chin orange yellow: on the throat a triangular patch of black; from thence to the belly, the parts are yellow, but the belly itself, the thighs, and vent are blueish white: the back part of the neck and wing coverts are green: back mixed green and brownish orange; lower part of it and rump blue: the middle part of the wing has some series of feathers green, with fulvous margins, and others wholly fulvous: quills green outwardly and black within; the second quills edged with yellow: the two middle tail feathers prolonged to double the length of the others, as in several of the genus, the additional part being very narrow, and furnished with very slender webs, the colour of them blue; the other feathers of the tail chestnut.

This is said to be the *male* bird; I met with it in the collection of General Davies. In Mr. Lambert's collection of drawings, I observed one of these which I suspect to be the other sex. In this the forehead to the middle of the crown is blue, the nape only being dull orange, which last colour also occupies the chin: the black through the eye, the blue beneath, and patch on the throat, the same as in the other; the back brownish green: rump blue: the two middle tail feathers as in the other: the rest black: the wing coverts like the back; the rest of the wing varied not unlike the other, but less brilliant.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New South Wales*, where it is known by the name of *Dee-weed-gang*.

17.
WHITE
FRONTED
B. E.

DESCRIPTION.

THE *male* is about eight inches in length: bill brown; tongue longer than the bill: the back and wings are of a fine rufous, but the forehead and all the under parts are white; the feathers of the latter marked down the shafts with a black line, as are also the rufous feathers above: between the bill and eyes, sides of the head, the

the crown and nape, wholly black : sides of the body under the wings marked with five dark blueish bands : quills and tail pale blue, marked outwardly on the edges with white spots, within darker ; the tail even at the end, or a trifle rounded, the wings reaching thereon to about the middle : legs yellow brown.

The *female*, or one supposed to be so, was brown on the back and wings, and dirty yellowish white beneath, with dashes down the shafts, as in the *male* : the forehead is brown and white spotted ; the rest of the head brown, where in the *male* it is black : the tail seems shorter than in the *male*, and appears in the drawing to be wholly spotted with dirty yellow and brown, or rather dirty yellow, with the brown spots in bars : bill and legs as in the *male*.

I am obliged to General *Davies* for the above descriptions, having made drawings of them from specimens in the possession of Captain *King*, which were brought from *Port Jackson*, in *New South Wales*.

Red-throated Bee-eater, *Nat. Mij.* 9. pl. 337.

SIZE a trifle less than the common species : general colour on the upper parts black : the forehead fine blue, passing a little way over the eye ; behind the eye a patch of the same : the fore part of the throat and neck of a fiery red : rump blue, marked with spots of black : belly clouded blue and black : some of the quills and tail feathers have blue edges ; the base of the greater quills ferruginous, forming a patch of that colour on the wings ; the wings when closed reach but little beyond the base of the tail, which is even at the end, or nearly so.

Inhabits *Sierra Leona* in *Africa*.

PLACE.

18.
RED-
THROATED
B. E.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

GENUS XXIX. C R E E P E R.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| N° 1. African Cr. | N° 19. Leona Cr. |
| 2. Polished Cr. | 20. Mahratta Cr. |
| 3. Fulvous Cr. | 21. Black-eyed Cr. |
| 4. Sugar Cr. | 22. Slender-billed Cr. |
| 5. Cinereous Cr. Var. A. | 23. Dirigang Cr. |
| 6. Red-backed Cr. | 24. Chirping Cr. |
| 7. Ignoble Cr. | 25. Mellivorous Cr. |
| 8. Undulated Cr. | 26. Black-headed Cr. |
| 9. New Holland Cr. | 27. Sanguineous Cr. |
| 10. New Caledonian Cr. | 28. Cochineal Cr. |
| 11. Red-spotted Cr. | 29. Hoary Cr. |
| 12. Peregrine Cr. | 30. Yellow-winged Cr. |
| 13. Gartered Cr. | 31. Agile Cr. |
| 14. Cupreous Cr. | 32. Cærulean Cr. |
| 15. Blue-throated Cr. | 33. Yellow-eared Cr. |
| 16. Wren Cr. | 34. Red-rumped Cr. |
| 17. Green-winged Cr. | 35. Black-fronted Cr. |
| 18. Crimfon-bellied Cr. | |

1.
AFRICAN
CR.
VAR.
DESCRIPTION.

Certhia afra, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 286. 18. Var. 3.

Trochilus varius, *Gmel. Syst.* i. p. 492.—*Maart. Phys. Arb.* i. 1. p. 75.

Certhia bifasciata, *Spalowsk. Vog.* 3. tab. 22.

THIS is four inches and an half long, and about the size of the thumb: bill and legs black: the general colour of the plumage green gold; the under parts brownish white: the quills are pale brown; upper tail coverts blue green: tail an inch and a half long,

long, brown, glossed with green; all of the feathers, except the two middle ones, whitish at the ends: across the breast two bands, the one of blue, the other sanguineous. In *Spalowski's* figure of this bird, a blue band crosses the middle of the crimson one.

Certhia polita, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 287. 19.—*Mus. Carlsf. fasc.* iii. t. 59.

THIS is five inches long: the crown, shoulders, and lesser wing coverts purple, glossed with gold: upper part of the throat and neck black, beneath these violet purple; beyond this is a deep purple band, separating the above-mentioned parts from the belly, which is dusky brown: at the bend of the wing, a tuft of yellow feathers: tail black; the outer feathers ferruginous on the outer margins and tips: bill and legs black.

Certhia fulva, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 287. 20.—*Maert. Phys. Arb.* i. 1. p. 76.

THIS is rather more than five inches long: bill and legs horn colour: the plumage for the most part fulvous: quills and tail feathers black above, and brownish beneath: tail about two inches in length.

Inhabits *South America*; and is said to be of the size of a *Finch*.

Certhia asiatica, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 288. 22.

THIS is about four inches in length: bill and legs black: general colour of the plumage deep blue: wings deep brown.

Inhabits *India*, where it is called *Sugar-eater*. From the drawings of Major *Roberts*.

²
POLISHED
CR.
DESCRIPTION.

³
FULVOUS
CR.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

⁴
SUGAR
CR.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

5.
CINEREOUS
CR.
VAR. A.

Certhia cinerea, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 289. 25.
Cinereous Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 721. Var.

IN the *Leverian* collection is one of these birds, which I suspect to be a *female*, or young bird not attained the perfect colours: the plumage above mottled brown, beneath cinereous white: the shoulders of the wings, one or two of the second quills, and the rump, green: the long tail feathers wanting: bill and legs black.

6.
RED-BACKED
CR.
VAR. A.
DESCRIPTION.

Certhia erythronotos, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 290. 28.
Red-backed Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 132. Var.

THIS variety has the head and upper part of the body scarlet, the under ash colour: bill, legs, wings, and tail black. From the collection of drawings of Colonel *Woodford*.

7.
IGNOBLE
CR.
DESCRIPTION.

Certhia ignobilis, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 294. 42.—*Mus. Carlsc. fasc.* iii. t. 56.

SIZE of a *Starling*: length eight inches: the bill is yellowish: upper parts of the plumage sooty brown: wings brown with black shafts: the under part of the body ash coloured, marked with longitudinal elliptical white spots: tail and legs black.

Native place unknown.

8.
UNDULATED
CR.
DESCRIPTION.

Certhia undulata, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 295. 43.—*Mus. Carlsc. fasc.* ii. t. 34.

THIS is about seven inches long: the upper parts of the plumage sooty ash colour; the under undulated transversely, blackish and white: quills soot colour, margined with cinereous olive: under part of the tail cinereous: bill brown: legs black.

Native place unknown.

Certhia Novæ Hollandiæ, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 296. 49.

New Holland Creeper, *White's Journ.* tab. p. 186. *male*.—*Id.* p. 297. *female*.

9.
NEWHOLLAND
CR.

DESCRIPTION.

THE *male* of this species is seven inches long: the bill obscure, with a pale tip: nostrils covered with a membrane: the plumage in general black, streaked on the neck and breast, belly and sides, with black and white: quills and tail fringed on the outer webs with yellow; tail rounded; the two outer feathers white within at the tips: legs pale.

The *female* has the colours less vivid, but not unlike the *male*; it has not the white markings on the front of the head and over the eye, but on the cheeks only: the back and breast are plain black: belly black, streaked with white: scapulars brown, ending in a point half way on the back: the yellow on the wings and tail inclines to olive.

Inhabits *New South Wales*; chiefly seen there in *January*: known by the name of *Balgonera*.

PLACE.

Certhia incana, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 296. 50.

10.
NEW
CALEDONIAN
CR.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE very small: colour brownish: the neck and quills inclining to hoary.

Inhabits *New Caledonia*. From the MS. of Mr. *Anderson*.

PLACE.

Certhia cruentata, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 296. 51.

Red-spotted Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 736. 40. Var.

11.
RED-SPOTTED
CR.
VAR.

AMONG some fine drawings in the collection of Mr. *Lambert*,

I observe one nearly the same with this, but instead of being white beneath, it is pale blue; also another not far different; in this the under parts are white, but the eye is placed in a patch of black.

Both these inhabit *New Holland*.

PLACE.

12.
PEREGRINE
CR.
DESCRIPTION.

Certhia peregrina, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 297. 54.

SIZE small: general colour of the plumage olive: wings and tail dusky, across the wings two pale bars: the under parts are yellow as far as the belly: tail a trifle forked; the inner webs of the two outer feathers white.

The *female* like the *male*, but paler.

In the collection of Mr. *Parkinson*.

13.
GARTERED
CR.
DESCRIPTION.

Certhia armillata, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 298. 55.—*Mus. Carlsc. fasc.* ii. t. 36.

LENGTH five inches: bill black: the upper parts of the plumage emerald green, the under greenish white: vent yellowish: wings black: shoulders glossy blue or sapphire colour; beneath the wings yellow, with the outer margins and tips black: quills black, the inner margins yellow: legs yellowish: the rump speckled with sapphire colour, and the lower part of the thighs surrounded with the same at the joints.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Surinam*: is apt to vary in having here and there a feather more or less inclined to blue, and in some specimens a band of black passes from the bill through the eye, and adjoining to it a line of yellow.

14.
CUPREOUS
CR.
DESCRIPTION.

Certhia aenea, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 300. 68.—*Mus. Carlsc. fasc.* iv. t. 78.

THE bill in this species is rather stout and black: head, neck, shoulders, belly, thighs, and vent green, glossed with gold and copper: breast and back marked with a series of gilded blueish spots: wings dusky foot colour: tail black, tinged with glossy blue: legs black.

PLACE.

Inhabits the *West Indies*.

Certhia gularis, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 300. 69.—*Mus. Carlsf. fasc.* iv. t. 79.

BILL black: throat, fore part of the neck and breast glossy blue; lower part of the breast, belly, vent, sides, and thighs yellow: from the gape a yellow streak passes beneath the eye on each side of the neck, dividing it into two parts; the upper, with the top of the head, nape, and back, are cinereous brown, as also the wings and the rump: under wing coverts pale yellow: quills foot colour: tail black; the two outer quills marked with white at the tip and outer edges as far as the middle, and those adjoining have the tips whitish.

Inhabits *Martinico*.

Certhia trochilea, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 300. 70.—*Mus. Carlsf. fasc.* iv. t. 80.

SIZE of the *Willow Wren*: bill brown, beneath yellowish; plumage above brown and greenish olive mixed, beneath yellowish dusky white: under wing coverts very pale yellow: first quills ferruginous, the others very dark, with the outer edges only inclining to ferruginous: tail black: legs pale.

Inhabits *America*, but what part uncertain.

Certhia prasinoptera, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 300. 7.—*Mus. Carlsf. fasc.* iv. tab. 81.

BILL and legs black: top of the head, nape, back, lower part of the breast, and sides black: throat, fore part of the neck, and upper part of the breast purple, wings wholly of a glossy changeable green: tail greenish brown.

Inhabits *Surinam*.

15.
BLUR-
THROATED
CR.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

16.
WREN
CR.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

17.
GREEN-
WINGED
CR.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

18.
CRIMSON-
BELLIED
CR.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH five inches and a half: bill black: head, neck, and breast of a most brilliant amethystine purple, mixed on the breast with vermilion red, forming a kind of bar thereon: belly black: vent and under tail coverts glossy purplish blue: the upper part of the neck, lesser wing coverts, back, rump, and upper tail coverts most brilliant green gold; the rest of the wings and tail greenish black; two or three of the outer feathers fringed on the outer margins with green gold: on each side of the breast, under the wing, a tuft of fine yellow: wings black.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Africa*. It seems to approach very near to the *Certhia Polita* of the *Carlsonian Museum*.

19.
LEONA
CR.

DESCRIPTION.

Leona Creeper, Nat. Misc. x. pl. 369

LENGTH four inches: bill and legs black: head, hind part of the neck and back green gold: chin, throat, and breast purplish black: the belly and vent pale brimstone or yellow: quills dusky: tail glossy blackish steel colour: under the wings a tuft of yellow feathers as in the last, but paler.

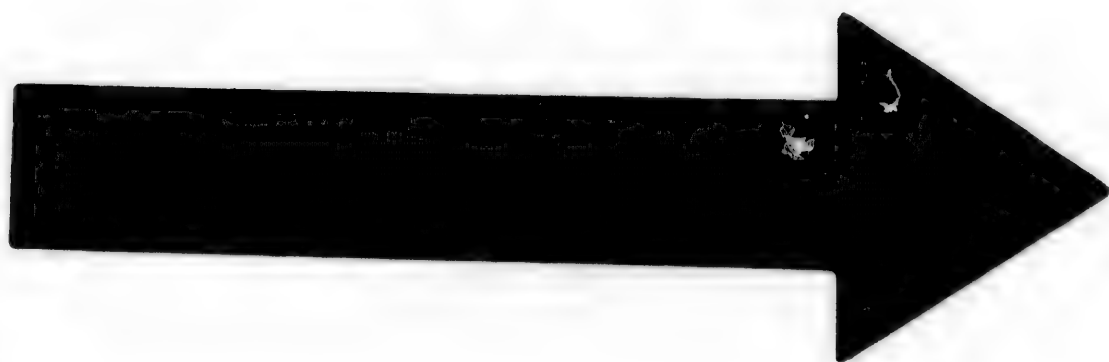
Brought from *Africa* with the last, and communicated by *Thomas Wilson*, esquire, who obligingly furnished me with specimens of both; this is about one third smaller than the former, and has many things in common with it, but whether it differs therefrom in sex or age only, wants further investigation.

20.
MAHRATTA
CR.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH four inches: bill and legs black: general colour of the body violet purple: wings dusky brown: tail dusky black, but the two middle feathers are entirely, and the outer edges of all the





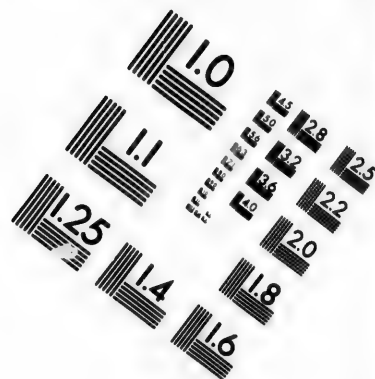
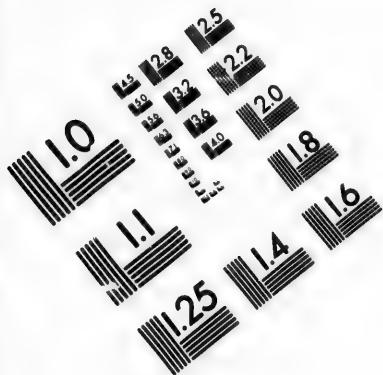
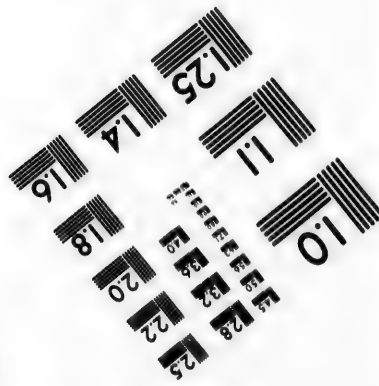
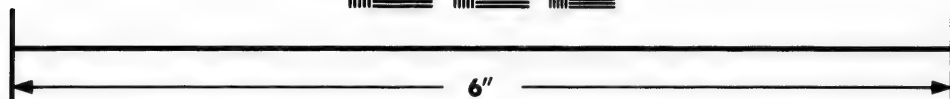
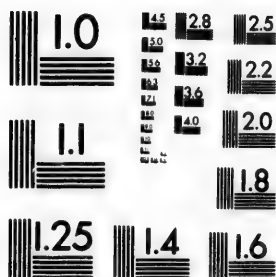


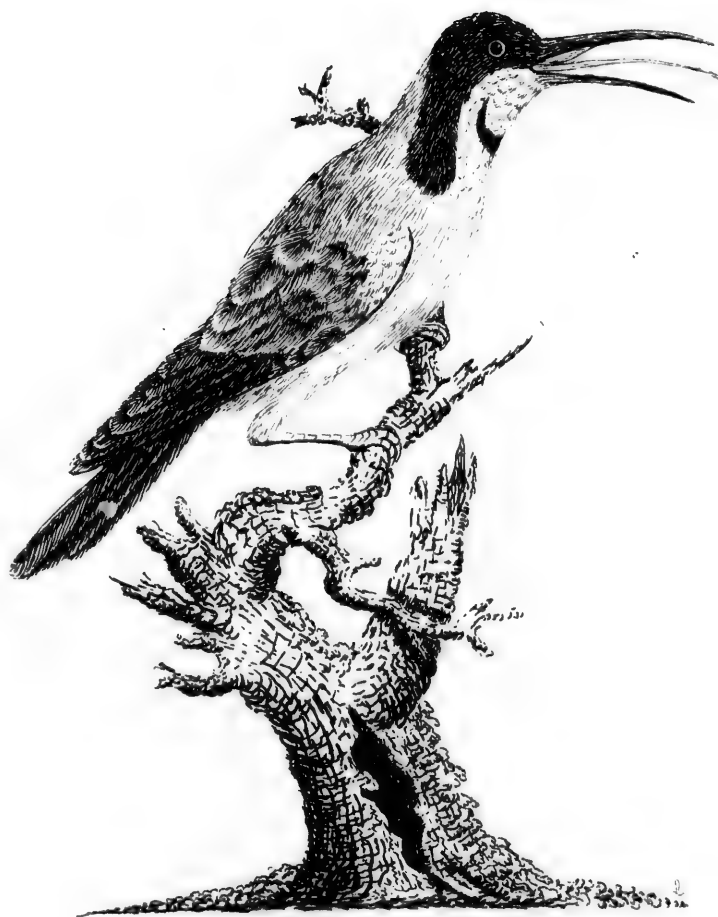
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Slender-billed Creeper.

Published as the Act directs May 30. 1801. by Leigh & Sotheby & Sen. York Street. Covent Garden.

C R E E P E R.

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the others are violet: on each side of the breast under the wing is a tuft of yellow feathers, as in some others of this genus.

Inhabits the *Mahratta* country in *India*, and is in the *British Museum*; it seems allied to the *Asiatic Creeper*, *Ind. Orn.* N° 22.

PLACE.

21.
BLACK-EYED
CR.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is more than seven inches in length: the bill one inch long, curved half way from the point, and black: legs brown: the tongue longer than the bill, and fringed at the point: the plumage on the upper parts is mottled brown: the forehead, lore, and all the under parts are white; before the eye, between that and the bill, begins a black band, which passes through the eye, growing broader, after which it narrows to a point, and ends on each side of the breast.

Inhabits *New South Wales*: said to be fond of honey, and also to feed on flies: in a second of these birds, the forehead differs in not being white, but the lore is black, passing under and a little way beyond the eye.

PLACE.

22.
SLENDER-
BILLED
CR.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH rather more than six inches: bill one inch and a quarter long, very slender, and moderately curved; tongue longer than the bill, and fringed at the end: the crown of the head is black, taking in the eyes on each side, and passing in a broad band quite to the breast: the back, wing coverts, and rump are pale slaty grey: quills and tail black, the last somewhat cuneiform: the chin is very pale rufous, and from that to the breast white; the rufous colour surrounded with a crescent of black, with the horns pointing upwards.

Inhabits *New South Wales*, and is a beautiful species.

PLACE.

^{23.}
DIRIGANG
CR.

DESCRIPTION.

IN size this species somewhat exceeds our *Common Creeper*: plumage above pale olive or greenish brown; beneath white, inclining to dusky on the belly: on the forehead and crown are a few short, transverse, black lines: under the eye a patch of yellow, and behind it another of a reddish colour: at the bend of the wing a few pale spots: bill and legs dusky.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New South Wales*, where it is called a *Woodpecker*, from hence we may suppose it to frequent and run up and down trees in the manner of that bird. The native name is *Dirigang*.

^{24.}
CHIRPING
CR.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Nightingale*: general colour pale green, inclining to brown on the back, and to pale yellow beneath: quills and tail dusky: thighs dusky, barred with white: bill slender, black: tongue bristly at the end: legs brown: irides blue.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New Holland*; and has a chirping kind of note.

^{25.}
MELLIVOROUS
CR.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Mistle Thrush*: the bill moderately curved and black: tongue bristly at the tip: general colour of the plumage black, marked on most of the feathers with slender crescents of white, and with short streaks of the same: the axillary coverts have pale edges, and the margins of some of the quills the same: several of the greater wing coverts are longitudinally marked with rufous: on the rump a few white markings: the ends of the tail very pale, nearly white.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New South Wales*, and is called *Goo-gwar ruck*; is a numerous species, seldom seen but near the sea shore, especially about where the natives resort; is a lively bird, constantly in action, in suck-

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Pl.CXXX.



Sanguineous Creeper.

Published as the Act directs May 30, 1801, by Leigh, Sothely, & Son York Street, Covent Garden.

ing honey, taking flies, or contending with other birds; two or three of these will often rout a flock of *Blue-bellied Parrots*, with which genus they are often engaged. For the above information I am indebted to Mr. *Lambert*.

LENGTH six inches: bill dusky; tongue bristly: top of the head, and from the base of the upper mandible, black, passing through the eye, and below it some way on each cheek: hind part of the neck, back, wings, and tail pale green, but the wings and tail are brown, with pale edges: chin, sides of the neck, and fore part of it, as well as the under parts of the body, dusky white: legs pale brown.

Inhabits *New South Wales*.

SIZE of the *White Throat*: all the upper parts of the bird crimson, marked here and there, except on the hind head, with a few irregular large black spots: chin and throat white: breast and belly dirty pale brown: quills black, edged with white: bill and legs black: tongue bristly at the end.

Inhabits *New South Wales*.

SIZE of the *Red-spotted Creeper*: general colour crimson, but the under parts from the breast are white; on the red of the breast six black spots: a large spot of black occupies the beginning of the back, a second below it, besides some other smaller ones of the same on the rump: through and round the eye a black streak of an oval shape and pointed: wings and tail black; the last very short: bill and legs black: tongue bristly.

Inhabits

26.
BLACK-
HEADED
CR.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

27.
SANGUINEOUS
CR.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

28.
COCHINEAL
CR.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New South Wales*; seen only in the spring, and is a rare species.

29.
HOARY
CR.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH eight inches: body slate coloured above, white beneath, inclining to rose coloured purple on the breast: quills and tail dusky: bill stout and black; tongue bristly: on the wing coverts a few markings of white: legs brown.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New South Wales*.

30.
YELLOW-
WINGED
CR.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH seven inches: bill black; tongue bristly: head, neck, and back pale slate colour, inclining to yellow on the rump; beneath whitish, with a few narrow lines on the breast: on the ears a yellow spot, below it a patch of black: quills dusky, the greater ones from the base to two-thirds of the length yellow: the two middle tail feathers dusky, the others of a pale yellowish colour.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New South Wales*; with this is another, perhaps differing in sex: the plumage is pale cinereous grey above, and pale yellowish white beneath: vent spotted with ferruginous: quills as in the last, but pale ferruginous instead of yellow: both of these continually observed in the action of catching flies.

31.
AGILE
CR.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH six inches: bill black; tongue bristly: top of the head, nape, and hind part of the neck black; the rest of the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail brown: under parts white: the white and black join each other on the sides of the neck irregularly: legs blue black.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New South Wales*; is an active species, feeds on honey and flies, in the manner of several others of this genus.

SIZE of the *White Throat*: bill a trifle curved, but slender as in the *Warbler* genus, colour dusky: the plumage on the upper parts is pale brown; beneath pale flesh colour: fore parts of the neck pale blue grey: quills and tail dusky: legs dusky.

Inhabits *New South Wales*.

^{32.}
CÆRULEAN
CR.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

SIZE of a *Hedge Sparrow*: length six inches: bill and legs black: tongue bristly: irides dirty pale red: the plumage on the upper parts of the body pale dirty brown; beneath white: below the ear an oval spot of a fine yellow colour, and above it a smaller one of black.

Inhabits *New South Wales*.

^{33.}
YELLOW-
EARED
CR.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

SIZE uncertain: bill and legs black: tongue bristly: the plumage on the upper part of the body is pale brown; beneath dusky white: rump crimson: on the side of each jaw three or four dashes of crimson: outer part of the quills and tail dusky; some of the outer feathers of the last pale or nearly white at the end.

Inhabits *New South Wales*; said to be very rare.

^{34.}
RED-RUMPED
CR.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

THE body in this species is green on the upper parts, and yellow beneath: the forehead and cheeks black: tail cuneiform.

In the *Leverian Museum*; from whence unknown.

^{35.}
BLACK-
FRONTED
CR.
DESCRIPTION.

GENUS XXX. HUMMING BIRD.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| Nº 1. Ekeberg's H. B. | Nº 5. Orange-faced H. B. |
| 2. Chili H. B. | 6. Blue-headed H. B. |
| 3. Mango H. B. | 7. Great H. B. |
| 4. Gilt-crested H. B. | |

* WITH CURVED BILLS.

1.
EKEBERG'S
H. B.
DESCRIPTION.

Trochilus capensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 303. 6.—*Lin. Mantiss.* 1771. p. 525.

SIZE of a *Swallow*: general colour green gold: quills black; the wing coverts nearest to them margined with glossy blue: tail feathers even at the end, except the two middle ones, which are three times the length of the others; colour of them all black, margined at the base with glossy green: vent black, marked with shining blue spots.

PLACE.

This is said to inhabit the *Cape of Good Hope*, for which we have the authority of *M. Ekeberg*; it has however never fallen to our lot to meet with any one of the genus which came from that place.

2.
CHILI
H. B.
DESCRIPTION.

Trochilus galeritus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 304. 10.—*Molin. Chil.* (Fr. ed.) p. 127. 2.

THIS species is rather less than a *Wren*: the bill is somewhat bent: the general colour of the plumage green gold: head crested; the crest radiated with purple and gold: the under parts of the body are fire colour: quills and tail brown, varied with gold.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Chili*.

Trochilus Mango, *Ind. Ond.* i. p. 307. 20.

Mango Humming Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 758. 18.—*Id. Sup.* p. 135. B.

3.
MANGO
H. B.

WE have before related a circumstance of the possibility of keeping *Humming Birds* alive for some time, by means of sugar and water *; but this was in their own country and climate. In addition to this, we have been informed, on undoubted veracity, of the following fact: a young gentleman, a few days before he set sail from *Jamaica* to *England*, was fortunate enough to meet with a female *Humming Bird*, sitting on the nest and eggs, when cutting off the twig, he brought all together on board the ship; the female became sufficiently tame, so as to suffer itself to be fed with honey, and during the passage hatched two young ones; however, the mother did not survive long, but the young were brought to *England*, and continued alive for some time in the possession of *Lady Hamond*. *Sir H. Englefield*, Baronet, and *Colonel Sloane*, both witnesses of the circumstance, informed me that these little creatures readily took honey from the lips of *Lady Hamond*, with their bills: one of them did not live long, but the other survived at least two months from the time of its arrival. I am not positively certain that it is the species I have here arranged it under; but I am inclined to think so, from the above gentlemen comparing it with the figure of the bird pointed out to them, and especially as it is the most common species found in that island.

4.
GILT CRESTED
H. B.
DESCRIPTION.

THIS is a small species, being only two inches and an half in length: the general colour green: the top of the head furnished with a glossy gilded green crest: quills and tail black.

* *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 771. Note 4. *Burnab. Trav.* p. 17. Note *.

HUMMING BIRD.

The *female* is greenish brown above, and whitish beneath, with dusky spots on the breast.

The nest is chiefly composed of pappose down, as in the major part of this genus. I am indebted to Colonel *Woodford* for this description.

5.
ORANGE-
FACED
H. B.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is about three inches and a quarter long: the bill black, three quarters of an inch in length, nearly strait, being only a trifle bent just at the tip, the colour of it white: the head feathers a little elongated at the hind part: the general colour of the plumage is dusky, inclining here and there to blue: belly wholly dusky: between the bill and eye an orange spot; chin orange, and the outer margins of the wing of the same colour the whole of its length: tail blue above, orange beneath: legs black.

From the drawings of Colonel *Woodford*; from whence it was brought uncertain.

• • WITH STRAIT BILLS.

6.
BLUE-HEADED
H. B.

DESCRIPTION.

Trochilus cyanocephalus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 319. 63.—*Molin. Chili*, (Fr. edit.) p. 227.

THIS is said to be the size of a walnut, but the tail is three times the length of the body: the bill is strait, pointed, and of a whitish colour: the head is of a gilded blue: the back glossy green: the belly yellowish red; the feathers of the wings blue varied with purple.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Chili*.

H U M M I N G B I R D .

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Trochilus maximus, *Musf. Lefk.* N° 76. T. ii. N° 2.
Der grofste Kolibri, *Allg. U. d. Vog.* i. Th. 2. S. 737.

7.
GREAT
H. B.

DESCRIPTION.

THE length of this species is about eight inches: the bill is sharp, and half as long again as the head: the plumage is glossy: the crown, quills, and tail blueish: hind part of the head, back, breast, rump, and wing coverts greenish gold: the throat white as snow: vent rust colour; tail pointed and blackish.

Native place uncertain.

ORDER III. PASSERINE.

GENUS XXXI. STARLING.

N° 1. Persian St.

N° 3. Daurian St.

2. Magellanic St.

1.
PERSIAN
ST.

Sturnus moritanicus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 325. 11.—*S. G. Gmel. It.* iv. p. 174.—
Pall. n. Nord. Beytr. iv. p. 52.
Etourneau more, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 302.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is about the size of the *Skylark*: the tip of the bill is black: general colour of the plumage ash colour: fore part of the head and the throat mixed with white: the belly spotted with rufous.

PLACE.

Inhabits the alpine parts of *Persia*; makes the nest in the hollows of rocks, and lives on insects.

2.
MAGELLANIC
ST.

Sturnus Loyca, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 325. 12.
 ——— *militaris*, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 323. 4?—*Daud. Orn.* ii. p. 305.
Magellanic Stare, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 7.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the common *Starling*: general colour mixed brown and whitish: breast crimson: *female* pale grey; breast crimson, but of a much paler colour.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Cbili*; makes the nest in the hollows of the earth, lays three grey eggs, varied with brown; said to sing sweetly, is easily tamed, and esteemed much by the natives, who entertain some superstitious ideas in respect to its song, but likewise value it on account of the beauty of its feathers, with which they form aigrettes. It may possibly be a variety

STARLING.

175

a variety of our *Magellanic Stare*; but no mention is made of the crimson lore, or spots on or near the eyes.

Sturnus Dauricus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 325. 13.—*Pall. Aët. Stock.* 1778. iii. p. 198.
Etourneau de la Daourie, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 302.

3.
 DAUURIAN
 ST.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is about six inches in length: the bill black, rather shorter and more bent than usual in the genus: irides brown; before and over the eyes a white streak: general colour of the body violet black; beneath cinereous white: the head and nape blueish white; on the crown of the *male* a violet black, stripe, which is brown in the *female*: the wing coverts black glossed with green: quills black; the two inmost white at the tip, the rest outwardly are tipped with white: tail somewhat forked; the coverts of it violet; the feathers of the tail greenish black: legs blue black.

Inhabits in the willow beds of *Dauria*, feeding on both vegetables and insects; lays three eggs, of a ferruginous colour, tinged with blue.

PLAC.

GENUS XXXII. T H R U S H.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| N° 1. Song Thr. | N° 18. Prafine Thr. |
| 2. Penrith Thr. | 19. Volatile Thr. |
| 3. Red-legged Thr. | 20. Blue-cheeked Thr. |
| 4. New Zealand Thr. | 21. Brown-crowned Thr. |
| 5. Thenca Thr. | 22. Lunulated Thr. |
| 6. Chili Thr. | 23. Sooty Thr. |
| 7. Ceylon Thr. | 24. Black-browed Thr. |
| 8. White-rumped Thr. | 25. Fly-catching Thr. |
| 9. Ethiopian Thr. | 26. Blue-headed Thr. |
| 10. Minute Thr. | 27. Maxillary Thr. |
| 11. Restless Thr. | 28. Frivolous Thr. |
| 12. Black-eyed Thr. | 29. Sordid Thr. |
| 13. Doubtful Thr. | 30. Short-winged Thr. |
| 14. Dilute Thr. | 31. Yellow-bellied Thr. |
| 15. Guttural Thr. | 32. Punctated Thr. |
| 16. Harmonic Thr. | 33. Asiatic Thr. |
| 17. Port Jackson Thr. | |

I.
SONG
THR.
DESCRIPTION.

Turdus musicus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 327. 2.—*Ger. Orn.* iii. pl. 290. 291. 292.
Throttle, or Song Thrush, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 18. 2.—*Bolton's Brit. Birds*, pl. 5. 6.

THIS bird is known in some parts of *Hampshire* by the name of *Storm-Cock*, as is also the *Missel Thrush*; is a more hardy bird than the *Redwing*, which in hard frost is observed first to suffer from it; and in defect of other food, both this and the *Missel Thrush* are known to live on the roots of *Arum*, which they break from the ground with their bills, as well as shell snails, misseltoe, and ivy berries.

In

In *Ray's* letters, page 137, a bird is mentioned by the name of *Heath Thrush*, taken from the *Epitome of Husbandry*, the author of which first noticed it. Mr. *Ray* supposes it to be the *Ring Ouzel*, as that bird is called *Heath Thrush*, in *Craven*; be this as it may, the late Mr. *Lewin* shewed me a pair of thrushes similar to the *Song Thrush* in colour, but they were darker, and the tail seemed rather shorter; these were shot near *Dartford* in *Kent*; I remember to have made some remarks upon these birds at the time, but having mislaid them, I cannot venture here to say more on the subject.

2.
PENRITH
OUZEL.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE superior to the common *Water Ouzel*: head, wings, upper part of the body, and tail dusky: chin and throat white, at the bottom of the last a bar of dusky: breast, belly, and thighs white, with short black streaks pointing downwards, more numerous towards the lower belly and thighs: vent rusty yellow, crossed with bars of black: legs rusty yellow.

This is said to be found about *Penrith*; given to Mr. *Pennant*, by Miss *Calvin* *.

PLACE.

Turdus Plumbeus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 334. 29.

Le Thili ou Chili, *Molin. Gbil.* (Fr. ed.) p. 230.

Red-legged Thrush, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 33. 29.

THE male of this species is wholly black, and has a cuneiform tail; under the wings a large spot of yellow.

3.
RED-LEGGED
THR.

The female is grey, paler on the under parts; between the bill and eye a black patch: chin white, with black markings, sometimes wholly black: tail feathers dusky, the four outer ones white at the tips: bill, eyelids, irides, and legs orange red.

DESCRIPTION.

* I took the above account out of the late Mr. *Pennant's* notes, of a journey from *Dronning* to *Alston Moor*, in which is painted a figure of the bird. Mr. *Pennant* thought it to be a new species.

SUPP. II.

A 2

This

PLACE.

This species inhabits *Chili*: makes the nest of twigs by the river sides, mixed with mud, and lays four eggs. Its song is excellent, but the bird does not bear confinement. It is a very numerous species, occasioned perhaps by its flesh being unfavoury, and therefore not sought after.

4.
NEW
ZEALAND
THR.
DESCRIPTION.

Turdus australis, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 338. 43.—*Mus. Carlsc. fasc.* iii. t. 69.

SIZE of the *Song Thrush*: bill and legs black: the general colour of the plumage is dusky black: breast and belly white, but the base of the feathers are black.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New Zealand*.

5.
THENCA
THR.
DESCRIPTION.

Turdus Thenca, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 339. 46.—*Molin. Chil.* (Fr. ed.) p. 231.

SIZE of the *Mocking Thrush*: bill, irides, and legs brown: general colour of the plumage cinereous, spotted with brown and white: breast and belly pale grey: quills and tail white at the ends.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Chili*: makes a cylindrical nest, a foot long, defended on the outside with thorns, within lined with wool and feathers, with a small entrance on one side; lays four white eggs spotted with brown. It possibly may hereafter prove a variety of the *Mocking Thrush*.

6.
CHILI
THR.

Turdus curæus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 342. 53.—*Molin. Chil.* (Fr. ed.) p. 232. (*Le Curæu.*)

Quiscalc du Chili, *Daud. Orn.* ii. p. 318.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a *Blackbird*: bill rather angular, black, a trifle turning up at the end: plumage wholly black and glossy: tail cuneiform and long.

This is a very common bird in *Chili*, singing well, and imitating the notes of other birds, hence often kept in cages; attacks other birds, picking out their brains; also feeds on seeds and worms: con-
gregates

gregates with *Starlings*: makes a nest of twigs and fibres, mixing it with mud, and lining it with hair; the eggs are three in number, of a blueish white: the flesh is not good eating, being black.

Turdus Zeylonus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 349. 80.—*Spalowsk. Veg.* tab. 5.

Le Bacbakiri, *Levaill. Ojf.* ii. p. 65. pl. 67. f. 1. 2.

Ceylon Thrush, *Gen. Syn.* iii. 62. 73.

7.
CEYLON
THR.

MR. *Levaillant* confirms what has been before mentioned in the *Gen. Synopsis*, that this species is not uncommon at the *Cape of Good Hope*, and that it there goes by the name of *Bacbakiri*, and adds, that in some of the cantons it is called *Jentje-bibi*, and *Couit-Couit*, from some of its notes imitating those words; it is also called by others *Geele Canari-byter*, or *Yellow Canary-eater*; that it is not only commonly seen at large, but frequently comes into the gardens at the *Cape*.

We learn that both *male* and *female* have the black crescent on the breast, but in the *female*, the crescent and the rest of the colours of the plumage are less vivid; also that the young birds of both sexes do not obtain it till of mature age, in which case we can easily suppose our *Orange-headed Thrush* may prove to be a young bird of this rather than a distinct species.

The *male* and *female* are for the most part observed together, and make the nest among the thick bushes, and the hen lays four or five eggs, which both sexes sit upon by turns, and the young continue in society with the parents till the spring following.

Turdus bicolor, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 350. 84.

Turdus bicolor, *Stourne Spreo*, *Daud. Orn.* ii. p. 311.—*Levaill. Ojf.* pl. 88.

White-rumped Thrush, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 64. 75.—*Thunb. Trav.* ii. p. 48.

8.
WHITE-
RUMPED
THR.

MR. *Thunberg* observes, that this bird is known at the *Cape of Good Hope*, by the name of *Spreuw*, and that it very frequently accompanies the larger cattle and sheep, "mornings and evenings,

A a 2

" picking

" picking the insects, which dropping from the bushes upon the animals, and biting deep into their skins, stick very fast to them, " and occasion them great pain ;" that it is a shy bird, and makes the nest in the sides of rivers and brooks, and digs holes in the banks : they are observed also to feed on ripe grapes, and flying in great flocks, not unfrequently do much damage to the vineyards ; however, by such kind of food the flesh is rendered very delicate : these birds do not always make the nest in banks, but sometimes in old ruined buildings, or holes of decayed trees, at others rob the swallows of their nest ; the eggs are five or six in number, greenish spotted with brown.

This we are inclined to believe is the *Locust-eating Thrush* mentioned by Mr. Barrow *, as the chief if not the only food, appears to be *Larvæ* of the migratory *Locusts*, following the troops of these wherever they are. He observes that the bird is gregarious, making the nest in vast numbers together, not greatly different from the *Sociable Grosbeak*, appearing as one large nest, big enough for a *Vulture* ; which circumstance he observed at *Sneewberg*, on a clump of low bushes : on examination, the nest was found to consist of a number of cells, each of which was a separate nest, with a tube that led into it through the side ; and of such cells, each clump contained from six to twenty, and one roof of interwoven twigs covered the whole, like that made by a *Magpie* : most of them had young birds, generally five. The eggs are of a blueish white, with small faint reddish specks.

9.
ETHIOPIAN
THR.

DESCRIPTION.

Turdus æthiopicus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 357. 110.

Le Roubou, *Lavaill. Ois.* ii. p. 73. pl. 68. f. 1. 2.

Ethiopian Thrush, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 78. 103.

THE *female* is a trifle less than the *male* ; the parts which are black in the last are in the former brownish, and the under parts almost intirely fulvous, except the throat, which is rufous white, and

* *Travels into South Africa*, p. 256.

the

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the bar across the wing inclined to rufous at the back part: whilst young, the *male* appears like the *female*, but the *female* wants the bar of white on the wing coverts, many of which are bordered with rufous.

In the southern parts of the *Cape of Good Hope*, this species is very numerous as far as *Caffraria*. The note of the *male* expresses the words *Bou-bou*, and that of the *female* *Cou-i*. They make the nest among the thorny bushes, laying four or five eggs.

Turdus minutus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 363. 136: *Mus. Carl.* fasc. iii. t. 68.

THIS is a small species, being less than four inches in length: the bill and legs are brown: general colour of the plumage rusty brown, beneath inclining to ash colour: chin whitish: two or three of the prime quills are dusky, the others black, but ferruginous in the middle; many of the secondaries tipped with ferruginous, and the rest wholly of that colour: the four middle tail feathers are black, the rest ferruginous.

SIZE of the *Song Thrush*: length eight inches, in shape somewhat slender: the bill three quarters of an inch long, and curved at the point, colour black; tongue sharp: the plumage on the upper parts of the body is black, on the under white: tail a very trifle rounded at the end: legs black.

Inhabits *New Holland*, said to be a restless species.

LENGTH eight inches: bill stout, slightly curved; tongue bristly at the tip: the crown of the head and under parts of the body are yellow: the forehead mottled with dusky: nape, wings, and tail rusty brown, the two last margined with yellow: from the gape springs a black streak growing broader, surrounding the eye, and

PLACE.

10.
MINUTE
THR.
DESCRIPTION.

11.
RESTLESS
THR.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

12.
BLACK-EYED
THR.
DESCRIPTION.

and descending on each side below it, growing more narrow; just within at the bottom part is a small spot of yellow: tail moderately long; the wings reach only to the base of it: bill and legs brownish.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New South Wales*.

13.
DOUBTFUL
THR.
DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH nine inches: bill one inch long, blueish: tongue bristly at the end: plumage blueish black, beneath white: quills and tail brown, the last rather long: legs dusky.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New Holland*, and is a bird of a dull uninteresting appearance.

14.
DILUTE
THR.
DESCRIPTION.

THE bill in this species is straight and blueish: the head, neck, and rump are pale blue grey: back and wings pale brown: the under parts of the body blueish white: tail dusky pale brown: legs blueish.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New Holland*.

15.
GUTTURAL
THR.
DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Ceylon Thrush*, and somewhat resembles it in figure: the head is black, reaching forwards as far as the breast, but the chin is white, and the nape inclines to yellow: back and wings green: breast, belly, and vent yellow: bill and legs black.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New Holland*; not unfrequently seen at *Port Jackson* in the winter months.

16.
HARMONIC
THR.
DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH nine inches: bill and legs horn colour: plumage on the upper parts pale brown, on the under whitish, with a slender brown line down the shaft of each feather: wings and tail dusky black.

Inhabits

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Inhabits *New Holland*: called from its note, which is harmonious, the *Port Jackson Thrush*, but seems different from the following one, which goes by that name in *White's Voyage*.

PLACE.

Port Jackson Thrush, *White's Voy.* pl. in p. 157.

17.
PORT JACKSON
THR.
DESCRIPTION.

THE top of the head in this bird is blueish grey; from thence down the hind part of the neck and the back, the colour is a fine chocolate brown: the wings and tail are lead colour; the edges of the feathers pale; the tail itself pretty long, and even at the end: all the under parts from chin to vent are dusky white, except the middle of the neck just above the breast, which inclines to chocolate: the bill is of a dull yellow: legs brown.

PLACE.

This is said to inhabit the neighbourhood of *Port Jackson*, in *New South Wales*.

18.
PRASINE
THR.
DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a *Song Thrush*: bill dusky, both mandibles somewhat curved: general colour of the plumage pale slaty blue, marked on the wing coverts with black; the inner part of the quills is also black: chin white: belly dirty pale yellow oker colour: below each ear a large oval patch of black: the tail is wholly black: legs dusky yellow.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New South Wales*; met with in the month of *December*.

19.
VOLATILE
THR.
DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH nine inches: shape slender: bill rather slight and black: the head, neck, upper parts of the body and tail are black; the under parts of the body white: tail long, and even at the end, and the wings when closed reach to the middle of it: legs slender, dusky.

PLACE.

Inhabits various parts of *New Holland*, and is not uncommon; observed in company with another of the *Großbeak* genus, to hover frequently

frequently about two feet from the ground, making sudden darts at something, which on more minute attention was found to be a sort of worm, which this bird by a chirping note and tremulous motion of the wings, with the tail widely expanded, seemed to fascinate or entice out of its hole in the ground. The account adds, that the bird itself is in its turn frequently fascinated by a *Snake*; but this circumstance we have reason to suppose is not peculiar to this species, as we find it recorded of other birds.

20.
BLUE-
CHEEKED
THR.
DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Missel Thrush*: length twelve inches: plumage above pale green; beneath pure white: the eye placed in the fore part of an oval patch of blue: quills dull rust colour: tail rounded or slightly cuneiform: bill and legs slate colour.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New Holland*, where it is rare: has a singular whistling note, and is often seen pursuing smaller birds.

21.
BROWN-
CROWNED
THR.
DESCRIPTION.

THIS species is about six inches long: bill pale blue: legs black: back and wings black; but the quills are edged with white: the chin is black, from thence to the vent white; but the sides of the body next the wings, and the crown of the head, are brown.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New Holland*; frequently seen about *Port Jackson*, in *New South Wales*.

22.
LUNULATED
THR.
DESCRIPTION

SIZE of a *Missel Thrush*, but of a stouter make: bill black, rather bent towards the tip: legs pale, inclining to yellow: tongue short, bristly at the end: the plumage on the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail are brown; beneath from the chin to the vent white, every where marked with crescents of black: tail short.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New South Wales*.

SIZE of the *Song Thrush*: bill pale, in shape much like that of the common *Thrush*; tongue sharp at the tip: the general colour of the plumage is dark greenish brown: chin, and fore part of the neck pale grey; the breast marked with large dusky spots: tail even at the end: legs yellow.

Inhabits *New Holland*.

23.
SOOTY THR.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

SIZE of the last: plumage in general pale olive brown, paler beneath; wings and tail darkest: the crown of the head appears remarkably flat, rising scarcely above the level of the bill; between the nostrils and eye, the parts rise into a sort of yellowish crest, margined above with black; behind the eye a roundish crimson spot, edged with black: bill and legs red.

Inhabits *New South Wales*, where it is known by the name of *Dilbong*: described from a drawing of Mr. *Lambert*.

24.
BLACK-BROWED THR.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

SIZE of a *Song Thrush*: length ten inches: bill bent a trifle at the tip, and brown: legs brown: the head and sides of it beneath the eye, hind part of the neck and back blueish black: chin and all the under parts white: wings and tail brown.

Inhabits *New South Wales*, called there *Bana-will-will*; said to feed on *flies* and *insects*.

25.
FLY-CATCHING THR.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

SIZE of the last: bill stout, blue; tip black: the top of the head even with the eyes deep blue: back, wings, and tail brown; the quills darkest, tipped with white: the under parts of the body from

SUPP. II.

B b

the

26.
BLUE-HEADED THR.
DESCRIPTION.

the chin yellowish white, crossed with many fine lines of black next the wings: tail rounded, the outer margins of all the feathers marked with triangular spots of white: legs blue.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New South Wales*: manners and name unknown.

27.
MAXILLARY
THR.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the last: crown of the head black, passing between the bill and eye on each side, and ending in a large patch below the jaw: hind part of the neck dull blue: back, wings, and tail brown, with a tinge of greenish bronze on the shoulders, mixed with black and green: all the under parts of the body pale blueish white: tail even at the end; the tips of all the feathers of it white: the bill has both mandibles slightly curved, and brown: irides orange: legs yellow.

PLACE.

Met with at *Port Jackson*, in *New Holland*.

28.
FRIVOLOUS
THR.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the others: bill black: legs lead colour: the upper parts of the body and wings brown; beneath white, inclining to rufous on the sides of the neck and breast, and to yellow on the sides under the wings: forehead and half the crown mixed cinereous and white: quills somewhat paler, and the tail darker than the rest of the plumage; the last rather short.

PLACE.

Found with the former at *Port Jackson*.

29.
SORDID
THR.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS has a strong bill, of a pale blue colour: the plumage in general is greenish ash: wings and tail black; on the outer edge of the wing a long streak of white; the tips of all but the two middle tail feathers white; the wings long, reaching almost to the end of the tail.

PLACE.

Inhabits various parts of *New Holland*.

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^{30.}
SHORT-
WINGED
THR.
DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH about ten inches: general colour of the plumage pale brown, inclining to ash colour beneath, and a little mottled on the breast: the tail is cuneiform, and pretty long, but the wings are remarkably short, scarcely reaching to the rump: the bill and legs are dusky: at the gape and before the eyes a few black bristles: irides blueish.

Inhabits *New South Wales*, and is chiefly seen on the ground, or at most taking very short flights, being unable to accomplish long ones, from the shortness of the wings.

PLACE.

^{31.}
YELLOW-
BELLIED
THR.
DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a *Mistle Thrush*: bill pale red; tongue bristly: legs pale red: head, hind part of the neck and sides of the breast dusky black: back and wing coverts greenish brown: breast and belly olive yellow: chin, fore part of the neck and vent white: quills olive brown; the lesser ones barred with black: tail olive above and pale beneath: at the back of the neck are transverse black marks, and between that and the sides of the breast a few sagittal marks.

Inhabits *New South Wales*: is migratory, coming in the spring for the purpose of incubation, and departing in autumn.

PLACE.

^{32.}
PUNCTATED
THR.
DESCRIPTION.

THIS species has the upper parts pale brown, spotted with black: the fore part as far as the breast slate colour, from thence reddish white: sides over the thighs and vent marked with short black streaks: over the eye a white streak: the chin is white; below this on each side is a rufous patch reaching behind the eye: quills and tail dusky: bill black: legs yellow.

B b 2

Inhabits

PLACE.

Inhabits *New South Wales*. For the description of several of the above, I am indebted to my friend Mr. *Lambert*, and for many to real specimens from time to time brought into this kingdom, now in possession of Mr. *Wilson*, and others of my friends, but unfortunately in either case with little or no history of their manners annexed.

33.
ASIATIC
THR.
DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a *Nightingale*: length near six inches: bill and legs black: the head, just including the eye, and all the upper parts of the body and wings, are black; but the greater quills are edged with yellow, and the lesser have white margins: the greater wing coverts have white ends, making when closed a bar on the wing; above this is a shorter bar of white: all the under parts are yellow: tail dusky, inclining to olive green.

In the collection of *General Davies*, who supposed it to come from *China*, as he met with it among other preserved birds from that part of the world.

GENUS XXXIII. CHATTERER.

Nº 1. Carolina Ch.
2. Cupreous Ch.

Nº 3. Yellow Ch.
4. Crested Ch.

Ampelis Garrulus, *Ind Orn.* i. p. 364. 1. β.

Crown Bird or Cedar Bird, *Bartr. Trav.* p. 288.

Chatterer of Carolina, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 93. 1. A.

I.
CAROLINA
CH.

PLACE.

MR. *Bartram* observes that this bird is to be seen in little flocks or flights, in all the regions from *Canada* to *New Orleans*, on the *Mississippi*, but how much farther south and south-west not certain. The longest period of their appearance in *Pennsylvania*, is in the spring, and first of *June*, at the time when the early cherries are ripe; also in the autumn, when the *Cedar berries** are in perfection; and they generally arrive in large flocks.

The late Mr. *Tunstall* informed me, that here and there one of these had not only the waxen appendages to the quills, but that three or four of the tail feathers were tipped in the same manner: the same circumstance happens also in the one which inhabits *Europe*; as in a bird of this kind sent to me by Dr. *Heysham*, killed in *Northumberland*, one of the wings had eight appendages, the other seven, and five of the tail feathers were tipped in a similar way; but the sex of this bird could not be ascertained.

* *Juniperus Americana.*

2.
CUPREOUS
CH.
DESCRIPTION.

Ampelis cuprea, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 366 8.

Cotinga cuprea, *Merrem. de. Av.* p. 5. t. 1. f. 2.

SIZE of the *Red Chatterer*, with a corresponding bill, and at first sight not unlike that bird: the general colour is olive; the feathers glossed with copper and orange bronze at the tips: the crown is red; cheeks orange; the breast and belly sanguineous, glossed with green on the margins. On comparing it with the *Red Chatterer*, we further find that the feathers of the head and neck are smaller and stiffer than the others; those on the cheeks curled, on the ears full and long; and the wings are longer, for they reach above a quarter way on the tail, which is rounded at the end: legs brown.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Surinam*.

3.
YELLOW
CH.
DESCRIPTION.

Ampelis lutea, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 368. 13.—*Mus. Carlsc. fasc.* iii. t. 70.

LENGTH six inches and a half: bill black; at the gape a spot of white: the body above is olive brown; beneath yellow, growing white towards the vent; rump yellow: the two middle tail feathers are black, tipped with yellow, the others dusky yellow: the legs are black.

We are not told from whence the above came: the bill is a trifle bent, but very sharp at the tip, appearing more like that of an *Oriole* than a *Chatterer*.

4.
CRESTED
CH.
DESCRIPTION.

Ampelis cristata, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 368. 14.—*J. F. Miller*, Ill. t. 15. C.

IN this the head is crested: the back red: the cheeks and belly white: wings and tail black.

PLACE.

Inhabits *America*.

GENUS XXXV. G R O S B E A K.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| N° 1. Grenadier Gr. | N° 10. Ash coloured Gr. |
| 2. Hudsonian Gr. | 11. Ferruginous Gr. |
| 3. Sociable Gr. | 12. Frontal Gr. |
| 4. Philippine Gr. | 13. Mustachoe Gr. |
| 5. Sumatran Gr. | 14. Blue-winged Gr. |
| 6. Caffrarian Gr. | 15. Fascinating Gr. |
| 7. Fasciated Gr. | 16. Black-lined Gr. |
| 8. Prasine Gr. | 17. Nitid Gr. |
| 9. Sunda Gr. | |

Loxia orix, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 376. 17. Var.—*Spalowsh. Vog.* i. tab. 31 ?—*Ger. Orn.* iii. t. 323.—*Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 377.

Grenadier Grosbeak, Var. *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 120. 16. Var.

1.
GRENADIER
GR.

IT may be observed, from viewing the different figures of this bird, that it varies greatly. In one of these said to come from *Senegah*, the black on the chin was wanting; the tail short and brown, and the tail coverts so long as to entirely hide the tail from view: and in another from the same place, the same circumstance of the length of tail coverts occurred; the black on the belly mixed with white, and the colour by no means of a deep red, but a fiery orange.

Mr. *Thunberg* observes, that these are seen at the *Cape of Good Hope* in immense flocks, near the rivers, and make the nest among the reeds; and that the eggs are perfectly green: the hen always grey; but from *July* to *January* the blood-red feathers of the male gradually appear; they are said first to devour the blossoms of the wheat, and afterwards the corn itself*.

This species is said to be gregarious, and build their nests in large societies †.

* *Thunberg's Trav.* ii. p. 14.

† *Barrow's Trav.* p. 243.

2.
HUDSONIAN
GR.

Loxia Hudsonica, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 379. 28.

Bouvreuil de la Baye d'Hudson, *Daud. Orn.* ii. p. 416.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH five inches: bill short, thick, and brown: plumage above deep brown, but the feathers mostly margined with rufous; the greater and middle wing coverts tipped with the same, producing a bar on the wing: breast and belly white, marked with long brown dashes: the middle of the belly and vent white: tail a trifle forked: legs brown.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Hudson's Bay*; known there by the name of *Atic-koom-a-shish*.

3.
SOCIABLE
GR.

Loxia fucia, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 381. 35.

* *Tisserin republicain*, *Daud. Orn.* ii. p. 397.

Loxia, *Paterfon's Cap.* p. 133. t. in p. 126.—*Bird and nest.*

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a *Bulfinch*: length five inches and a half: bill and lore black: the general colour of the plumage rufous brown; beneath yellow: region of the ear yellowish: tail short: legs brown.

PLACE.

Inhabits the interior parts of the *Cape of Good Hope*, building in vast numbers, in one society, on the *Mimosa Trees*, uniting their several nests under one common roof; and it is said that not fewer than 800 or 1,000 form together one community; not perhaps that this circumstance happens in one year, for they are observed to add to the size of the nest from year to year, till the tree, unable to bear any further addition of weight, necessarily falls beneath its load, when the birds are in course constrained to search a new place of abode. Mr. *Paterfon*, on examining one of these, found many entrances, each of which formed a regular street, with nests on both sides, at about two inches distance from each other. The material with which these birds build, is called *Bushman's Grass*; and the seeds of it said to be their principal food; but the wings and legs of insects have been likewise observed in the nests.

M. Daudin

M. Daudin supposes the *Totty Grosbeak* * to be a variety, which I must leave for further investigation.

This species not only is observed to make the group of nests on the *Acacia Trees*, but likewise on the *Aloë Dichotoma*, which grows to the stature of a tree of no inconsiderable size; for *Mr. Barrow* † mentions the circumstance of one which had steps cut out on its trunk, to enable a person to climb up to obtain the nest of these birds.

Loxia Philippina, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 380. 32.

Tisserin des Philippines, *Daud. Orn.* ii. p. 394.

Baya, *Berbera*, &c. *Asiatic Researches*, ii. p. 109.—*Bartolomeo's Voy. to the East Indies* (Engl. ed.) p. 226.

Philippine Grosbeak, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 129. 30.

PHILIPPINE
GR.

WE are inclined to think that this is the bird called *Baya* in *India*, said to be larger than a sparrow, having a yellow brown plumage, yellowish head and feet, light coloured breast, and a conic very thick beak; and that it is the most docile of all birds, perching on its master's hand; that it builds the nest chiefly on the highest trees, especially on the *Palmyra* or *Indian Fig Tree*, preferring such as hang over the water; the nest is of grass, shaped like a bottle with a long neck, and suspended at the ends of the branches, the entrance from beneath; it is said to usually consist of two or three chambers: supposed to feed among other things on fire flies, as the remains are found in the nest; is so docile as to fetch and carry like a dog at command; it lays many eggs resembling pearls, when boiled the white is transparent, and the flavour of them excellent; it has a lively note, but is rather what may be called chirping than singing; much the same account is given by *M. Bartolomeo*, in the work above quoted, who adds, that these birds chiefly frequent the cocoa-nut trees, in which also the greater part of their nests were observed.

DESCRIPTION.

* *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 156.

SUPP. II.

† *Travels in South Africa*, p. 393.

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5.
SUMATRAN
GR.
DESCRIPTION.

Loxia hypoxantha, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 384. 44.—*Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 429.—*Mus. Carl.* iii. t. 71.

SIZE of a *Yellow Hammer*: the bill and legs are of a pale colour: irides rufous: the general colour of the plumage of the upper parts is yellowish green: the forehead and all the under parts yellow: wings dusky black, with yellow margins: tail black also, even at the end, and the margins of the feathers yellow.

PLACE.

Inhabits the rice fields of the island of *Sumatra*, from whence a specimen was brought, and continued alive for sometime in the collection of *Count Carlsson*.

6.
CAFFRARIAN
GR.
DESCRIPTION.

Loxia Caffra, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 393. 78 — *Ad. Stock.* 1784. p. 289.
Fringilla Caffra longicauda, *Spalowsk. Vog.* iii. t. 42. *fem*?

SIZE of the *Bulfinch*: bill cinereous brown: general colour of the plumage black; with a tail longer than the body, and sometimes of double the length: the quills are brown margined with white: wing coverts white: shoulders crimson: legs grey.

PLACE.

Inhabits the *Cape of Good Hope*: at certain seasons the *male* is grey, but the *female* is continually of that colour: said to build in marshy places*. I suspect this bird to be the same as my *Orange-shouldered Bunting*, but as I do not find the bird any where figured, I cannot ascertain the circumstance; perhaps the one above referred to in *Spalowski* may prove the *female*.

Mr. *Thunberg*, in his travels †, talks of a bird called *Langstaart*, which is found in the marshes and low fields about *Sea Cow River*; likens it to a goldfinch in its red velvet or summer dress; but dif-

* Mr. *Barrow* says the nest is curious, composed of grass, plaited into a round ball, fastened between two reeds; the entrance through a tube, the orifice of which is next the water: thought to be polygamous; for although thirty or forty nests are often in one clump of reeds, never more than two *males* are seen amongst them. *Barrow's Trav.* p. 244.

† Vol. ii. p. 64.

fering in that the tail was longer than the body : in winter the cock is grey, as the hen, who has not a long tail, is all the year round. Its slow flight, on account of the length of its tail, make it not only easy to shoot, but in rainy or windy weather may almost be caught with the hands; there is little doubt but that this and the foregoing are the same.

Loxia fasciata, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 395. 87.—*Nat. Misc.* ii. pl. 56.—*Ger. Orn.* iii. tab. 358. f. i. *fem* ♀
Fasciated Grosbeak, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 156. 80.—*Id. Sup.* p. 154.

7.
FASCIATED
GR.

HAVING an opportunity of examining both sexes of this bird, I observed that in the *male*, the chin and throat were of a silvery whiteness: breast and belly pale cinnamon colour; middle of the belly chestnut: quills black, with the secondaries tipped with pale cinnamon: tail black; all but the two middle feathers have a spot of white on the inner web at the tip, but on the outermost the whole of the inner tip is white.

DESCRIPTION.

The *female* differs in being every where paler, and in wanting the crimson band on the throat; the under part wholly pale cinnamon colour, and the white at the tips of the tail feathers less conspicuous.

Loxia prafina, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 396. 91.—*Mus. Carol.* fasc. iii. t. 72. 73.
Bouvreuil prafina, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 422.

8.
PRASINE
GR.
DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a *Siskin*: the *male* is olive green; beneath yellowish grey: the rump red, as also a feather or two on the belly: the legs yellow: tail rounded, black; the two middle feathers red above; the others the same on the outer margin.

The *female* is olive brown, beneath yellow grey: the rump dull red: quills cinereous, eight of the secondaries whitish on the anterior margins and tips: the tail feathers black tipped with white: the bill in both black.

Inhabits the island of *Java*; found in the rice fields.

PLAC.

9.
SUNDA
GR.*Loxia Javenfis, Mus. Carlsc. fasc. iv. t. 89.*

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a *Bulfinch*: general colour greyish brown: top of the head black; from the chin, the under parts are paler than the upper, and the belly and thighs white: quills black; the secondaries brown, with ferruginous margins: tail black: legs pale yellow.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Sumatra* and *Java*.

10.
ASH-
COLOURED
GR.
DESCRIPTION.*Loxia cinerea, Mus. Carlsc. fasc. iv. t. 88.*

THIS may be ranked among the larger sized *Grosbeaks*: the bill is stout, and very pale: the plumage above cinereous brown: belly nearly white: the head has the feathers elongated into a crest at the back part: the tail is pretty long, and rounded in shape; the feathers black, margined outwardly with white: the legs red.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Malacca, Sumatra, Java*.

11.
FERRUGINOUS
GR.*Loxia ferruginosa, Mus. Carlsc. fasc. iv. t. 90. 91.*

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *White-headed Grosbeak*, which it much resembles: general colour of the body ferruginous: crown, nape, and sides of the head white; base of the bill, chin, and throat black: on the belly before the thighs a large spot of black: quills black: tail dull ferruginous: bill stout and cinereous: legs black.

The *female* is of a general brown colour, paler beneath, or pale ash colour: quills black, more or less edged with ferruginous: bill and legs black.

PLACE.

Inhabits the *East Indies*.

G R O S B E A K.

197

Bengali à front pointillé, Daudin, Orn. ii. p. 445.

SIZE of the *Amaduvade*: bill pale grey; at the forehead and corners of the mouth a few serrated black feathers, each tipped with white: upper part of the head and neck pale rufous, of the body cinereous grey, the edges of the feathers paler: throat and under parts of the body white: legs and claws pale grey.

Inhabits *Senegal*, from whence several have been brought alive to *Paris*.

Bengali mystacin, Daudin, Orn. ii. p. 446.

SIZE of a *Wren*: length under four inches: bill reddish brown, with a black tip: head, and upper parts of the neck reddish brown; above the eye a streak of bright red, and another of the same at the corners of the mouth: throat and fore part of the neck pale grey: upper parts of the body, wings, and tail brown, inclining to olive; beneath whitish grey: legs flesh colour: claws grey.

Inhabits *Cochin China*.

SIZE of a *Bunting*: length seven inches: general colour cinereous brown: round the base of the bill as far as the eyes considerably darker: wings wholly of a deep blue, but the base of the outer quills white, forming a long white spot on the outer edge of the middle of the wing: tail the same, but paler than the wings; the ends of all the feathers white: bill and legs blue.

Inhabits *New South Wales*; found at *Port Jackson*. From a drawing by General *Davies*.

SIZE of a *Bulfinch*, but longer: the plumage on the upper parts in general dusky black, inclining to brown; the under white: one or more of the outer tail feathers white: bill and legs dusky.

Inhabits *New Holland*: at *Port Jackson* is called the smaller fascinating bird, having the manners exactly of the *Fascinating Thrush*.

12.
FRONTAL
GR.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

13.
MUSTACHOE
GR.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

14.
BLUE-WINGED
GR.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

15.
FASCINATING
GR.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

16.
BLACK-LINED
GR.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a small *Linnet*: general colour grey, paler beneath, crossed every where with numerous slender lines of black; between the bill and eye black, surrounding the eye, and ending in a point just behind it: the bill is stout, and of a fine crimson colour: the lower part of the back and rump are also fine crimson: legs pale brown.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New South Wales*, where a single specimen was met with in *May*; called *Weebong*.

17.
NITID
GR.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the last, but stouter in the body: the general colour of the plumage pale olive brown above, and dusky white beneath, crossed every where with short abrupt curved lines of black: quills and tail brown, marked with several bands of a darker colour: the bill, irides, lower part of the back and rump are crimson: legs yellowish.

Found in the same place and at the same time as the last.

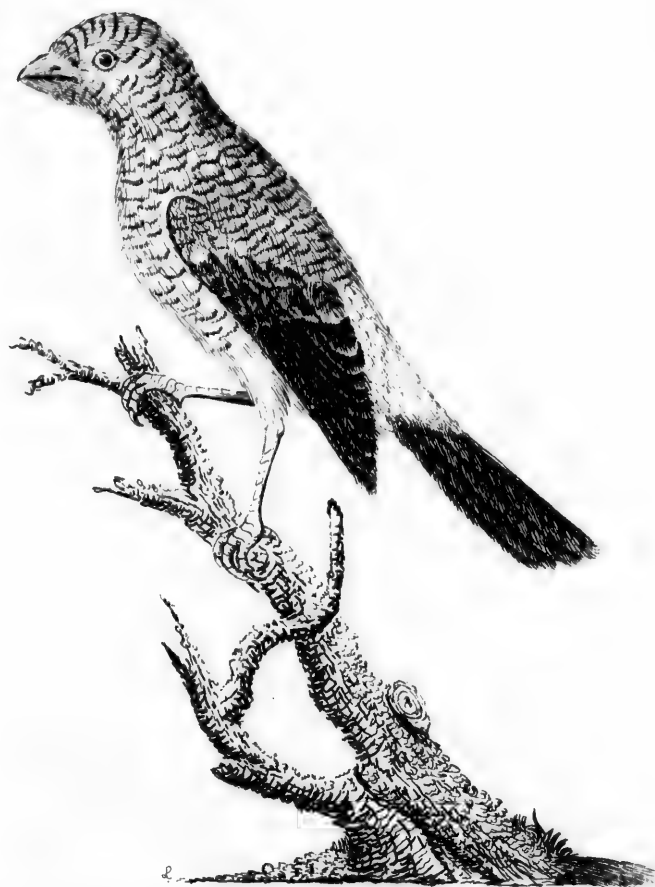
18.
WAX-BILL
GROSBEAK.

Loxia astrild, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 376. 75.

Waxbill Grosbeak, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 152. 71.

THE amazing flocks of this species may in some degree be conceived, from the circumstance of sixty-three having been shot at one discharge of a small fowling-piece*.

* *Barrow's Trav.* p. 373.



Noddy Grosbeak.

Published as the Act directed May 30. 1801. by Leigh, Sotheby & Son York Street. Covent Garden.



GENUS XXXVI. B U N T I N G.

N° 1. Yellow-winged B.

2. Cirl B.

3. Crimson B.

4. Baden B.

5. Ruddy B.

6. Rustic B.

7. Dwarf B.

N° 8. Painted B.

9. Varied B.

10. Coloured B.

11. Daurian B.

12. Yellow-browed B.

13. Luteous B.

Emberiza chrysoptera, Ind. Orn. i. p. 401. 9.Yellow-winged Bunting, *Portlock's Voy.* pl. in p. 35. *Male and female.*

SIZE of the *Yellow Bunting*: bill brown: plumage on the upper part of the body reddish brown: sides of the head quite round the eye, the chin, and fore part of the neck white; at the lower part a bar of reddish brown like a collar: breast yellowish, from thence to the vent dusky white: the lesser wing coverts yellowish; the rest of the wing as the back, the edges of the feathers yellowish: tail as the back, but the two outer feathers on each side yellow: legs yellow. This is the *male*: the *female* is not greatly different, but the lesser wing coverts are pale ash colour: sides of the head, chin, and throat dusky white.

Inhabits *Falkland Islands*.*Emberiza Cirlus*, Ind. Orn. i. p. 401. 10.—*Ger. Orn.* iii. t. 349. 1. & 2?Cirl Bunting, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 190. 26.

THE *Cirl Bunting* has not we believe hitherto been ascertained to be a *British* species: Colonel *Montagu* has however been fortunate enough to detect it last year in *Devonshire*, in the month of *February*.

1.
YELLOW-
WINGED
B.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

2.
CIRL
B.

B U N T I N G.

February, since which he has met with several of both sexes, and conjectures that this species breeds in those parts; it cannot be wondered how the circumstance may till now have escaped the observations of the naturalist, the *female* being extremely like that sex of the *Yellow Bunting*, so as to deceive almost any one. In a letter from the late Mr. *Hudson*, he says: I am convinced that I saw in *Devonshire*, in pretty good plenty, the *Ember. Cia* or *Foolish Bunting*, and which might before then have been mistaken for the hen of a *Yellow Bunting*; but on my relating this to Colonel *Montagu*, he says he has never met with it, which he most likely must have done had it inhabited those parts, and where the Colonel has resided himself for a long time past.

3.
CRIMSON-
BELLIED
B.
DESCRIPTION.

Emberiza coccinea, *Ind. Orn. i. p. 410. 34.*—*Naturforsch. xiii. p. 199. (Sanders.)*

SIZE of the *Yellow Hammer*: the bill, head, eyes, and a small streak beneath the bill are black: hind head and tail black glossed with blue: the upper parts of the body are silvery grey, the under crimson: vent white: on the wings a spot of white.

PLACE.

Inhabits the woods of *Baden*, in *Germany*, feeds on hemp seeds.

4.
BADEN
B.
DESCRIPTION.

Emberiza Badensis, *Ind. Orn. i. p. 411. 39.*—*Naturforsch. xiii. p. 198. (Sanders.)*

THIS has much affinity to the *Olive Bunting*; is almost a span long, and in breadth rather more: the bill is black, beneath it yellowish, in the middle of the upper mandible a single stout indentation; nostrils covered with feathers: the general colour of the plumage is olive streaked with dusky, beneath paler: throat orange: breast streaked with dusky: legs yellowish: found at *Baden* with the last species.

Emberiza rutila, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 411. 40.—*Pall. It.* iii. p. 698. 23.

SIZE of the *Yellow Hammer*: general colour rufous, with a sanguineous tinge; beneath brimstone coloured: wings rusty grey.

Inhabits the willows on the borders of the *Onon*, in *Siberia*, towards the borders of *Mongolia*, but is a rare species.

Emberiza rustica, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 413. 51.—*Pallas reise*, iii. p. 698. 21.

SIZE of the *Reed Sparrow*: the head is black, marked with three white bands, one down the crown, the two others above each eye: the general colour of the plumage on the upper parts like that of a sparrow; the under white: the nape and shoulders are ferruginous: the throat marked with testaceous dots: the two outer tail feathers obliquely tipped with white.

Inhabits the willow beds of *Dauria*, most frequent in *March*.

Emberiza pusilla, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 414. 54.—*Pallas reise*, iii. p. 697. 20.

THIS is scarcely so big as a *Siskin*; in general colour not unlike the last; on the head and sides of it five testaceous bands, the intermediate spaces between which are black: throat spotted.

Inhabits the rivers, and the larch grounds, among the torrents of the *Daurian Alps*.

Emberiza Ciris, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 416. 61.

Linaria Ciris, or Painted Finch, *Bartr. Trav.* p. 289.

Passer brasiliensis, male and female, *Ger. Orn.* iii. t. 344. 1. 2.

Painted Bunting, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 206. 54.—*Id. Sup.* p. 159.

MR. Bartram observes, that the song of this bird is remarkably low, soft and warbling, exceedingly tender and soothing; that it is not seen north of *Cape Fear*, in *North Carolina*, generally about ten

SUPP. II.

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miles

5.
RUDDY
B.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

6.
RUSTIC
B.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

7.
DWARF
B.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

8.
PAINTED
B.

B U N T I N G.

miles from the sea coast, or perhaps twenty or thirty miles at farthest, and for the most part near the banks of great rivers, in the fragrant groves of oranges.

9.
VARIED
B.
DESCRIPTION.

Emberiza mixta. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 416. 62.—*Amen. Acad.* iv. p. 245. 20.

SIZE of a *Siskin*: the general colour of the plumage grey: the bill is thick, and of a pale colour: the grey colour is so mixed with blue, that in some lights this last colour appears predominant: the region of the ears, throat, breast, and bend of the wing blue green: the belly is white, but the base of the feathers is brown: thighs grey, intermixed with blueish feathers: legs pale.

PLACE.

Inhabits *China*.

10.
COLOURED
B.
DESCRIPTION.

Emberiza fucata, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 419. 73.—*Pall. reise*, iii. p. 698. 20.

SIZE of the *Foolish Bunting*: the general colour above is like that of a *Sparrow*; but the crown and part of the nape hoary ash-colour; the shafts of the feathers brown: the neck white, with a circle of brown spots on the throat, and a round rufous spot on the ears.

PLACE.

Inhabits the rivers *Onon* and *Ingoda*, in *Russia*, on the banks of which it is found plentifully; first met with in *April*.

11.
DAURIAN
B.
DESCRIPTION.

Emberiza spodocephala, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 419. 74.—*Pall. reise*, iii. p. 698. 29.

SIZE of a *Reed Bunting*: plumage like that of a *Sparrow*, with the under parts yellowish: the head and neck hoary ash colour: face round the bill black.

PLACE.

Found sparingly about the torrents of the *Daurian Alps* in spring.

BUNTING.

203

Emberiza chrysophrys, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 419. 75.—*Pall.reise*, iii. p. 698. 25.

THE general colour of this species is not unlike the last: the crown is black, over the eye a yellow streak; a white band from the middle of the crown to the nape.

This is found in the same places as the last: from our want of better information concerning this species, we dare not positively affirm that it is not somewhat allied to the *White-crowned Bunting* *.

Emberiza luteola, *Mus. Garlj. fasc.* iv. t. 93.

THIS species on the upper parts is reddish brown, with markings of darker brown; beneath more or less yellow: rump greenish brown: quills and tail brown, with pale margins: bill brown: legs pale yellow.

Inhabits *India*; the above brought from *Coromandel*.

* *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 200.

12.
YELLOW
BROWED

B.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

13.
LUTEOUS
B.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

GENUS XXXVII: TANAGER.

N° 1. Silent T.

N° 3. Rude T.

2. Yellow-fronted T.

4. Showy T.

1.
SILENT
T.*Tanagra silens*, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 432. 43.
Tanagre de la Guiane, *Pl. Enl.* 742.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH seven inches : bill black : general colour of the plumage green, but the head and under parts are hoary ; sides of the head black ; the eyes a streak of white : throat white ; beneath this a curved bar of black : shoulders yellow.

PLACE

Inhabits the thick woods of *Guiana* : is a solitary bird ; oftener found sitting on the ground, than perched on a tree ; and by no means endowed with a song.

2.
YELLOW-
FRONTED
T.*Emberiza flavifrons*, *Mus. Carlj. fasc.* iv. t. 92.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Rufous-beaded Tanager* : bill and legs black : crown, hind head, and beginning of the nape blue ; but the feathers are brown at the base : the forehead yellow : the rest of the plumage green, but inclining to yellow on the throat : quills and tail dusky black.

Its native place is not mentioned, but we suspect it to be *South America* ; and that it is very probably the young bird, or a *female* of the one we have compared it with above.

T A N A G E R.

205

Tanagra rudis, *Mus. Carlsc. fasc. iv. tab. 94.*

THIS is about eight inches in length: bill cinereous brown: the top of the head, nape, and between the shoulders, black brown: back and rump rusty brown: breast, belly, and vent, rufo-ferruginous: wings and tail dusky; the last rather long: legs cinereous.

Inhabits the *Coromandel Coast*, in the *East Indies*.

^{3.}
RUDE
T.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

Tanagra ornata, *Mus. Carlsc. fasc. iv. tab. 95.*

SIZE of the *Sayacu*: the upper parts of a brownish green; the under pale grey: the head of a pale blueish violet colour; the lesser wing coverts not unlike the back; the middle ones tipped with yellow, making a bar on the wing; the rest brownish green: quills black; the outer margins greenish yellow: tail not unlike the quills: bill and legs dusky grey.

Inhabits the *East Indies*.

^{4.}
SHOWY
T.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

GENUS XXXVIII. F I N C H.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| N° 1. Red-crowned F. | N° 9. Sharp-tailed F. |
| 2. Swamp F. | 10. Georgian F. |
| 3. Rosy F. | 11. Red Pole F. |
| 4. Crimson-headed F. | 12. White-headed F. |
| 5. Pine F. | 13. Sultry F. |
| 6. Forest F. | 14. Nitid F. |
| 7. Bearded F. | 15. Temporal F. |
| 8. Chili F. | |

1.
RED-
CROWNED
F.
DESCRIPTION.

Fringilla ruticapilla, *Ind. Orn. i.* p. 438. 14.—*Mus. Carlsc. fasc. ii.* tab. 44.

THE bill in this bird is brown; the plumage on the upper parts of the body of the same colour: crown and hind head reddish, margined before and on the sides with black; face and cheeks white, dotted with black; chin ferruginous; breast ferruginous ash colour; belly and vent ash colour; tail black.

2.
SWAMP
F.
DESCRIPTION.

Fringilla iliaca, *Ind. Orn. i.* p. 438. 15.—*Morrem. ic. av.* p. 37. t. 10.

SIZE of a *Starling*; length nearly seven inches: bill and legs yellow: cheeks white; body above greyish olive, the feathers tipped with black; beneath white; breast spotted with grey brown; rump and tail rufous; the last even at the end, and grey beneath.

PLACE.

Inhabits *North America*. I have seen this brought both from *Georgia* and *Hudson's Bay*; at the former it is rare; at the latter called *Great Sparrow*, *Swamp*, or *Wildernefs Sparrow*.

Fringilla rosea, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 444. 33.—*Pall. It.* iii. p. 699. 26.

SIZE of the *Brambling*: the back is grey and brownish, mixed with a general tinge of rose colour: face white: wings and tail dusky, externally margined with rose colour.

Inhabits among the willows about *Uda* and *Selenga*, in *Siberia*; but not common.

3.
ROSY
F.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

Crimson-headed Finch, *Arch. Zool.* ii. N° 257.

THIS has a crimson head and breast, the first faintly marked with dusky spots; space behind each eye dusky: back, wing coverts, primaries, and tail black, edged with crimson: belly white, tinged with red.

Inhabits *New York*; arrives there in *April*; is very frequent among the red cedars, and shifts most nimbly around the stems. The *Crimson-headed Finch*, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 271. 29. seems to be a further variety.

4.
CRIMSON-
HEADED
F.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

Fringilla Pinetorum, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 445. 40.—*Lepech. It.* ii. p. 188.

THIS is testaceous, inclining to rufous above, beneath yellow; on the breast a transverse ferruginous band.

Inhabits the pine forests of *Siberia*.

5.
PINE
F.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

Fringilla sylvatica, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 446. 41.—*Lepech. It.* ii. t. 7. f. 2.

THE head of this bird is fasciated; the body mixed grey and black: breast and belly hoary.

Found with the last.

6.
FOREST
F.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

7.
BEARDED
F.
DESCRIPTION.

Fringilla barbata, *Ind. Orn. i. p. 456. 76.*—*Le Siù, Molin. Chil. (Fr. ed.) p. 227.*

SIZE and habit of the *Canary Bird*: the bill is white at the base, towards the tip black: head black and velvety: body yellow, with a slight tinge of green: wings variegated with green, yellow, red, and black: tail brown: from the chin hangs an elongated tuft of black feathers, like a beard, which in very old birds reaches to the middle of the breast.

The *female* is wholly grey; the wings spotted with yellow; but is destitute of the chin beard-like feathers; and has not the least song.

PLACE.

Inhabits the mountainous parts of *Chili*, next the sea; builds in trees, making the nest of straw and feathers: the eggs are only two in number. The flesh is accounted savoury, and is therefore in much estimation.

The *male* is often kept in a cage for the sake of its song, and it is said also to be a mimic of others. The *Spaniards* call it *Jilguero*, or *Goldfinch*, which it somewhat resembles in colour.

8.
CHILI
F.
DESCRIPTION.

Fringilla Diuca, *Ind. Orn. i. p. 456. 77.* *Molin. Chil. (Fr. ed.) p. 229.*

THIS is rather larger than the last: the general colour blue, with the throat white.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Chili*; chiefly about dwellings; sings remarkably well, especially about sun-rise; it seems much allied to, if not the same as the *White-throated Grosbeak* *.

9.
SHARP-TAILED
F.
DESCRIPTION.

Fringilla caudacuta, *Ind. Orn. i. p. 459. 85.*

THIS is four inches and an half in length: bill and legs pale: iris dark brown: general colour of the plumage mottled brown and pale rufous; the last chiefly at the edges of the feathers: the

* *Gen. Syn. iii. p. 115. 10.*

throat

F I N C H.

229

throat is pale rufous, and a streak of the same over the eyes; the lower part of the neck behind rufous, but darker than the throat: tail even at the end; but the tips of the feathers run off to a sharp point.

Inhabits the internal parts of *Georgia*, in *America*. I met with this at Mr. *Humphries's*, among other specimens brought from thence. It was entitled *Spotted Gros Sparrow*.

PLACE.

Fringilla Georgiana, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 460. 86.

10.
GEORGIAN
F.
DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH six inches: bill dusky: irides brown: head brown, full of feathers: middle of the back dusky brown; the under parts are white: chin and throat grey; beneath the jaw a divaricated streak of black: the lesser wing coverts are rufous, and the quills and tail feathers are rufous on the outer edges: legs brown.

Found in the same places as the last.

PLACE.

Fringilla cannabina, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 458. 82.—*Bolton's Br. Birds*, pl. 29. 30.
Greater Red-headed Linnet or Redpole, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 304.

11.
REDPOLE
F.

I HAVE been long inclined to think the possibility of the *Common* or *Grey Linnet*, as it is called, and the *Redpole*, proving only one species; and in this I am encouraged by that excellent observer Mr. *Boys*, of *Sandwich*, as well as by Colonel *Montagu*, both of whom have hinted their suspicions in respect to this fact; the way to account for it is, to suppose that the *Common Linnet* is not complete in respect to the red of the forehead, till the end of the second year at soonest, yet is capable of breeding in the first spring after being hatched. I have observed in the *male* of the *Grey Linnet*, the head feathers to appear externally like the rest of the upper parts, but on lifting them up, a tinge of red was very manifest. One of these birds brought to me in the month of *January*, was seemingly in its change, for the feathers of

SUPP. II.

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the forehead were apparently grey, but on lifting them up with a pin they were fine crimson in the middle. As to the red on the breast, it is well known that it is only to be seen at certain seasons; and if the bird be kept in a cage, it entirely loses it, so as never to return during confinement.

12.
WHITE-
HEADED
F.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a *Bulfinch*: head, neck, and under parts from the breast white, marked on the sides and under the wings with a long patch of black, charged with numerous white spots; across the breast a broad bar of black communicating with the black on the sides: before the eye a crescent of black: tail short and black: the upper part of the back, the wings, and tail, are rufous brown; the lower part of the back and rump crimson; the bill also is crimson: legs pale brown.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New South Wales*. From the drawings of General *Davies*.

Among the drawings of Mr. *Lambert*, I find a bird greatly corresponding with the above, and which may not unlikely prove different only in sex: the bill and legs are the same: the head, instead of white, is pale ash colour: back, wings, rump, and tail, similar to the other, but rather more pale; but the crescent of black on the upper part of the breast is the same, joining with the black on the sides in the same manner, and the sides marked with the same white spots: the under parts from the breast white.

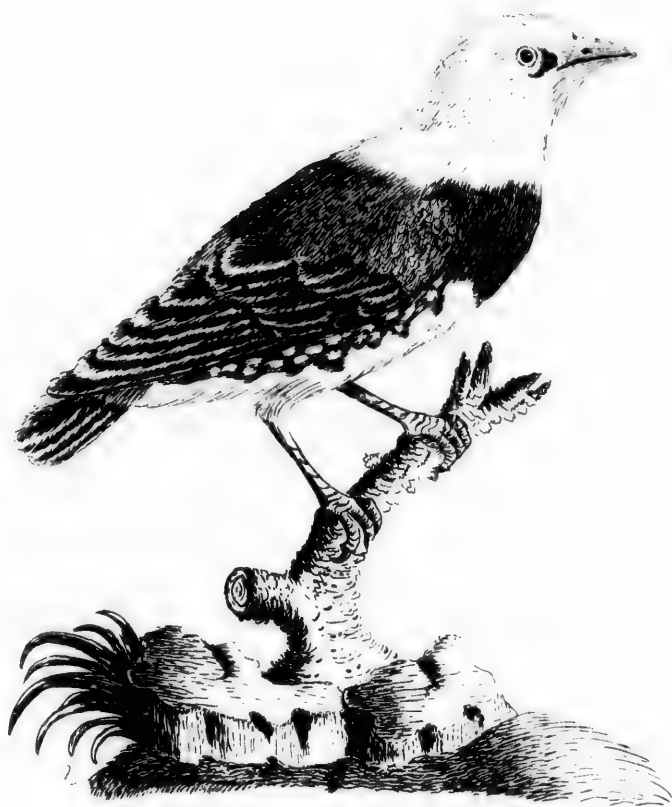
13.
SULTRY
F.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH five inches and an half: bill dusky: general colour of the plumage fine pale rufous brown; the under parts are plain, but on the upper, each feather is streaked down the middle with dusky black, especially the crown, where the streaks are very broad and distinct: tail even at the end: legs pale yellow.

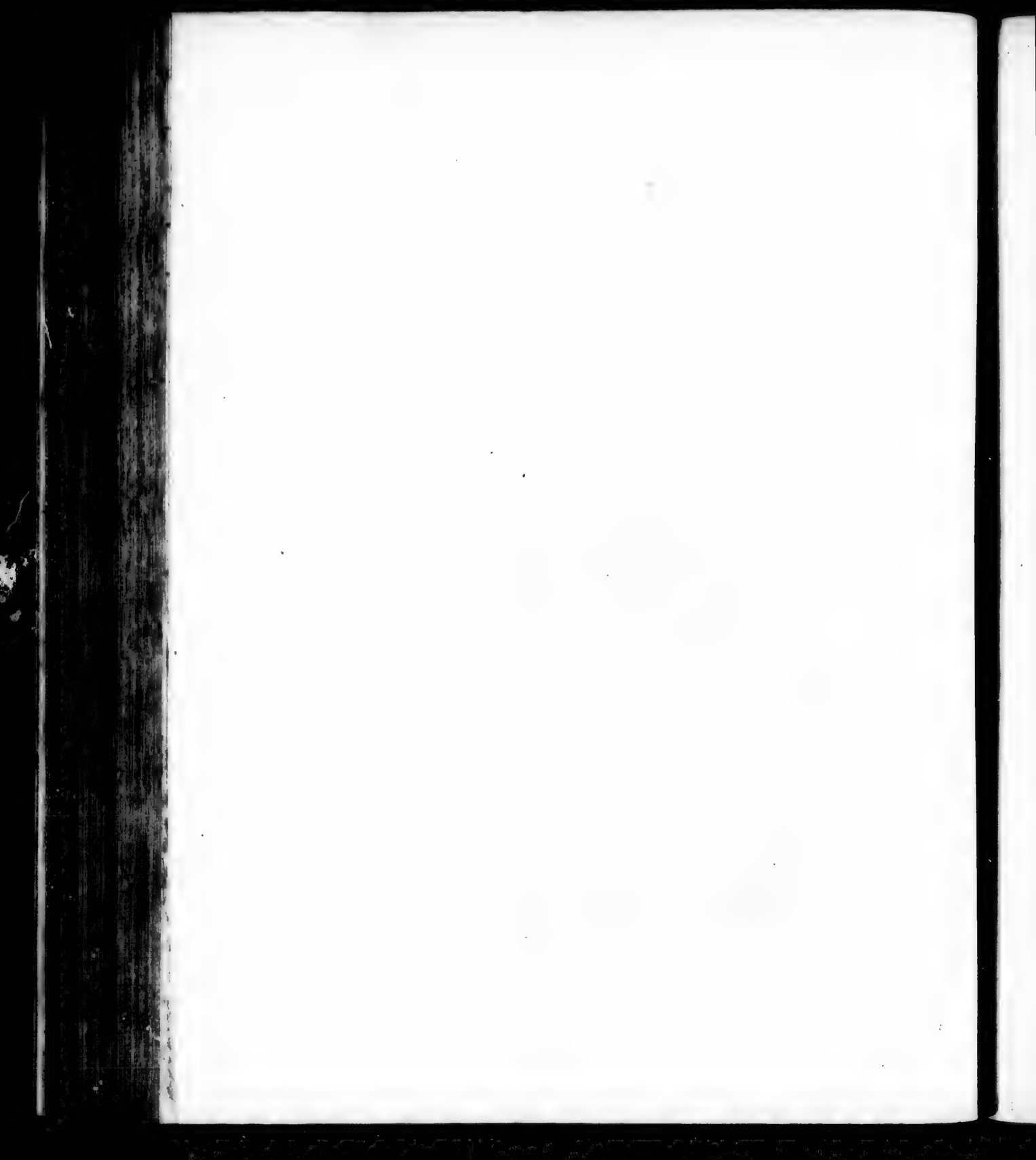
PLACE.

Inhabits the *Mahratta* country in *India*.



White-headed Finch.

Published at the Art directors May 30. 1801. by Leigh, Scibby & Son, York Street (opposite Garden).



SIZE of a *House Sparrow*: the bill pale red: legs yellow: plumage above, including the tail, pale ash colour; the under parts white, but the sides next the wings incline to yellow: quills dull ferruginous yellow: over the eyes a black band, passing down a little way on the ears in a broad patch.

Inhabits *New South Wales*.

14.
NITID
F.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

SIZE uncertain: bill and legs reddish brown: crown of the head blue grey: upper parts of the body, wings, and tail pale brown; all the under parts white: from the bill a dull crimson streak arises, growing broader at the back part, and forming on the cheeks an oval patch: rump crimson.

Several drawings of birds probably allied to this, have come under our observation: in one of them, the bill is crimson, a broad streak of the same over the eye, and the rump and vent crimson also: the crown rather full of feathers: the whole of the upper parts of the plumage and tail green; beneath greenish white, with a slight reddish tinge on the breast: tail short:—in another, the bill was pale red; the streak over the eye and the rump crimson: tail short, as in the other: the plumage above greenish brown; beneath cinereous white. For these I am indebted to the drawings of General *Davies*; and in those of Mr. *Lambert*, I have remarked a third, in which the upper parts were green; the under greenish white: bill, streak over the eye, and rump, crimson; but differed from the others in having the tail much longer.

All these said to inhabit *New South Wales*.

15.
TEMPORAL
F.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

GENUS XXXIX. PLANT-CUTTER.

BILL conic, strait, ferrated on the edges.

NOSTRILS oval.

TONGUE short, obtuse.

* WITH FOUR TOES.

Phytotoma Rara, *Lud. Orn. i. p. 466. 1.—Molin. Chil. (Fr. ed.) p. 234.*

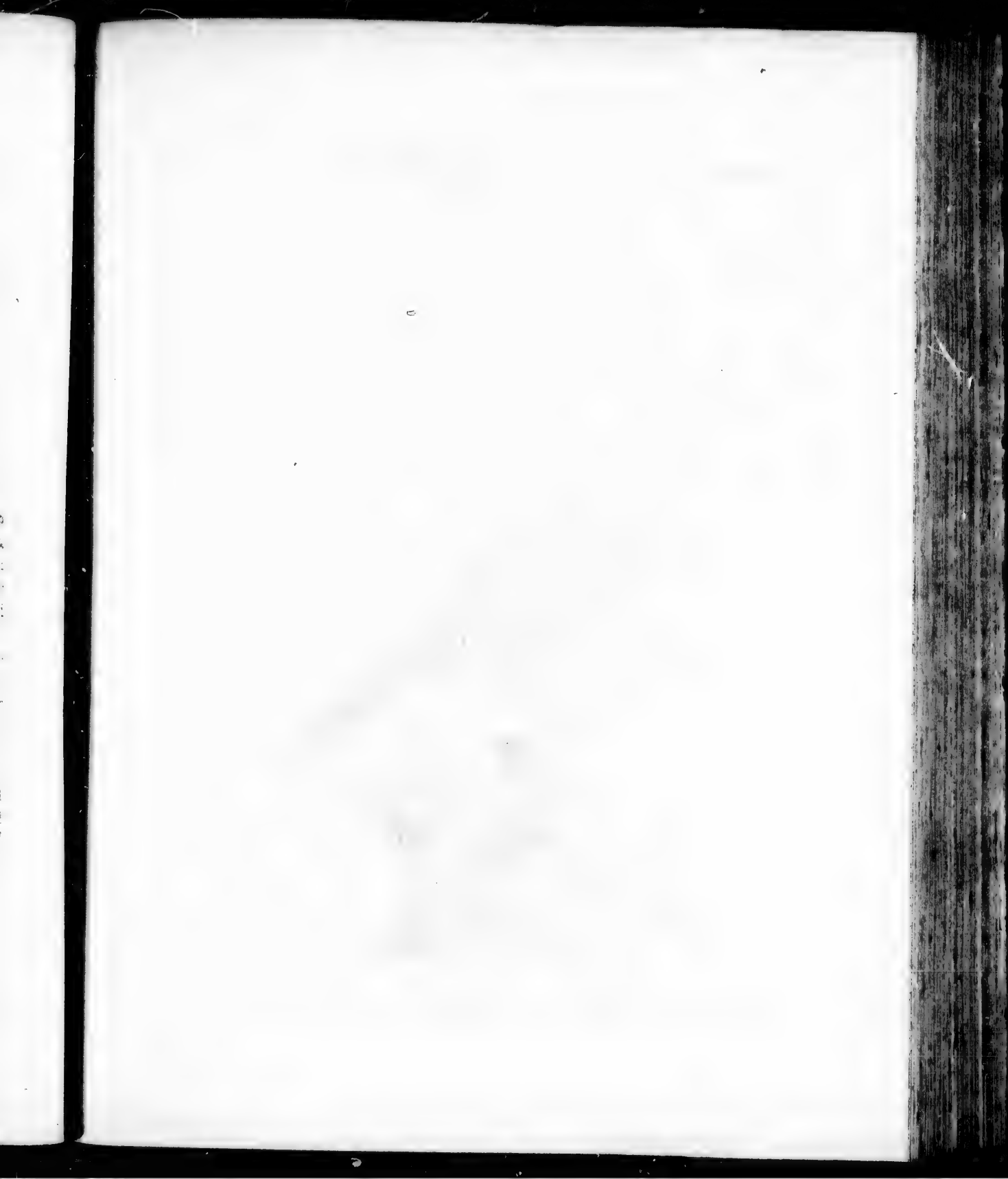
Phytotome du Chili, ou Rara, *Daudin. Orn. ii. p. 366.*

1.
CHILI
PL. C.
DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a *Quail*: bill very strong, pointed at the tip, half an inch long, indented like a saw on the edges: tongue very short, blunt: irides brown: the back is dusky grey; the under parts paler: tail of a moderate length, rounded at the end: quills and tail feathers spotted with black. The foot consists of four toes, three before and one behind; the hind toe much shorter than the forward ones.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Chili*, where it is far from uncommon. The voice is rough, and the bird at intervals utters the words *Ra, Ra*, very distinctly: its food is vegetables, perhaps preferring the parts next the root, for with much pains, it digs about and cuts off the plants with its bill, as it were with a saw, close to the ground; from this circumstance, it does much injury to the gardens, and is detested by the inhabitants. These birds build the nest in high trees, well clothed with leaves, and in unfrequented places; the eggs are white, spotted with red.





Abyssinian Plant-cutter.

Published as the Act directs May 30. 1801. by Leigh, Sotheby, & Son, York Street, Covent Garden.

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* * WITH THREE TOES.

Loxia tridactyla, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 397. 93.*Le Guifso Balito*, *Buf. Oif.* iii. p. 471.*Phytotome d'Abyssinie*, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 366. 2.Three-toed Grosbeak, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 471.2.
ABYSSINIAN
PL. C.

SIZE of the common *Grosbeak*; length about six inches: bill brown: the head and fore part of the neck red; the rest of the plumage black; about the shoulders brownish, with a tinge of green: the greater wing coverts appearing as black scales, margined with white, slightly tinged with olive: tail a trifle forked: legs brown, with only three toes, two placed before and one behind.

DESCRIPTION.

This is the description given by *M. Daudin*, from a drawing sent him figured from a *Nubian* specimen: it seems, however, to differ a little from that described by *Buffon*, for that bird is said to be black, with not only the head and fore part of the neck of a beautiful red, but that colour prolonged in a narrow band quite to the vent: wing coverts brown, edged with white; and the quills edged with green. *M. Buffon* described his from Mr. *Bruce's* drawings done in *Abyssinia*, where it is said to be a solitary species, living on the kernels of almonds, the shells of which it easily breaks with the bill.

GENUS XL. FLYCATCHER.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| N° 1. Ferruginous Fl. | N° 15. Black crowned Fl. |
| 2. Melodious Fl. | 16. Rufous-fronted Fl. |
| 3. Yellow-eared Fl. | 17. Crimson-bellied Fl. |
| 4. Yellow-tufted Fl. | 18. Black-checked Fl. |
| 5. Red-bellied Fl. | 19. Mustachoe Fl. |
| 6. Paradise Fl. | 20. Rose-winged Fl. |
| 7. Defart Fl. | 21. Coach-whip Fl. |
| 8. Cat Fl. | 22. Black-breasted Fl. |
| 9. Particoloured Fl. | 23. Hooded Fl. |
| 10. Javan Fl. | 24. Rose-breasted Fl. |
| 11. White Fl. | 25. Grey Fl. |
| 12. Cambaian Fl. | 26. Soft-tailed Fl. |
| 13. Southern Fl. | 27. Orange-rumped Fl. |
| 14. Supercilious Fl. | |

1.
FERRUGINOUS
FL.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a *Goldfinch*; five inches and an half long: bill black, depressed at the base, with chestnut edges: general colour grey brown; beneath yellowish white: throat white: wings black; the margins of the quills ferruginous: tail short and black; the wings reach to the base of it.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Carolina*.

Muscicapa ferruginea, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 477. 41.—*Merrem. Ic. Av.* p. 19. t. 6.

FLY CATCHER.

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Muscicapa Aedon, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 478. 42.—*Pall. reis.* iii. p. 695. 11 *.

SIZE of the *Reed Thrush*: above ferruginous brown; beneath yellowish white: tail cinereous brown, pretty long; the two middle feathers equal in length, the outer are much shorter.

Inhabits the rocky and sunny places in *Dauria*, where it is not uncommon: sings sweetly, and even in the night, in manner of the *Greater Nightingale*, to which it is not inferior in melody, and fully supplies the place of that bird; the *Nightingale* not being found in *Siberia*.

^{2.}
MELODIOUS.
FL.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

Muscicapa Novæ Hollandiæ, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 478. 43:
Yellow-eared Flycatcher, *White's Journ.* pl. in p. 161.

SIZE of a *Martin*; length seven inches: bill broad at the base, and yellowish: general colour of the plumage brown; whitish beneath: belly quite white: behind the eyes, and beneath them, a streak of yellow, growing broader at the back part: tail pretty long, and the middle feathers of it rather shorter than the others:

Inhabits *New Holland*:

^{3.}
YELLOW-
EARED
FL.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

THIS is considerably larger than the *Hedge Sparrow*: bill and legs black: tongue bristly at the tip: the general colour of the plumage on the upper parts is olive green: the crown, and all beneath, from the chin, yellow: through the eyes, from the gape, a large patch of black; at the back part of which, on the ears, a tuft of yellow, which tuft consists of feathers longer than the others: the outer tail feathers yellow.

Inhabits *New Holland*, where it is called *Darwang*, and is a common species.

^{4.}
YELLOW-
TUFTED
FL.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

species. The *English* named it, as well as the last, the *Yellow-eared Flycatcher*: is said to feed principally on honey, which it obtains from the flowers, by means of its feathery tongue: makes the nest on the extreme pendent branches of low trees or shrubs, and by this means escapes the plunder of various smaller quadrupeds, who are unable to reach the nest with safety. Whether this is allied to the last, I will not take upon me to ascertain.

5.
RED-BELLIED
FL.

Muscicapa erythrogastra, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 479. 50.—*Nat. Misc.* xlix. pl. 147.
Red-bellied Flycatcher, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 343. pl. 50.

THESE birds are observed to be more numerous in *Norfolk Island*, than in *New South Wales*; and seem to vary much.

DESCRIPTION.

In one from *Port Jackson*, in the drawings of General *Davies*, the head, neck, back, and wings, are slaty black: quills and tail black: chin and throat the same, but paler; on the forehead a white spot: breast purplish or deep red lake colour: belly and vent white.

In another, the forehead is not white; instead of which is a white streak over the eye: the chin is white: the general colour is black, as in the others: breast and belly crimson: vent white: tail rather shorter than in common. The native name *Booddang*.

In a third variety, there is an oblique streak of white on the wing; and most of the outer tail feathers white. I have also seen this same vary with the tail feathers wholly black.

In a fourth, the plumage is black above; beneath wholly deep crimson: forehead, just over the bill, white: on the wing coverts some motlings of white.

A further variety has the general colour of the upper parts dusky or cinereous black: the chin, fore part of the neck, and breast, crimson: spot over the forehead, an oblique broad longitudinal streak on the shoulders of the wings, and all the belly and vent white. This came from *Port Jackson*, and was communicated by General *Davies*.

Muscicapa Paradisi, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 480. 54.
Paradise Flycatcher, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 345.

I suspect the *Sifuil Boulboul* and *White Nightingale*, so called in *India*, to be this bird: it is white; the head crested, and mottled a little about the sides and crest with black: the tail pretty long*: vent red: bill like that of a *Tbrush*; that and the legs black. Another of these had the crest black, and the vent red; no red about the eye: it was called *Full Doon*, or *Entire*, or *Full Tail*, as the tail is pretty long.

Both these from *India*.

Dr. J. R. Forster, in his notes on *Bartolomeo's Voyage to the East Indies*, wonders that this author could assert that the *Bird of Paradise* existed at *Malabar*†; but this point is without difficulty cleared up, when we know that it is one of the names which the *Paradise Flycatcher* is known by in *India*.

Muscicapa Deserti, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 478. 44.—*Mus. Carl.* fasc. ii. t. 47.

SIZE of the *Long-tailed Titmouse*: bill yellowish: legs black: general colour of the plumage dusky rust colour: wings and tail black; the last half as long again as the body.

Inhabits the deserts of *Africa*; met with between the river *Hen*i and the spring *Quamodacka*.

* The tail of this, in a drawing which came under my inspection, appeared to be forked; but I have not observed this circumstance in real specimens which I have yet seen.

† See a translation of this work by *William Johnston*, 8vo. 1800. p. 224. Note *.

SUPP. II.

F f

6.
 PARADISE
 FL.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

7.
 DESERT
 FL.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

8.
CAT
FL.

Muscicapa Carolinensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 483. 64.
Cat or Chicken Bird, *Bartr. Trav.* p. 288.
Cat Flycatcher, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 353. 54.

THIS breeds in *Pennsylvania*; I have likewise received it from *Georgia*: it is said to be very little inferior in song to the *Mocking Bird*; but as an imitator of others, it far exceeds it, for it repeats the melodious and variable airs from instrumental music: it will also often imitate the notes of chickens, and especially their cry when in distress, inasmuch as frequently to put the mother into a great fright when no danger is nigh: is an early songster, often beginning before day-break; feeds on both insects and fruits; comes in the spring, and breeds there, making the nest in coppices and in gardens, near habitations: the irides are dark brown.

9.
PARTI-
COLOURED
FL.
DESCRIPTION.

Muscicapa dichroa, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 490. 94.
——— bicolor, *Mus. Carlsc. fasc.* ii. pl. 46.

THIS is eight inches in length: bill and legs dusky: the general colour of the plumage cinereous above, and yellow oker coloured beneath: wing coverts hoary on the margins: tail about the same length as the body; the feathers of it oker coloured and cinereous.

PLACE.

Inhabits the southern parts of *Africa*.

10.
JAVAN
FL.
DESCRIPTION.

Muscicapa Javanica, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 490. 95.—*Musc. Carlsc. fasc.* iii. pl. 75.

SIZE of the *Spotted Flycatcher*: bill and legs black: feathers on the upper surface dusky, with ferruginous margins; beneath, on the forepart of the neck, a bar of black; over the eye a line of white: tail pretty long, rounded at the end; the four middle feathers wholly black; the others black, with the ends white.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Java*.

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Muscicapa alba, Ind. Orn. ii. p. 490. 96.—*Muf. Carlf. fasc.* iii. pl. 74.

THIS bird is wholly white, the head a little tinged with brimstone: tail long, as in the *Wugtail*; from this circumstance, the tenderness of bill, and make of the whole bird, it would appear rather to belong to that genus than to the *Flycatcher*.

Found at *Stockholm*.

Muscicapa Cambaiensis, Ind. Orn. ii. p. 490. 97.

SIZE of the *Black-capped Flycatcher*: bill depressed, broadish, dusky, with a few hairs at the base: the colour of the upper parts of the body is black, with a yellowish green tinge on the back; beneath fulvous yellow: wing coverts white at the ends, from whence arises a double band of that colour on the wing: legs blueish.

Inhabits *Cambaia*: described from a specimen in the *British Museum*.

Southern *Motacilla*, *White's Journ.* pl. in p. 239.

THIS rather exceeds the *Cinereous Flycatcher* in size: bill and legs pale brown: the general colour of the plumage is cinereous brown on the upper parts and tail; the under a fine yellow: over the eye a streak of yellow, and a double trace of the same behind it: the chin and vent paler than the rest of the under parts.

Inhabits *New Holland*. The specimens vary; some of them have the crown, hind part of the neck, and back, blueish brown: wings brown; the edges of the quills whitish: the traces above and beneath the eye white; and the ends of the two middle tail feathers white: the crown seems also fuller of feathers. I suspect that these two differ only in sex.

11.
WHITE
FL.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

12.
CAMBAIAN
FL.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

13.
SOUTHERN
FL.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

14.
SUPERCILIOUS
FL.

Muscicapa superciliosa, *Mus. Carls. fasc. iv. pl. 96.*

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Small Thrush*: the upper parts of the head, taking in the eyes, neck, back, and wings, are dark brown; from the nostrils, over the eyes, a broad streak of white: chin and throat ferruginous; from thence to the vent fine pale ash colour: the tail rounded at the end; two middle feathers like the back, the others ferruginous, with the inner margins and tips brown: bill black, with a pale brown base: legs pale brown.

15.
BLACK-
CROWNED
FL.

Muscicapa meloxantha, *Mus. Carls. fasc. iv. pl. 97.*

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *White Throat*: bill black: general colour of the upper parts of the plumage dusky ash: crown and forehead black: wing coverts black, with the tips and margins yellow: the under parts from chin to vent yellow: quills black, edged with yellow: tail short, rounded, black; all the feathers tipped with white, but the outer one has the end for nearly a fourth of the length of that colour: legs dusky.

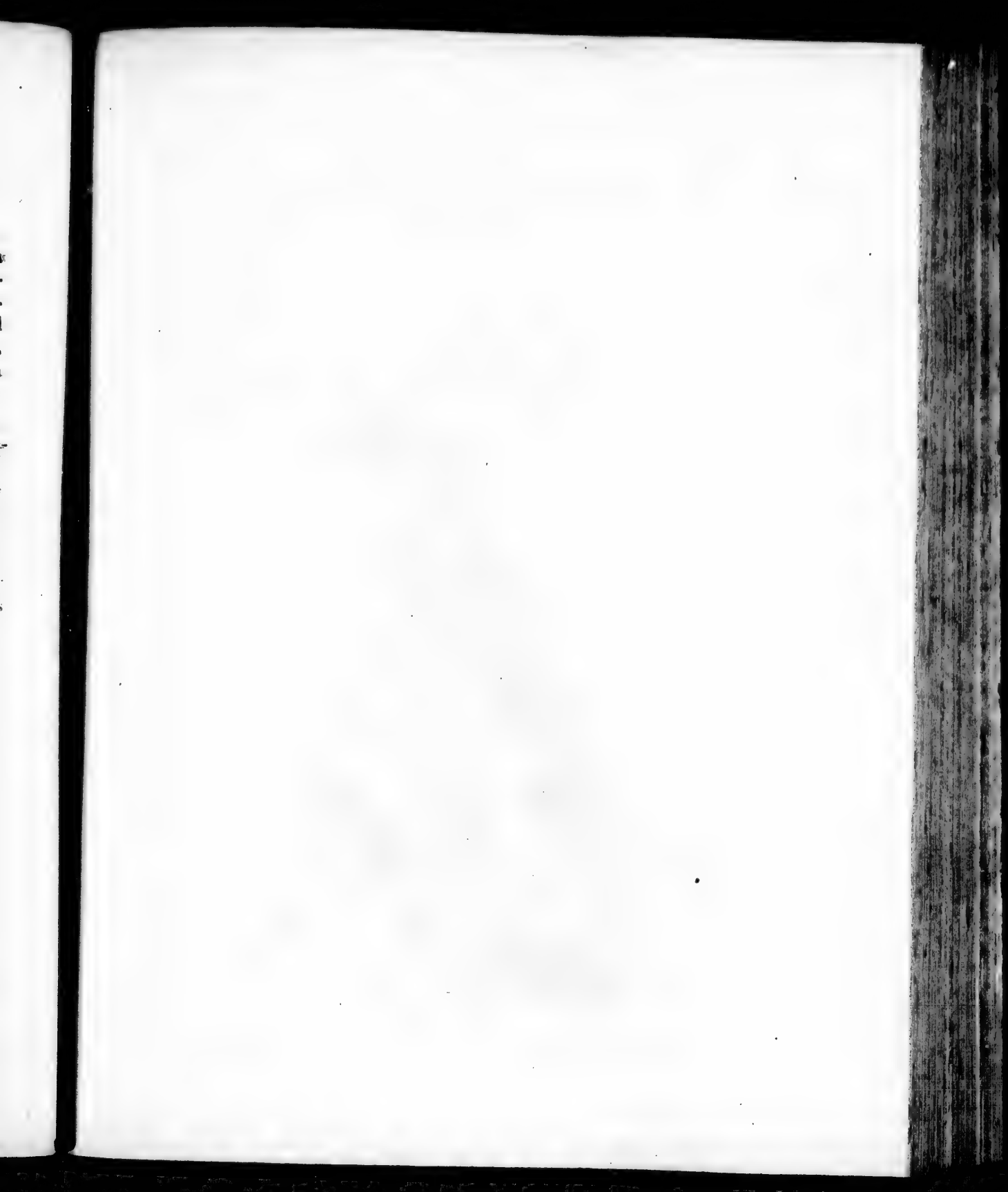
The native places of the two last are not ascertained.

16.
RUFUS-
FRONTED
FL.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Nightingale*, but more slender: the crown of the head, back of the neck, the wing coverts, and half of the tail, and under parts of the body from the breast, pale brown: the forehead, middle of the back, and base of the tail are of a deep rufous, inclining to red: chin, fore part of the neck and breast yellowish white; spotted on the ears and breast with black: on the middle of the neck before, a large patch of black: tail rather long, and in a small degree cuneiform: bill and legs pale brown.

Inhabits.





Crimson-bellied Flycatcher.

Published as the Act directs May 30. 1801. by Leigh, Sotheby, & Son, York Street, Covent Garden.

FLYCATCHER.

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Inhabits *New South Wales*, where it is known by the name of *Burril*: has hitherto only been met with in *November*.

PLACE.

17.
CRIMSON-
BELLIED
FL.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH five inches and a half: bill and legs pale brown: plumage olive brown above; but from the base of the bill to the middle of the crown, taking in the eye, black, and passing backwards into a point on the ears: the chin and sides of the neck are white: breast and belly deep crimson: the wings are black; but the quills are white half way from the base: tail longish; the two middle feathers wholly black; the others the same half-way from the base, the rest of the length white: the wings reach one third on the tail.

Inhabits *New South Wales*: specimens of this species are scarce.

PLACE.

18.
BLACK
CHEEKED
FL.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *White Throat*: plumage above brown; beneath pale yellow, growing white towards the vent: crown of the head black, and a broad streak of the same occupies the sides of the cheeks, beginning beneath each eye: the quills are darker than the rest, some of them edged with yellow: tail longish: bill black: legs blueish.

Inhabits *New South Wales*; met with there in *July*.

PLACE.

19.
MUSTACHOE
FL.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH from eight to nine inches: bill slender; black: legs black: tongue fringed at the tip: general colour of the plumage pale green; but the under parts from chin to vent greenish yellow; the last most conspicuous on the chin and breast: from the gape springs a black band, which grows broader, and passes under the eye to the hind head, where it is fringed with yellow.

Inhabits

PLACE.

Inhabits *New South Wales*; is a pugnacious bird, attacking others, especially the smaller *Parakeets*.

20.
ROSE-WINGED
FL.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a *Nightingale*: bill and legs brown: general colour of the plumage brown; beneath white: the feathers of the crown seem loose, giving the appearance of a crest, and spotted with black: the middle of the outer quills, and the four middle tail feathers, from the base to three-fourths of the length, are rose colour, the last marked with a few black spots.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New South Wales*.

21.
COACH-WHIP
FL.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a *Thrush*: general colour of the plumage slaty black: chin and throat crossed with fine lines of dusky white: the feathers of the crown are long, and can be erected into a crest: tail slightly cuneiform: bill stout, black: legs slender, black: irides blue.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New South Wales*; native name *Djou*. It has a long single note, not unlike the crack of a coachman's whip, hence called the *Coach-whip Bird*; it appears a lively species, and menacing in its manners; for erecting the crest, it gains a formidable appearance, which it takes the advantage of in contending with other birds, especially *Parakeets*, about the right of extracting honey from the flowers; it is not a common species.

22.
BLACK-
BREASTED
FL.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is rather more than eight inches long: bill brown; legs black: the head, taking in the eyes, the nape, and sides of the neck, are black, continuing in a band on the breast; within this, the chin

FLYCATCHER.

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chin and throat are white: the upper parts of the body are greenish yellow; the under yellow: wings black; but the coverts are edged with yellow: the tail black, with a yellow tip.

This species is found at *New South Wales*, in *April*.

PLACE.

23.
HOODED
FL.

DESCRIPTION.

BILL and head black; the last full of feathers: general colour of the plumage clouded black; but the under parts are white: the whole of the wings and tail are black; but the lesser quills are fringed with white: legs dusky.

Inhabits *New South Wales*.

PLACE.

24.
ROSE-
BREASTED
FL.

DESCRIPTION.

THE upper parts of this bird are pale brown; the under pale: breast rose colour, inclining to carmine; on the wing coverts a few pale spots: the bill is brown, rather long, and bent towards the point: irides blueish: legs brown.

Inhabits *New South Wales*.

PLACE.

25.
GREY
FL.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is nearly the size of a *Sparrow*: bill rather broad, furnished with a few bristles at the base, and black: the upper parts of the body and wings are pale slaty grey; beneath from chin to vent pale yellow: quills and tail dusky black: legs pale brownish flesh colour.

Inhabits *New South Wales*.

PLACE.

26.
SOFT-TAILED
FL.
DESCRIPTION.

Soft-tailed Flycatcher, *Lin. Transf.* iv. p. 240. pl. 21.

LENGTH from bill to rump three inches: bill brownish black; base furnished with strong bristles; nostrils low down on the bill: the general colour of the plumage ferruginous, but the feathers of the upper parts of the body and wing are streaked down their middle with brownish black; the middle of the belly nearly white: over the eye, arising at the base of the bill, is a pale blue streak: throat and fore part of the neck of the same blue colour: the feathers of the rump are soft, long, and silky: wings short, scarcely reaching to the base of the tail: the quills are dusky, edged with ferruginous: the tail is four inches or more in length; the shafts very slender and black, the webs on each side consisting of minute slender hairy black filaments, placed at distances, and distinct from each other, as in the feathers of the *Cassowary*: legs pale brown.

The *female* is like the *male* in colour, but wants both the blue streak over the eye, and the chin and throat are of the same colour as the rest of the under parts.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New Holland*; being found about *Sidney* and *Botany Bay*, in marshy places, abounding with long grass and rushes, which afford it an hiding place, and where, like the *Bearded Titmouse*, it is supposed to make the nest; when disturbed, its flight is very short, and is found to run on the ground with great swiftness; feeds on small flies and other insects. The name it is known by in the country is *Merion Binnion*, or *Cassowary Bird*; we are indebted to General *Davies* for the above notices concerning this singular bird, which is well represented in the *Linnean Transactions*.

FLYCATCHER.

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27.
ORANGE-
RUMPED
FL.

DESCRIPTION.

THE head and neck in this species are pretty full of feathers, and black : back and rump orange colour or reddish ; all the under parts of the body are white, marked with several longish streaks of black on the breast : wings and tail brown ; the feathers of the last have the webs much separated and distinct from each other, as in the *Soft-tailed Flycatcher* : legs pale brown.

Inhabits *New South Wales* ; and is an active species, frequently carrying the tail erect, and expanding the same at the moment it springs from a branch on its prey.

PLACE.

SUPP. II.

G g

GENUS XLI. L A R K.

N° 1. Sky L.

2. Dusky L.

3. Yeltonian L.

N° 4. Dixon's L.

5. Ferruginous L.

I.
SKY
L.*Alauda arvensis*, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 49.Sky Lark, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 368. 1.

SOME of these birds will measure as far as eight inches in length, and even more.

I find that the custom paid at *Leipsic* for *Larks*, amounts to 12,000 crowns per annum, at a *Grosch*, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ pence sterling, for every sixty *Larks*. The quantities may seem prodigious, but the fields appear to be covered with them from Michaelmas to Martinmas; that they do not all breed here is manifest, from the sudden appearance of such vast flocks. But this is not confined to *Germany*; for we are informed, that the same circumstance happens about *Cairo*, in *Egypt*, in respect to *Larks*, as they come to that place about the beginning of *September*, and continue for some days; during which, they are taken in vast quantities in nets, and esteemed for eating. They are supposed to come from *Barbary*, and are called in *Egypt*, *Asfour Dsjebali*, or *Mountain Birds* *.

* *Sonnini's Trav.* ii. p. 347.

Alauda obscura, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 494. 7.

Alauda pantherana, *Gerin. Orn.* iv. pl. 375. f. 1.

Spipola palustris, *Gerin. Orn.* iv. t. 388 f. 1 ?

L'alouette pipi, *Pl. Enl.* 661. f. 2.

Sea Lark, *Walcot's Birds*, ii. N^o 191.

Dusky Lark, *Lewin's Birds*, iii. pl. 94.

Rock Lark, *Lin. Transf.* iv. p. 41. (*Montagu*) pl. ii. f. 3. the egg.

2.
DUSKY
L.

THIS species rather exceeds seven inches in length; and weighs from six to seven drams: the bill is slender, three-fourths of an inch long, dusky, with a darker point: the plumage on the upper parts of the bird dusky greenish ash colour; the middle of each feather darker: fore part of the neck and breast mottled dusky white and brownish ash colour: the chin, and fore part of the neck, dusky white; and the middle of the breast is like the fore part of the neck, but paler: belly dusky yellowish white: the wings are much the same colour as the back, but edged with a paler colour: the four first prime quills are nearly of equal lengths, the second a trifle longest; the second quills almost even with the first at the ends: tail full three inches long, even, of much the same colour as the quills; the outer feather has all the outer web and half the inner cinereous white; the next whitish at the tip: legs brown; hind claw crooked, no longer than the toe, which is the same length as the outer one before.

DESCRIPTION.

This, till within a few years past, has not been sufficiently discriminated. I saw it first among the preserved birds of the late Mr. *Leman*, where it was marked as a singular variety*. Mr. *Walcot* and Mr. *Lewin* afterwards found it in the marshes of *Kent*; and Colonel *Montagu* likewise met with it in more places than one, in similar situations. This gentleman observes, that it is only to be seen on

* I suspect it to be the variety of the *Titlark*, in *Br. Zool.* fol. pl. P. i.

the sea shores, or at least a little more than a quarter of a mile from the sea water, and especially in rocky situations, at least no where except in places where the tide occasionally covers. It makes the nest in the tufts of grass on the shelves of rocks, &c. by the sea side, where it is rarely to be got at without the help of a ladder. The nest is made of dry grass, marine plants, and a little moss, lined with finer grass, and a few long hairs. The eggs of a dirty white, spotted with brown, mostly so at the larger end. This species is not observed to associate in large flocks like other *Larks*, only three or four having been seen together. Marine insects seem to be its principal food. The note is a very insignificant one, being very rarely more than a chirp, not unlike that of a *Grasshopper*. For a fuller account, consult *Linn. Transf.* iv. p. 41. &c.

3.
YELTONIAN
L.
DESCRIPTION.

Alauda Yeltoniensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 496. 16.—*Phil. Transf.* lvii. p. 350.
(Forster.)

SIZE of the *Starling*: bill cylindric, strait and pointed; base black, with the tip very pale; tongue bifid: the colour of the plumage is black, varied on the head, back, and shoulders with rufous: the sixth quill has the outer margin white; the two middle tail feathers are rufous, the others like the rest of the plumage: the hind toe pretty strait, and larger by much than the others.

PLACE.

This inhabits the neighbourhood of the *Volga*; found about the lake *Yelton*: that it is gregarious, and very fat in *August*, at which time it is of a most exquisite flavour.

4.
DIXON'S
L.
DESCRIPTION.

Alauda Nova Zealandiae, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 497. 19. 8:
Cinereous Lark, *Portlock, Voy.* pl. in p. 37.

SIZE of a *Titlark*; length six inches: bill and legs black: the upper parts of the body ash colour; the under very pale ash colour,

four, inclining to white towards the vent: quills and tail black; the outer edges of the quills, and the outer tail feathers white.

This inhabits *New Zealand*: described from Captain *Dixon's* drawings; and except in being less, seems greatly allied to the *New Zealand Lark*.

PLACE.

Alauda Gorenfis, Mus. Carls. fasc. iv. pl. 99.

FERRUGINOUS:
L.
DESCRIPTION.

THE bill in this bird is brown; the crown, nape, and beginning of the back, dusky, the feathers margined with ferruginous: back and rump deep ferruginous; chin and under parts ferruginous, but the throat and breast have each feather streaked with dusky: belly much the same, but the ground nearly white: vent white: quills very pale on the margins: the feathers of the tail have the margins nearly white; but the middle ones are ferruginous brown, and the outermost towards the end obliquely white, marked with a triangular spot of white at the tip: legs pale.

GENUS XLII. WAGTAIL.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| N° 1. White W. | N° 4. Black-crowned W. |
| 2. Daurian W. | 5. New Holland W. |
| 3. Hudsonian W. | |

1.
WHITE
W.

Motacilla alba, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 501. 1.—*Ger. Orn.* iv. pl. 385. 1.
White Wagtail, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 395. 1.

FROM various observations made by my friends and myself, it appears clear that there is very little if any distinction of sex in adult birds of this species; neither sex gains the black about the head and throat the first season after hatching; but as spring comes on, both sexes gradually obtain it, and both again lose it after incubation; not perhaps wholly, for in old birds some traces are visible at most times, and under this mask have been described as different birds. This circumstance likewise happens in respect to the *Grey Wagtail*, which is only met with in the southern and western parts of *England* in the winter months. I saw one of them at the edge of a rivulet in my garden, *September* 28 of the last year, but they do not often appear before *October*. That both sexes have a black throat, I am well informed, and more or less tracing of it may be observed before their departure towards the north in spring, where they breed. However authors may multiply this genus, we have certainly no more than three in *England*; viz. the *White Wagtail*, common almost every where at all seasons; the *Grey Wagtail*, inhabiting all the southern counties the winter half of the year, departing northward as spring approaches; and the *Yellow Wagtail*, which is not observed any where except in the summer season.

Motacilla melanopa, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 503. 5.—*Pal. It.* iii. p. 696. 16.

THIS species has the habit of the *Yellow Wagtail*, but is not so large; the legs also are smaller: the general hue is blueish ash colour above, beneath yellow: lore and throat black: over the eye a streak of white, beginning at the gape: the three outer tail feathers are white, except the outer margin, which is black.

Inhabits the eastern borders of *Dauria*.

Motacilla Hudsonica, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 503. 6.

LENGTH six inches: bill pretty short, yellowish brown; legs the same: plumage above brown, the feathers margined with ferruginous: chin and throat pale ferruginous, streaked with dusky: breast, belly, and vent dusky white: quills dusky; second quills edged with ferruginous: tail three inches long; the outermost feather white; the next to it on each side white, with the inner margin brown; the third dusky, with a slender streak of white down the middle; the others plain dusky: the tail even at the end.

Inhabits *Hudson's Bay*: the name it is there known by is *Puck-i-tow-o-sbisk*.

SIZE of our *Wagtail*: bill and legs yellow: crown of the head black: back and wings red brown; the under parts of the bird white, inclining to orange on the breast: the quills are black: tail long, somewhat cuneiform; the middle feathers a little pointed; colour of all of them red brown half way from the base; from thence to the end yellowish.

Inhabits *New South Wales*; but is a scarce bird.

^{2.}
DAURIAN
W.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

^{3.}
HUDSONIAN
W.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

^{4.}
BLACK-
CROWNED
W.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

S.
NEW
HOLLAND
W.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

SIZE and habit of our *Grey Wagtail*: bill and legs black: tongue bristly at the tip: the general colour of the plumage above pale blue; beneath pale yellow: the quills and tail are black; the last remarkably long: the bastard wing is small, and of a reddish white.

Inhabits *New South Wales*.

GENUS XLIII. W A R B L E R.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| N° 1: Nightingale. | N° 22. Caspian W. |
| 2. Greater Pettichaps. | 23. Black-backed W. |
| 3. Lesser Pettichaps. | 24. Persian W. |
| 4. Sardinian W. | 25. Cambaian W. |
| 5. Rufous-crowned W. | 26. Guzurat W. |
| 6. Wood Wren. | 27. Asiatic W. |
| 7. Yellow Wren. | 28. Yellow-vented W. |
| 8. Lesser White-throat. | 29. Streaked W. |
| 9. Grasshopper W. | 30. Terrene W. |
| 10. Dartford W. | 31. Black-cheeked W. |
| 11. Prothonotary W. | 32. Rufous-vented W. |
| 12. Plata W. | 33. Gold-bellied W. |
| 13. Black Poll W. | 34. Ruddy W. |
| 14. Cowled W. | 35. Chaste W. |
| 15. Indigo W. | 36. White-tailed W. |
| 16. Louisiana W. | 37. Crimson-breasted W. |
| 17. Mediterranean W. | 38. Rusty-sided W. |
| 18. Ferruginous W. | 39. Swallow W. |
| 19. White-collared W. | 40. Variable W. |
| 20. Long-billed W. | 41. Flame-coloured W. |
| 21. Shore W. | 42. Dwarf W. |

Sylvia Luscinia, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 506. 1.—*Genin*, *Orn.* iv. pl. 400. f. 1. and 2.
Nightingale, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 408. 1.

1.
 NIGHTINGALE.

IN *Lower Egypt*, at least in the most eastern part of that quarter of the globe, the *Nightingale* is very common; also in the islands of
 SUPP. II. H h the

the *Archipelago*, at the period of their emigration*. In some parts of *Germany* are also great numbers, for we are told, that they are found in vast abundance in the wood of *Rosendahl*, near *Dresden*; in which neighbourhood *Larks* also are in such amazing quantities, as to furnish a considerable revenue to the crown †.

It has not escaped the writers on this subject, that the *males* and *females* of some birds, for instance, *Chaffinches*, separate for a time into different flocks, each flock consisting of one sex only; but my ingenious friend Colonel *Montagu* hints to me, that the males of all the *Warblers* come first, and if the weather should afterwards prove cold, with the wind at East or North, all communication is cut off between the sexes till the wind changes, frequently for a fortnight or more; but if the weather is warm, with a South or West wind, the females follow the males in a few days. The arrival of the females may be foretold by the singing of the males: if they are very vociferous, the females may be immediately expected; if, on the contrary, none will appear, for both are actuated by the same cause; the same stimulus that occasions the song in one, gives the other locomotion to seek its mate; and from this cause no doubt it is that more males of the *Nightingale* are taken than females.

GREATER
PETTICHAPS.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS species weighs about five drams; the length nearly six inches: the bill a trifle broader at the base than the common *White-throat*: irides dusky yellow: the upper parts of the bird in general, light brown, inclining to olive green: quills and tail edged

Motacilla hortensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 507. 3.

Ficedula cinerea major, *Bigin, Ger. Orn.* iv. t. 395. 1?

Die Bastardnachtigale, *Naturf.* 27. 8.-39. 1. (*Beckstein.*)

Greater Pettichaps, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 413. 3. sect. 2d.

* *Sennin. Travels*, ii. p. 51. 52.

† 6,000 dollars. *Keyflur.* with

with the same: below the ears a dash of ash colour: throat, neck, and upper part of the breast, dirty white, inclining to dull buff colour: lower part of the breast, belly, and under tail coverts white; beneath the wings buff: legs dusky. When in fine plumage, an obscure streak of pale or yellowish colour appears over the eye.

In one of these, from Mr. Boys, of *Sandwich*, I observed the tongue to be jagged at the end; the length was five inches and three quarters, in breadth eight inches and three quarters. This was a female. Colonel *Montagu* met with it in *Gloucestershire*; but remarks, that he has never seen it in *Cornwall*, notwithstanding he has been long resident there. I have met with it in more than one place in *Kent*, and have heard of it in *Berkshire* and other parts, but believe it to be no where exceedingly common. The males of this species come generally the last week in *April*, the females a few days later. It builds in thick bushes or hedges, composed of dried fibres, some wool, and a little green moss outwardly; within sometimes lined with horse-hair. The eggs generally four in number, weighing each thirty-six grains, colour a dirty white, marked with brownish specks, pretty numerous, and running frequently together at the larger end.

In song, this bird is little inferior to the *Nightingale*, either in melody or variety. Some of its notes are sweetly and softly drawn, others are quick, lively, loud, and piercing, but reaching the distant ear without inharmonious discord.

Mr. *Beckstein* thinks the song to be even more varied than that of the *Nightingale*, bursting into various kinds of modulation as it proceeds, and at times warbling like the *House Swallow*; and observes that it is found in *Sweden* and *Germany* throughout, departing thence the latter end of *August*.

Its general food appears to be insects, which it searches for under the leaves, but will frequently come into gardens, when in the neighbourhood of its haunts, making free with fruits likewise. The young

H h 2

are

W A R B L E R.

are observed to remain in the nest till they are grown very large, and almost as well feathered as the parents.

3.
LESSER
PETTICHAPS.

Sylvia Hippolais, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 507. 4.
Motacilla Fitis, *Naturf.* 27. S. 50. 5.
Lesser Pettichaps, *Gen. Syn.* i. 7. p. 413. 3.*.
Chirping Willow Wren, *White's Selborne*, p. 45.

THIS has been sufficiently described before in the *Synopsis*. It sometimes comes before the 20th of *March* †, but is in general before the 1st of *April*, departing before the end of *September*; and is perhaps as early as any migrant, if we except the *Wryneck*: the weight is about two drams; length five inches; breadth eight inches: the first quills shorter than the second, and the two middle feathers rather shortest.

We believe this bird to be every where pretty common; but it has not been observed in *Guernsey*, although the *Willow Wren*, a much more scarce bird, is there in plenty.

This species is perpetually singing, or rather chirping: the notes seemingly like the words *Twit, Twit, Twit, Twit, Twit*, hastily and delicately repeated, or as Mr. *Beckstein* calls it *Fit*; and from whence he has derived his name.

4.
SARDINIAN
W.
DESCRIPTION.

Sylvia melanocephala, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 509. 7.—*Gott. Ucc. Sard.* p. 215.

THIS is said to be smaller than the *Blackcap*, but very like it; of a greenish ash colour above, and grey beneath: crown black, and a red band over the eyes.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Sardinia*: has very little of a song.

† I once heard it on the 14th of March.

Sylvia mosehita, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 509. 8.—*Cetti. Uc. Sard.* p. 215.

THIS is lead colour, with a rufous crown.

Inhabits *Sardinia*: the eggs of the *Cuckoo* said to be frequently laid in the nest of this bird. There is little doubt but *M. Cetti* has unnecessarily made two species of this and the last, as they appear to be no other than the *male* and *female Blackcap*.

Regulus non cristatus major, *Brif. Orn.* 3. 482: A.—*Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 550: 2.—*Will. Orn.* p. 164.—*Ray's Letters*, p. 108.

Motacilla Sibilatrix, *Das Laubvolchen*, *Naturf.* 27. p. 47. 4.

Larger, not crested Wren, *Will. Orn.* (Engl. ed.), p. 228.—*Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 514. C.

Larger Yellow Wren, *White Selb.* p. 55.

Sylvia Sylvicola, Wood Wren, *Lin. Transf.* iv. p. 35.—*Id.* vol. ii. p. 245. pl. 24.

5.
RUFUS-
CROWNED
W.
DESCRIPTION.

6.
WOOD WREN.

I HAVE ever had my doubts of this bird being a variety of any species before described; but it is to my friends that I am indebted for fixing it as a distinct species. It is indeed not greatly differing in colour from the *Willow Wren*; but is of a more elegant make, and the colours infinitely brighter. The length is five inches and an half; the weight two drams forty-two grains: the bill is horn colour: irides hazel: nostrils furnished with bristles: upper parts of the body in general yellow green: throat, cheeks, and under part of the shoulders yellow; breast paler yellow: belly and vent a most beautiful silvery white: over the eye a streak of yellow: feathers of the wings mostly brownish, with green margins outwardly, and inwardly whitish: tail rather forked, dusky brown, edged with green: legs horn colour.

The female caught on the nest weighed three drams.

This is a migratory species, the males as usual coming first, and as Colonel *Montagu* observes, there is a greater distance between the arrival

DESCRIPTION.

arrival of the two sexes than in any other bird, being often a week or ten days between. First observed the very end of *April*: are ofteneft seen in coppice woods of oak or beech, about eighteen or twenty years growth; on the top of the moft lofty of which, it may be found uttering a kind of fibilous note, during which it expands the wings, and moving them in a fhivering or fluttering manner. Some have compared the note to that of the *Bunting*, but more shrill; it has alfo other kinds of notes, which may be compared to that of the *Marsh Titmouse*, or the fpring note of the *Nuthatch*. The place of refidence will ever detect it, as it is not to be met with in hedges or bufhes, but in woods only. It makes the neft on the ground, beneath the fhade of trees, constructing it of dry grafs, dead leaves, and mofs, lined with finer grafs, and a few long hairs; in fhape oval; the entrance near the top, like thofe of the *Yellow Wren* and *Pettichaps*, but materially different, as thofe birds line the neft with feathers. The eggs weigh from eighteen to twenty-two grains, are white, fprinkled all over with ruft-coloured fots, and in fome the markings are confluent*. They are generally fix or feven in number; and the young are hatched in thirteen days†.

7.
YELLOW
W.

Sylvia Trochilus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 330. 155.

Aflus, Small Yellow Bird, *Raii Syn.* p. 80. A. 10.

Aflus, Le Pouillot, ou Chantre, *Bris.* iii. 479. 45.

Der Weidenzeifig, *Naturforfch.* 27. S. 54. 6.

Muscicapa Cantatrix, Green Wren, *Bartram. Trav.* p. 288.

Yellow Wren, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 512. 147.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS, if we except the *Gold-crested Wren*, is the fmalleft of our *European* birds: feldom meafures more than four inches and a quarter in length, and the breadth fix inches and three quarters: the

* In *Lin. Tranf.* iv. tab. 2. f. 1. is the representation of it.

† Mr. *Beckstein*.

tail somewhat less than two inches: the plumage above is brownish green, the head darkest, and most inclined to green towards the tail: over the eyes a dusky yellowish streak: beneath, the body dusky white, tinged lightly on the sides of the neck and breast with red: knees greenish grey: tail even at the end; and the quills dusky, with pale edges: legs pale.

The female differs very little from the male, except in being paler; but in the young birds, the tinge of green is more conspicuous than in the adult, and in this state somewhat approaches in colour to the *Wood Wren*, which is above an inch longer, besides differing in other particulars. This sometimes appears in the last week in *March*, but more frequently not till the first in *April*; and this circumstance alone will distinguish both this and the *Lesser Pettichaps* from the *Wood Wren*, which seldom appears before the end of the last-named month.

Sylvia Sylviella, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 515. 24.

Motacilla longirostra, *Der Spiskopf. Naturf.* 27. S. 43. 2.

Lesser White-throat, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 185. pl. 113.

8.
LESSER WHITE-
THROAT.

THIS is sufficiently described in our former Supplement, so as to make any thing further on that head unnecessary. Mr. *Beckstein* makes the length of its bill, a characteristic distinction, and it certainly is a trifle more so in proportion than in the *Reed Wren*, *Willow Wren*, or *Lesser Pettichaps*; but it appears even greater than it really is, from the face itself being a trifle prolonged. It both hops and flies well, and may be observed at times sitting with its bill upright, continually opening and shutting it, and harshly uttering the words *aefsch aefsch* &c. I must not omit, that a few years since I received this very bird from *Sweden*, under the name of *Motacilla Curruca*; but whether it is the same or not with what goes by the name of *Kruka* in that country, and is described under that head in the

• *Beckstein.*

FANNA

Fauna Suecica *, can scarcely be determined. I have in another place † given some reasons for supposing it to be the *Mot. Sylvia* of *Linnaeus*; but whether I may have been right in that conjecture, or that it is the *Mot. Curruca* of that author, or distinct from either, I leave others to determine.

9.
GRASSHOPPER
W.

Sylvia locustella, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 515. 25.

Ficedula pectoralis fusca, *Gerin. Orn.* iv. t. 393. 2?

Fauvette tachetée, *Pl. Enlum.* 581. 3.

Grasshopper Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 429. 20.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a *Reed Wren*; the weight three drams, sometimes more: length rather more than six inches; expands seven inches and an half: the bill is slender; the upper mandible dusky, the under whitish, with a dusky tip: over the eye in the male is an indistinct trace of buff colour: the upper parts of the plumage not unaptly resembles the *Sedge Warbler*; but the tail differs, for it is cuneiform in a considerable degree, the two middle feathers being full two inches and an half long, and much pointed at the tips; the outer one only one inch and a quarter, and rounded at the ends, the intermediate ones decreasing in sharpness, in proportion as they are more outward: the first quill is shorter than the second; the under parts of the body are plain dull white, inclining to dusky rufous on the breast; over the thighs, the vent, and under tail coverts, dull white, with a dusky streak down the shaft: the tail feathers viewed obliquely, appear to

* N° 247. In this work, *Linnaeus* says, "extima (rectrice) margine interiore alba,"—in the *Systema Naturæ*, he writes, "extima (rectrice) margine tenuiore alba," no doubt meaning that the margin of the inner web is white. Yet adds at the end of the description in the *Fauna Suecica*: "Rectrices fuscæ, sed margine exteriori longitudinaliter alba," which is the case in our bird, at least the outer web is very pale, approaching to white.

† Supplem. p. 186.

have

have eleven or twelve undulated bars of a darker hue across them, but in full light, such appearance vanishes: legs one inch long, and yellow.

The *Grafskipper Warblers* come to us about the 17th of *April*: they frequent commons for the most part, and are met with there among the bushes and furze, but are excessively shy, and keep constantly in the middle of the bush; like others of the genus, the males arrive first, and are to be seen on the top of the spray, emitting a kind of grinding note, but at some times has a very agreeable kind of warble; and the male is said sometimes to entertain its mate with a song of nights, when the weather is mild and favourable. The nest is of an elegant structure, and the egg of the size of the *White Throat's*, not quite so round; of a delicate blueish white, or pale blue.

This species is said to be found in *America* *.

Sylvia dartfordiensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 517. 31.

Curruca sepiaria, *Gerin. Orn.* iv. t. 391. f. 2?

Dartford Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 435. 27.—*Id. Sup.* p. 181.—*Lewin's Birds*, vol. iii. pl. 106.

PLACE.

IO.
DARTFORD
W.

THIS species is sufficiently known, or at least nothing can be added to the description of the bird; but I am indebted to Colonel *Montagu* for some further knowledge of its history and manners. This gentleman found it in tolerable plenty among the furze, near *Penryn, Cornwall*. The bird he first shot, was the 27th of *September* 1796, and proved to be a young one, just beginning to throw out the ferruginous feathers on the breast; it had lost all the tail feathers but three, and the young ones were grown about half an inch: the irides were yellowish, and the orbits dull orange: the bastard wing was not white, but the edge of the wing beneath whitish; from hence

* General *Davis*.

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it did appear to him, that these birds probably breed in the parts adjacent. The Colonel continued to shoot these at various times till *Christmas*, after which none were seen: the last he killed was from a furze bush covered with snow: he is inclined to believe that they are full as common as the *Stone Chat*, for notwithstanding he saw and heard several every time he was out with the gun, they proved so shy, that it was impossible to procure many good specimens, nor can we be always sure of shooting them at all. The above would appear to bring some proof of their breeding thereabouts, or at least to make us suppose, that if migratory, they might be found in the same parts at stated seasons; but strange as it is, notwithstanding the strictest search, they have not been met with from the above period to the present time, nor can their movement be at all accounted for; it is not probable that after *Christmas*, with snow upon the ground, they would be inclined to move northward, nor could they go to the south, except they passed the channel, which at that time of the year does not seem a likely circumstance.

11.
PROTHONOTARY
W.

Sylvia protonotarius, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 542. 128.

Parus aureus alis cæruleis, Blue-winged Yellow Bird, *Baird. Trav.* p. 290?

Prothonotary Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 494. 123.

DESCRIPTION.

IN addition to the former description of this bird, I find that the four middle tail feathers are black, the outer one white on the inner web, except at the tip, which, as well as the whole of the outer web, is black; the next on each side the same; the third differs only in having the white occupying less space; the fourth wholly black, except a spot of white on the middle of the inner web.

PLACE.

I am indebted to Mr. *Abbot*, of *Georgia*, for the above, who informs me that it inhabits that province, but that it is a very rare species.

Sylvia Platenfis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 548. 149.

Avis a Corarao, *Ger. Orn.* iv. tab. 400. f. 1.

SIZE of the *Common Wren*; but the tail is a trifle longer: the general colour of the plumage varied with rufous, white and black: the head and upper part of the neck streaked longitudinally: the under parts of the body from the chin white: sides inclined to ferruginous: the quills and tail crossed with several darker bands: that figured by *Gerini*, was rufous above, white beneath: wings and tail dusky black.

12.
PLATA
W.
DESCRIPTION.

Sylvia striata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 527. 67.

Black Poll Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 460. 65.

IN the *female*, the crown is the same colour as the rest of the upper parts of the plumage; the double band on the wings less conspicuous, and the spot at the tip of the tail feathers much smaller than in the *male*.

13.
BLACK POLL
W.
DESCRIPTION.

Sylvia cucullata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 528. 72.

THIS is greenish above; beneath white: forehead and cheeks black: tail cuneiform.

I met with this in the *Leverian Museum*; and is probably a variety of the *Hooded Warbler*, or not very far different.

14.
COWLED
W.
DESCRIPTION.

Motacilla Cyane, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 541. 122.—*Pall. reis.* iii. p. 697. 18.

DR. *Pallas* informs us that this bird is the size of the *Ruby-throat Thrush*: the general colour of the plumage on the upper parts is deep blue; beneath white: from the bill to the wings a streak of black: outer tail feathers white.

15.
INDIGO
W.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

This is found in the spring, about the extreme boundaries of *Dauria*, between the rivers *Onon* and *Argun*; but is a scarce bird.

16.
LOUISIANA
W.
DESCRIPTION.

Sylvia Ludoviciana, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 548. 150.

Motacilla Caroliniana, Great Wren, *Baird Trav.* p. 289.

THIS is bigger than the *Common Wren*; length five inches: bill stouter and longer, and a trifle curved; colour pale brown, with the tip and under mandible pale: top of the head deep brown, inclining to chestnut down the middle: upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, undulated across as in the *Common Wren*; under parts buff colour: chin and belly nearly white: sides of the head mottled pale brown and whitish; over the eye a pale streak, passing on each side of the neck to the lower part of it; and beyond the eye pale brown and whitish mixed; beginning of the back deep brown, nearly black, dotted with white: legs long, stout, and brown.

Described from a specimen in the collection of Mr. *Francillon*.

Mr. *Bartram*'s bird is said to have the throat and breast of a pale clay colour.

17.
MEDITERRA-
NEAN
W.
DESCRIPTION.

Sylvia mediterranea, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 551. 156.

Motacilla corpore ex fusco viridescens, pectore ferrugineo, *Hasselq. Voy.* 286. 5.

THE upper mandible in this bird is a trifle curved at the tip: general colour of the plumage greenish brown; beneath ferruginous; fore part of the neck and breast fulvous.

Inhabits *Spain*.

PLACE.

18.
FERRUGINOUS
W.
DESCRIPTION.

Sylvia gularis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 552. 160.—*J. T. Miller*, tab. 30. C.

THIS is ferruginous above, and white beneath, with the wings and tail black.

PLACE.

Inhabits *South America*.

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Sylvia Tſchecantschia, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 552. 161.—*Lepsch. It.* ii. p. 186.

THIS species is dusky above, and ferruginous beneath: the head is black; the nape whitish; back black: a collar, and an oblong spot on the wings, both white.

Inhabits *Siberia*.

19.
WHITE-
COLLARED
W.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

Sylvia Kamtschatkensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 552. 162.

Long-billed Warbler, *Arch. Zool.* ii. p. 420. O.

THE upper parts of the plumage are olive brown: forehead, cheeks, and chin, pale ferruginous: the bill long.

Inhabits *Kamtschatka*.

20.
LONG-BILLED
W.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

Sylvia littorea, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 552. 163.

THIS is dull green above, yellow white beneath: quills and tail dusky.

Inhabits the shores of the *Caspian Sea*: lives on worms; and is a singing bird.

21.
SHORE
W.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

Sylvia longirostris, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 552. 164.—*S. G. Gmelin. It.* iii. p. 98. t. 19. f. 2.

THE upper parts in this species are ash colour; the under black: the bill long.

Inhabits the mountains bordering on the *Caspian Sea*.

22.
CASPIAN
W.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

Sylvia ochrura, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 552. 165.—*S. G. Gmel. It.* iv. p. 178.—*Pall. N. Nord. Beytr.* iv. p. 56.

SIZE of the *Nightingale*: bill brown: eye lids naked: crown and nape cinereous brown; lower part of the last and the back black: rump

23.
BLACK-
BACKED
W.
DESCRIPTION.

W A R B L E R.

rump and vent cinereous and white mixed: throat and breast glossy black: belly yellow: legs dusky,

PLACE.

Inhabits the mountainous parts of *Persia*.

24.
PERSIAN
W.
DESCRIPTION.

Sylvia Sunamifica, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 552. 166.—*S. G. Gmel. It.* iv. p. 181. 182.

—*Pall. N. Nord. Beytr.* iv. p. 60.

SIZE of the *Blue-breasted Warbler*: general colour rufous ash: chin and throat black: breast and belly pale rufous; the feathers with white tips: wing coverts and quills white on the outer margins and tips: the two middle tail feathers are brown; the others fulvous: the vent is white; and a line of white passes over the eye towards the nape.

PLACE.

Inhabits the rocky parts of the *Alps* of *Persia*.

25.
CAMBAIAN
W.
DESCRIPTION.

Sylvia Cambaensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 554. 172.

SIZE of a *Nightingale*: bill black: plumage dusky brown above; glossy black beneath: bottom of the belly and vent dull rufous: wing coverts white: tail three inches long, even at the end: legs brown.

PLACE.

Inhabits the kingdom of *Guzurat*. In the *British Museum*.

26.
GUZURAT
W.
DESCRIPTION.

Sylvia Guzurata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 554. 173.

SIZE of the *Yellow Wren*: length four inches and an half: bill and legs pale brown: body above dull green; beneath white: crown chestnut: quills and tail brown, with green margins: tail rounded.

PLACE.

Inhabits the kingdom of *Guzurat*, in *India*.

Sylvia asiatica, Ind. Orn. ii. p. 554. 174.

SIZE of a *Nightingale*: bill dusky, furnished with a few hairs at the base: head and neck black; lore and chin white: the body above brown; beneath yellowish, with a few spots of white on the breast: tail three inches and three quarters in length, cuneiform; all but the two middle feathers, from the middle to the ends of a pale colour.

This varies in having the forehead, streak over the eyes, and all the under parts white, and such of the tail feathers as are pale in the former, are in this quite white.

Found in the same places as the two last.

THIS is pale brown above, beneath dull white: under tail coverts yellow: irides red: bill and legs brown.

Inhabits *New South Wales*: met with in *January*.

SIZE and shape of an *Hedge Sparrow*: bill black; legs dusky: the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, are not greatly different from that bird, but incline on the rump to rust colour: all the under parts are white, with sagittal streaks of black: the top of the head is black, marked with the same figured streaks of white, and the upper parts of the body with similar black ones; from the nostrils, through the eye, and some way behind it, passes a ferruginous stripe: tail loosely webbed, and brown.

Inhabits *New South Wales* in *July*; is said to sing remarkably well.

27.
ASIATIC
W.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

28.
YELLOW-
VENTED
W.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

29.
STREAKED
W.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.



1.5 1.8 2.0 2.2 2.5 2.8 3.2 3.6 4.0

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30.
TERRENE
W.
DESCRIPTION.

THE general colour of this bird is greenish yellow, inclining to brown, but paler beneath: quills black: the ends of the tail feathers pale ash colour: bill and legs black.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New Holland*; not uncommon at *Port Jackson*: it is a bird of short flight; not so often seen on trees as on the ground; in this agreeing with the *Wagtails*.

31.
BLACK-
CHEEKED
W.
DESCRIPTION.

BIGGER than a *Sparrow*: bill and legs dusky: tongue bristly at the end: upper parts of the plumage reddish brown; the under dusky white: cheeks black; in the middle of the patch the eye placed; through the eye an irregular streak of fine yellow, which is seen also beneath the eye, but not above it: chin blue grey.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New South Wales*: is a lively species, and is supposed to live principally on honey, as those birds whose tongues are jagged at the end are found to do.

32.
RUFIOUS-
VENTED
W.
DESCRIPTION.

THIS species is about one-third bigger than the *Blue-throated Warbler*, which it somewhat resembles: bill and legs dusky: tongue bifid at the tip, and feathered on the sides: plumage above slaty grey, coming forwards on each side of the neck, and forming on the breast a bar or crescent, at which part it inclines to blue: above this the chin and fore part of the neck are white: breast, belly, thighs, and vent, rufous: tail even at the end.

PLACE.

Found with the last described.

SIZE of the last: bill slender; both that and the legs dusky black: the head, hind part of the neck, back, wings, and tail pale ash or slate colour; wings and tail darkest: rump yellow: all the under parts golden yellow; but from the chin to the breast deepest: between the bill and eye, and just round the latter, black.

Inhabits the same places as the former ones.

THIS is a trifle larger than the *Red-breast*: the bill is slender and dusky: irides hazel: legs yellow: the plumage above brownish ash colour; beneath wholly ferruginous, inclining to yellow: wings and tail brown; the last rounded in shape.

Inhabits *New South-Wales*.

THE upper parts of the plumage is ferruginous brown; beneath yellowish white; clouded on the breast with pale blue, and on the sides with ferruginous: over the eye an irregular dusky brown streak: tail dull pale yellow, blotched down the middle with spots of brown.

Found with the last.

THIS is brown above; beneath blueish white: quills black; across the middle of them a patch of white: tail longish; all but the two middle feathers white: legs lead colour.

Inhabits *New South Wales*: not unlike the *Dirigang Creeper* in colour, but is clearly distinct from that bird.

33.
GOLD-
BELLIED
W.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

34.
RUDDY
W.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

35.
CHASTE
W.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

36.
WHITE-
TAILED
W.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

37.
CRIMSON
BREASTED
W.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

SIZE uncertain: bill and legs brown: plumage above blue; beneath white: fore part of the neck and breast fine crimson.
Inhabits *New South Wales*.

38.
RUSTY-SIDED
W.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

SIZE of a *Wren*: bill dusky: legs pale: the greater part of the head and wings, lower part of the back, and all except the two middle tail feathers green: hind part of the neck, the beginning of the back, and the two middle tail feathers blue grey; under parts of the body whitish, but the sides of it are ferruginous: between the bill and eye a narrow streak of black.

Found with the last.

39.
SWALLOW
W.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

Sylvia Hyrundinacea, Nat. Misc. iv. pl. 114.

THIS is a small species: all above the plumage is black; from the chin to the breast fine crimson; from thence to the vent white, divided down the middle with a broad black streak: the vent and under tail coverts orange.

Inhabits the same places as the last, of which it is probably a variety.

40.
VARIABLE
W.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

BILL black: legs pale brown: plumage above brown, clouded with purplish red; beneath blueish white: the two middle tail feathers brown; the others purplish red, tipped with white.

Inhabits *New South Wales*.

W A R B L E R.

251

Motacilla flammea, *Mus. Carl. fasc. iv. tab. 97.*

THIS elegant little bird is the size of a *Wren*: the bill, legs, wings, and tail, are black: the head, neck, and back, a beautiful pale orange or flame colour: eyes black: tongue furnished with two hairs at the end: the belly pale grey.

Inhabits the *Palm Trees* of *Java*. Dr. *Sparrman* says there are seven prime quills, nine secondaries, and ten tail feathers; but in the *Warbler* genus we find in general not fewer than twelve.

41.
FLAME-
COLOURED
W.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

Motacilla Puilla, *White's Journ. t. p. 257.*

THIS is about the size of the *Superb Warbler*: the upper parts of the plumage brown; pale beneath, with a band of brown towards the tip of the tail: bill and legs black.

Inhabits *New South Wales*: has evidently some affinity with the species to which it is compared above; but the tail is not cuneated, being even at the end.

42.
DWARF
W.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

GENUS XLIV. MANAKIN.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Nº 1. Superb M. | Nº 5. Supercilious M. |
| 2. Picicitti M. | 6. Cærulean M. |
| 3. Miacatototl M. | 7. Long-tailed M. |
| 4. Speckled M. | 8. Crimson-throated M. |

1.
SUPERB
M.
DESCRIPTION.

Pipra superba, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 556. 4.
Manacus superbus, *Pall. Spic. fasc.* vi. pl. iii. f. 1.

SIZE of the *Blue-backed Manakin*: bill black: general colour of the plumage deep black; but the crown of the head has the feathers pretty long, forming a crest of a glowing red colour: back between the wings pale blue: prime quills brown: tail short, composed of ten feathers: legs yellowish.

This seems to differ very little from the *Blue-backed Manakin*.

2.
PICICITLI
M.
DESCRIPTION.

Pipra Picicitti, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 559. 16.
Avis Picicitti Tetzcacuenfis, *Fern. N. Hisp.* p. 53. cap. CC.

THIS is a small species: general colour cinereous: head and neck black: on the sides of the head a white spot, in which the eyes are placed, which proceeds on each side to the breast.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Mexico*; appears there after the rainy season; is destitute of a song; will not bear confinement; is esteemed as good food: not known where it breeds.

3.
MIACATO-
TOTL
M.
DESCRIPTION.

Pipra Miacatototl, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 560. 19.—*Fernand. Hist. N. Hisp.* p. 30.

THIS is black, with white feathers intermixed: belly pale: wings and tail beneath cinereous.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Mexico*; is seen frequently perched on the *Maize* plants; affects

affects the cooler situations; is accounted good food. Both this and the last are of a doubtful genus.

Speckled Manakin, *Nat. Misc.* pl. 111.

^{4.}
SPECKLED
M.
DESCRIPTION.

SIZE small; and the different specimens vary considerably: the bill black: legs brown: the whole top of the head and back of the neck black, marked with pale spots: back and wing coverts brownish yellow, with the middle of each feather dark brown: the outer edge of the wing, the quills, and tail black, spotted with white; all the under parts of the body yellowish white, with a tinge of red on the breast: lower part of the back dull yellow: rump crimson.

In another, only the top of the head is black, spotted with white: hind part of the neck blue grey. In both, the forehead, and between the bill and eye, are yellowish, and in the last-mentioned, the yellow appears to pass through the eye, and is just seen at the back part of it.

Inhabits *New Holland*. I am indebted to the pencil of General *Davies* for these descriptions, taken from specimens in the possession of Captain *King*. These seem to have some affinity to the *Striped-headed Manakin*.

PLACE.

^{5.}
SUPERCILIOUS
M.
DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Speckled Manakin*: bill and legs brown: general colour of the plumage above pale reddish chestnut; beneath dirty yellowish white: over the eye a whitish mark, bounded above with black: quills brown: tail short, black; the two middle feathers dotted on the sides, and the others at the ends, with white.

Inhabits *New Holland*.

PLACE.

6.
CÆRULEAN
M.
DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the last: bill and legs brown: tongue jagged at the end: plumage on the upper parts of the body blueish: crown, quills, and tail dusky black; under parts of the body yellowish white. Native place uncertain.

7.
LONG-TAILED
M.
DESCRIPTION.

Long-tailed Manakin, *Nat. Misc.* vol. v. pl. 153.

SIZE of the *Blue-backed Manakin*: the general colour of this bird is a fine blue: the whole crown of the head crimson: wings black: two middle tail feathers elongated to a point three quarters of an inch beyond the rest: the plumage, especially about the neck, is glossed with green: bill brown: legs of a pale colour. Native place not mentioned.

8.
CRIMSON-
THROATED
M.
DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Gold-headed Manakin*: the upper parts of the plumage blueish black: chin, throat, fore part of the neck and vent crimson: belly white: bill pale: legs dusky.

I met with a specimen of this bird in the collection of General *Davies*, who informed me it came from the island of *Huaheine*. In stature and appearance it is not unlike our *Crimson-vented Manakin*; but whether at all allied to that bird must remain for future inquiry.

GENUS XLV. TITMOUSE.

N° 1. Crimson-rumped T.

2. Crested T.

3. Alpine T.

N° 4. Indian T.

5. Knjaescik T.

Parus peregrinus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 564. 4.—*Mus. Carlsc.* ii. p. 48. 49.
 Crimson-rumped Titmouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 539. 4.

1.
 CRIMSON-
 RUMPED
 T.
 DESCRIPTION.

IN the *male*, according to the figure in *Mus. Carlsc.* the head, neck, and back, are ash colour: between the bill and eye, and under the last, dusky black: fore part of the neck and breast high orange colour; rump the same: bill and vent whitish: under part of the wings pale brimstone; above black; but the bases of some are orange, making a spot on the wing: the four middle tail feathers are black, the rest black as far as the middle, from thence to the ends orange: the *female* has the upper parts the same ash colour as the *male*, but paler: the whole of the under parts are dusky white: rump orange: spot on the wing the same, but paler: tail as in the male, but more of the feathers are tipped with orange: bill and legs in both black.

This is a doubtful species, and is so like the *Flammeous Flycatcher* in some of its changes (for we have seen several varieties of that bird) that it has been with difficulty that we have kept it apart therefrom.

Parus cristatus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 567. 14.
 Crested Titmouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 545. 12.

2.
 CRESTED
 T.

WE have heard of this species being plentiful in some parts of *Scotland*, especially in the pine forests, from whence I have received a specimen, now in my possession.

3.
ALPINE
T.
DESCRIPTION.

Parus alpinus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 569. 21.—*S. G. Gmel. It.* iv. p. 171.—*Pall. N. Nord. Beytr.* iv. p. 49.

SIZE and shape of the *Long-tailed Titmouse*: the feathers on the upper part of the body are black, margined with ash colour; beneath pale rufous, spotted with black: a white line from the base of the bill, running towards the nape: quills black: tail the same, a trifle forked in shape; the outmost feather marked with a cuneiform spot of white at the tip.

PLACE.

Inhabits the higher parts of *Persia*; and lives on insects.

4.
INDIAN
T.
DESCRIPTION.

Parus indicus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 572. 29.—*Mus. Carlsc. fasc.* ii. tab. 50.

SIZE of the *Greater Titmouse*: bill and legs brown: forehead dusky; the rest of the upper parts of the plumage cinereous: chin and throat dusky white: breast, belly, and vent, ferruginous: wing coverts dusky black, with cinereous margins: quills and tail dusky; the last a trifle forked.

PLACE.

Inhabits *In*

5.
KNJAESCİK
T.
DESCRIPTION.

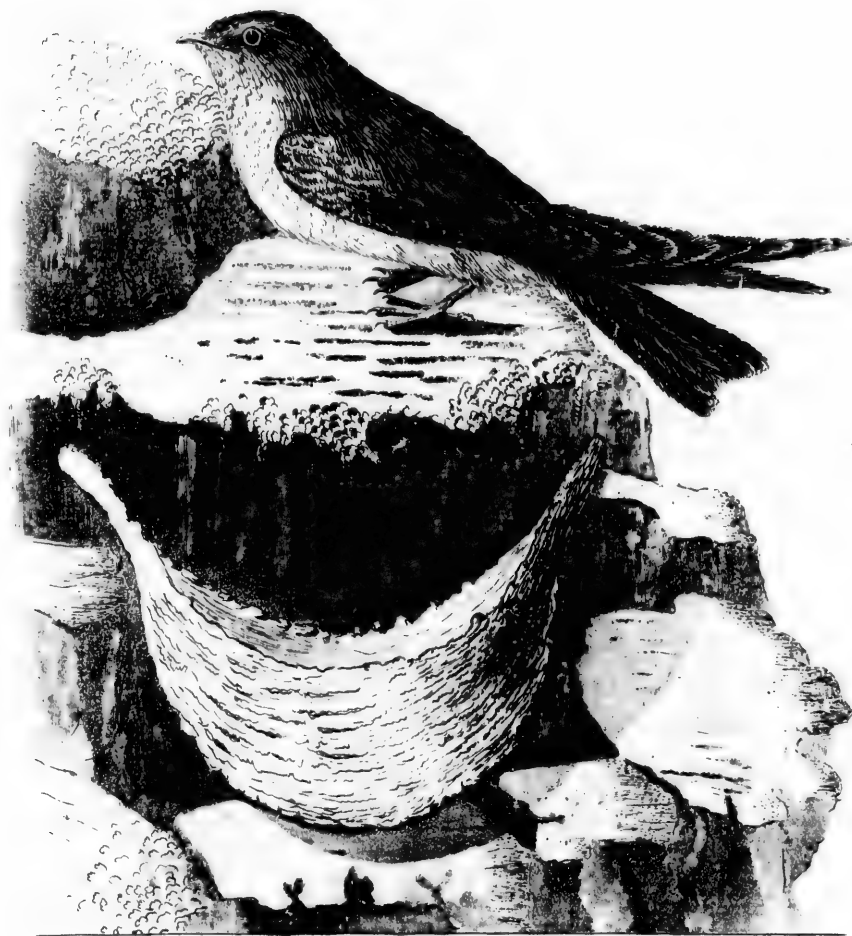
Parus Knjaescik, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 572. 30.—*Lepech. It.* i. p. 181.

THIS is white, with a livid coloured collar; a stripe of the same through the eyes, and a continued stripe on the under parts of the body.

PLACE.

Inhabits the oak forests of *Siberia*.





Esulent Swallow with the Nest.

Published as the Act directs May 30. 1801. by Leigh, Sotheby & Son, 15. St. Street, Covent Garden.

GENUS XLVI. SWALLOW.

- N^o 1. Esculent Sw. N^o 4. New Holland Sw.
 2. Aculeated Sw. 5. Javan Sw.
 3. Needle-tailed Sw.

Hirundo efculenta, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 580. 26.—*Olar. Mus.* tab. 14. fig. 2 and 6.
 (the nest.)

Chinesische Felsen Schwalbe, *De Vries*, S. 279.

Small Grey Swallow, with a dirty white belly, *Emb. to China*, i. p. 288.—*Id.*
 ii. p. 5.

Esculent Swallow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 578. 28.

I.
 ESCULENT
 SW.

SIZE of the *Sand Martin*: length four inches and a half: from the tip to tip of the wings expanded, full eleven inches: the bill is small and black; gape wide: general colour of the plumage dusky black, and glossy above; all the under parts from the chin to the vent pale ash colour: the wings are very long, measuring from the joint of the shoulder to the end of the quills, four inches and a half; and when closed, exceeding the end of the tail by at least one inch: the tail is rather forked, all the feathers rounded at the ends, and all of a plain dusky black colour; the three outer feathers on each side are one inch and three quarters long, and of nearly equal lengths, but the three interior shorten by degrees as they approach inwards, the two middle ones being no more than one inch and a quarter: the legs are dusky, and bare of feathers.

DESCRIPTION.

We are inclined to credit, with Sir *George Staunton**, the possibility of more than one species being concerned in making the much esteemed nests; but in case it be not so, the bird formerly supposed

* *Emb. to China*, i. p. 290.

to be the fabricator of the nests in question, must be totally distinct from the one here described, as that is represented smaller than a *Wren*, with a white belly, and white spots on the end of the tail *, but no such marks are to be found in our species.

It is far from improbable to suppose, that even more than the two species above hinted may be concerned. *Willughby*, *Ray*, *Klein*, and some others, call their bird *particoloured*, the meaning of which is by no means clear. *De Vries*, specifically as large as a *Swallow*, and black †; and Sir *George Staunton*, in his short description, says, small grey *Swallows*, with bellies of a dirty white; but he observes, they were so small, and flew so quick, that they escaped the shot fired at them. The way to reconcile these differences must be left to future observers.

The specimen from which the figure is taken, is now with its young in my collection, presented to me by Sir *Joseph Banks*, having been sent to him from *Sumatra*.

I have also been enabled to give a figure of the nest, being not only furnished with an accurate drawing of one, but likewise the nest itself, from Mr. *Hay*, junior, of *Portsea*.

2.
ACULEATED
SW.

Hirundo Pelasgia, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 581. 30.—*Bartram's Trav.* p. 290.

Aculeated Swallow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 583. 32.

THIS Mr. *Bartram* calls the *Houfe Swallow*, because it builds in chimnies, in the same manner as our *Chimney Swallow* does in *Europe*; which last is also found in *America*. He observed vast flights not only of this, but the *Bank Martin*, pass northward from *Carolina* and *Florida*, towards *Pennsylvania*, where they breed in spring, about

* Described by *M. le Poivre*, and taken up by *Briffon* and *Linnaeus*, and afterwards by *M. Buffon*.—See also *Gerin. Orn.* iv. t. 411. fig. 2. In all these figures, the wings reach no farther than the rump.

† "Men find int Konighryck Tanquin, des gelycke op de Küst van Coromandel
" Seekere Soort von Swarte Vogelen so groot als eene gemeene Swallow."

S W A L L O W.

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the middle of *March*, and likewise in *September* and *October*, on their return southward.

THIS is twice the size of the last, though in many things not unlike: the bill is broad and flat, and the claws strong: the general colour is dusky, with a gloss of green on the wings and tail, and the inner wing coverts mixed with white: the forehead is white, and the throat nearly so, being very pale: the tail feathers furnished at the ends with projecting points, as sharp as a needle.

Inhabits *New South Wales*; met with in most plenty in *February*; and among other insects, observed to feed on a large locust, which at that season is very common.

SIZE of the last: general colour dusky brown, and without any tinge of green on the upper parts: throat and rump blueish white: the tail feathers run to a point, but are destitute of the needle-shaped processes at the tips.

It is found with the last, and report affirms it to be the *female*; but it may be doubted, because in the *American* species, both sexes have the tails alike.

Hirundo javanica, *Mus. Carl.* iv. tab. 100.

A Trifle less than the *Chimney Swallow*: bill flat, pointed, black; nostrils oval; gape wide; tongue bifid: wings longer than the tail: the body above blueish black, glossy: forehead, throat, and fore part of the neck ferruginous: breast, belly, rump, and under part of the wings, pale ash colour: quills black: tail even at the end; the two middle feathers plain black, the others the same, marked with a white spot on each: legs black.

Inhabits *Java*; makes the nest in the earth.

L 1 2

3.
NEEDLE-
TAILED
SW.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

4.
NEW-
HOLLAND
SW.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

5.
JAVAN
SW.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

GENUS XLVII.* GOATSUCKER.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| N° 1. Bombay G. | N° 5. Great-headed G. |
| 2. New Holland G. | 6. Gracile G. |
| 3. Banded G. | 7. Fork-tailed G. |
| 4. Strigoid G. | 8. Leona G. |

I.
BOMBAY
G.

Caprimulgus asiaticus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 588. 16.
L'Engoulevent à collier, *Levaill. Oif.* i. p. 186. pl. 49.
Bombay Goat-sucker, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 195. 16.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS, by *M. Levaillant*, is likened to our *European* species in size, and differs not in description from the *Bombay Goatsucker* above referred to, except in having the white on the throat broadening out on the sides into fine yellow orange.

The *female* is said to be smaller; and the white on the throat inclines to rufous, but without the accompanying orange feathers so conspicuous in the *male*; and the spot on the tail rufous instead of white. It is in the orange streak being a continuation of the white one on the throat, that this bird differs from our *Bombay* species, in which it is not seen; and may arise from different periods of age.

PLACE.

This is found in the inward parts of the *Cape of Good Hope*, but not at the *Cape* itself; is well known on the borders of the *Gamtoos*, in *Hot'niqua Land*, especially towards the bay of *Lagoa*, or *Blettenberg*; called there *Night Owl*; feeds on insects, especially beetles, which it takes from the ground, as it does others in flying, swallowing them whole, like the rest of this genus.

They pair in *September*; lay two white eggs on the ground, sometimes in a hedge; the male and female sit by turns: if the eggs are disturbed,

GOATSUCKER.

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disturbed, take them to another place in their bills; make a horrid noise for an hour at least after sun-set, and before sun-rise, so as to disturb the neighbouring inhabitants; and in fine nights, sometimes the whole night through.

Caprimulgus Novæ Hollandiæ, Ind. Orn. ii. p. 588. 18.

Crested Goat-sucker, Phill. Bot. Bay, t. p. 270.—White's Journ. t. p. 241.

2.
NEW-
HOLLAND
G.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH nine inches and a half: general colour of the plumage on the upper parts brown, mottled and crossed with obscure bars of white: quills plain brown, but the edges of four or five of the outer ones dotted with dusky white: the tail rounded in shape, or slightly cuneiform; the two middle feathers five inches long, the outmost four; the two middle ones crossed on both webs with twelve dusky white bars, dotted with brown; but the others only on the outer webs: the under parts of the body mostly white; but the throat, breast, and sides are marked with narrow dusky bars: bill black; inside of the mouth yellow; sides of it furnished with bristles, as in many of the genus; besides which, at the base of the bill, before the eyes, are ten or twelve stiff bristles, barbed sparingly on each side, and standing erect, so as to represent a crest: the legs are pale yellow: the toes long and slender: claws black, but not pectinated.

Inhabits *New Holland*: no account has been hitherto learned of the manners, further than that it appears about our settlement at *Port Jackson*, in *March*.

In some drawings in possession of Mr. *Lambert*, I observed one very similar, though smaller; but does not seem to differ sufficiently to require a separate description.

PLACE.

3.
BANDED
G.

DESCRIPTION.

THE size of this bird is not certain, but supposed to be ten or eleven inches long: the bill is black, not very large, and bent; and the gape exceedingly wide, as usual in the genus: the irides orange or yellowish: the head is full of feathers, and of a dirty flesh colour; the rest of the neck and under parts of the body not much different, with a ferruginous tinge: under the eye, on the sides of the neck, and beneath the wings, crossed every where with broken dusky lines and other markings: the crown and back part of the neck are black, coming forwards on each side in a curved point over the eye: across the nape is a band of black, ending on each side about the middle of the neck, where it divides into two parts: the back and wings are dusky blue, powdered with black: quills dusky, edged and spotted with dusky rust colour: tail dusky, with dull pale ferruginous spots on each side of the webs of the feathers; in shape somewhat forked: legs reddish flesh colour.

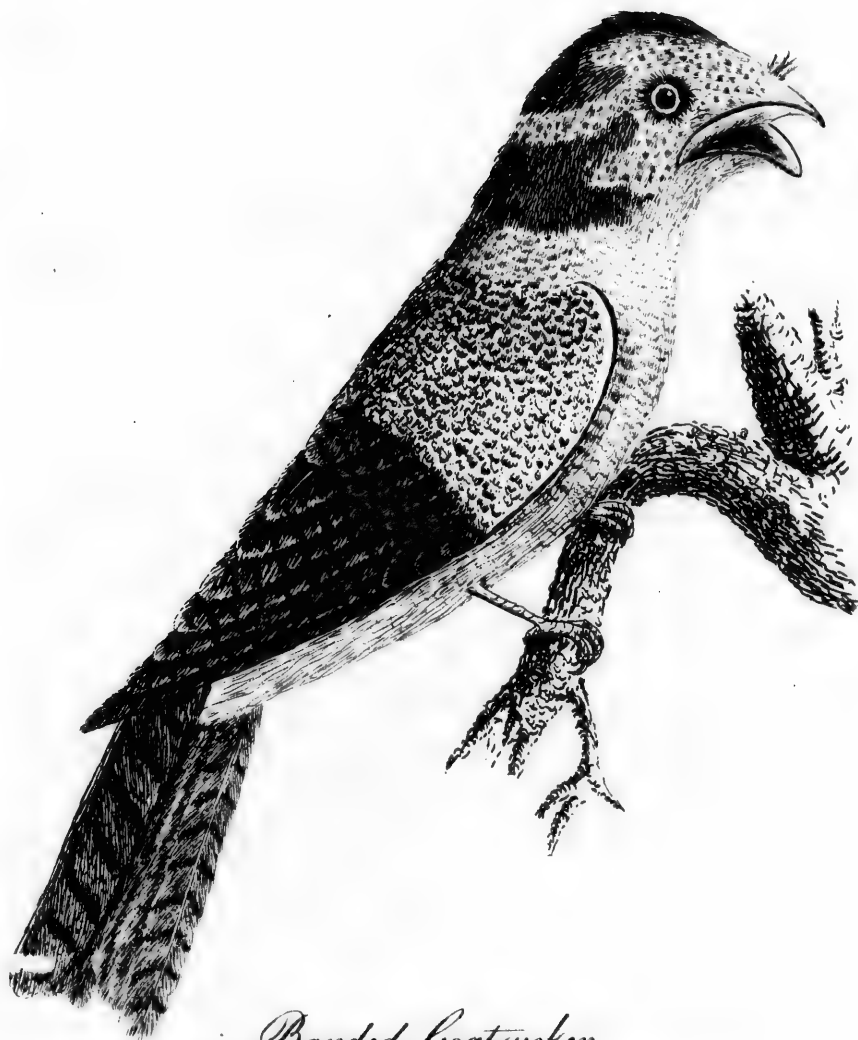
PLACE.

Inhabits *New South Wales*, where it is called by the *English*, *Musquito Hawk*, a name, it must be remarked, the *Goatsucker* of *North America* is known by: most frequent in *July*.

4.
STRIGOID
G.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is twice the size of the *European* species; and at a distance having the appearance of the *Short-eared Owl*: the general colour of the plumage is rusty brown above; marked on the head with rusty brown streaks, and the back mottled and streaked with the same: on the wing coverts are three oblique palish mottled bars: quills brown, with pale spots on the outer margins: the under parts of the body not unlike the upper, marked with narrow sagittal streaks of brown: tail somewhat forked; the sides of the head, through the eye,



Banded Goatsucker

Published at the Auction Room May 30. 1861. by Leigh, Sothby & Son. York Street. Covent Garden.

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GOATSUCKER.

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eye, pale brown; above the eye, a pale clouded whitish streak: bill black: legs yellowish.

Inhabits the same parts, and at the same time with the last: the native name *Bir-reagel*.

PLACE.

5.
GREAT-
HEADED
G.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is a large species, being full thirty inches in length: the bill very stout, more so than in any other species; colour pale brown: general colour of the plumage dull black or dusky brown, mottled and streaked with whitish and rust colour: breast pale dull ferruginous: belly pale ash colour: the quills are barred or spotted with black and white alternate, the tail the same; on both webs the white transverse mark being bordered above with black; in shape rounded at the end: the head and neck are remarkably large and full of feathers, with a series of longer feathers arising at the base of the bill, standing up like a crest: irides yellow: legs pale yellowish brown.

Inhabits *New South Wales*, with the others.

PLACE.

6.
GRACILE
G.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is a large species: the bill stout, pale brown, with several erect bristles at the nostrils: irides and legs yellow: the plumage above is mottled and streaked, not greatly unlike our *European* species, but seems to be of a more slender make, and has a larger tail in proportion: all the under parts from the chin are whitish, mottled and streaked with ferruginous yellow.

Inhabits *New South Wales*; called by the natives *Poo-book*.

PLACE.

7.
FORK-TAILED
G.
DESCRIPTION.

Engoulevent à queue fourchue, *Levaill. Ois. i. p. 178. pl. 47. 48.*

THIS is a very large species, exceeding in length every other yet recorded; for it measures from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail, twenty-six inches: the body does not exceed the size of the *Brown Owl*; but the neck and the tail make two-thirds of the general length: the bill is black, much bent, and when the mouth is closed, appears very small; on the contrary, the gape is astonishingly large; the upper mandible has a singular kind of notch about the middle, into which the under one shuts, whereby the union of the two becomes most complete: the plumage is not far different in colour from that of the *European* species, being composed of a mixture of black, brown, rufous, and white; but the most conspicuous character is the enormous length of tail, which is greatly forked in shape, the middle feathers not being more than half the length of the outer ones: the legs are yellow.

PLACE.

A male and female of these were by chance procured by Mr. *Levaillant*; they had taken their abode in a hollow decayed tree, which had fallen by the side of the river of *Lions*, in *Great Namaqua Land*, in the interior of the *Cape of Good Hope*. It makes a noise sounding somewhat like *Gber, r, r, r, r*, in this not greatly differing from the *European* species.

8.
LEONA
G.
DESCRIPTION.

Caprimulgus macrodipterus, *Afzelius Descr. Sierra Leon. tab. in D^o.
Leona Goat-sucker, Nat. Misc. 8. pl. 65.*

THIS singular species is about the size of the *European* one, and not far different from it in the general markings: the length from the bill to the end of the tail is eight inches and a quarter; but the

the remarkable circumstance belonging to it, is the having a single feather springing out of the middle part of the coverts of each wing, full twenty inches in length: this continues as a plain unwebbed shaft for fourteen inches and three quarters, having a few solitary hairs on the inside only, from thence it expands into a broad web for the remaining five inches and a quarter of its length. This part is mottled, not unlike the darker part of the rest of the plumage, and crossed with five dusky bars: the web or blade has almost the whole of its breadth on the inner side, being there more than one inch broad, but very narrow on the outer part of the shaft: the legs are small.

Inhabits *Sierra Léona*, in *Africa*; several of them have been brought into *England*: one of which was added to my collection by *Th. Wilson*, Esquire.

PLACE.

ORDER IV. C O L U M B I N E.

GENUS XLVIII. P I G E O N.

* WITH MODERATE TAILS. N° 7. Southern P.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| N° 1. Bronze-winged P. | 8. Pale P. |
| 2. Brown P. | 9. Surat P. |
| 3. Egyptian P. | ** WITH LONG TAILS. |
| 4. White-faced P. | 10. Bantamefe P. |
| 5. Pied P. | 11. Black-winged P. |
| 6. Waalia P. | 12. St. Domingo P. |

* WITH MODERATE TAILS.

Columba Chalcoptera, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 604. 39.

Bronze-winged Pigeon, *Phill. Bot. Bay*, t. p. 162.—*White's Journ.* t. p. 146.

—*Lev. Mus.* p. 227. t. 55.

1.
BRONZE-
WINGED
P.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a *Common Pigeon*: bill and legs red: the general colour of the plumage is cinereous brown on the upper parts; on the under cinereous, with a tinge of red on the breast: on the middle of the wing a large patch or rather double bar of beautiful resplendent copper bronze, varying in different lights to red and green, arising from each of the middle coverts, having a large oval spot of bronze on the outer webs near the ends; some of the adjacent feathers have also similar spots, but in a less degree, and making no part of the large patch: the tail consists of sixteen feathers; the two middle ones brown;

brown; the others dove colour, crossed with a bar of black near the ends: the forehead in some specimens is buff colour, nearly white, with the chin the same, passing beneath the eye: in others, the whole of the face is brown; with a dark streak through the eye.

This inhabits *Norfolk Island*, also various parts of *New Holland*, and no where more frequent than in the neighbourhood of *Sidney Cove* and *Botany Bay*; more especially in sandy and desert tracts; is only seen from *September* to *February*, and at that time very numerous; and chiefly in pairs. They make a nest either in the stump of some low tree, or on the ground; lay two white eggs in a very slight nest, and hatch in *November*: are observed to feed chiefly on a fruit like a cherry, the stones of which have been found in quantities in their stomachs. The places they frequent are easily known, as they make a loud kind of cooing noise, which at a distance may be mistaken for the lowing of a cow. The name it is known by, in *New Holland*, is *Goad-gang*, and by the *English*, *Ground Pigeon*, being unable to take long flights, and seen chiefly on the ground or low trees; called by some also *Brush Pigeon*.

Columba brunnea, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 603. 38:

THE bill and legs in this species are blood red: the crown, upper part of the neck, back, and wing coverts, red brown: breast, fore part of the neck; and rump, glossy green.

Inhabits *New Zealand*.

Columba Ægyptiaca, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 607. 49.—*Forsk. Faun. Arab.* p. 5. 15.

THE bill is black: head flesh colour, with a tinge of violet: orbits naked, and blueish: the feathers of the throat are cuneiform, black, divided at the tips into two slender lobes, which diverge, are truncated at the ends, and of a rusty flesh colour: back cinereous:

M m 2

breast

PLACE.

2.
BROWN
P.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

3.
EGYPTIAN
P.
DESCRIPTION.

breast violet flesh colour: belly and thighs whitish: wings chiefly brown: the two outermost tail feathers are cinereous at the base, in the middle black, the rest white; the two next on each side cinereous at the base, black in the middle, and whitish at the very tip; the fifth on each side brown, with a dusky middle; and the two middle ones wholly brown: legs flesh colour.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Egypt*; mostly seen about houses: whether this is the most common species which frequents those parts is not said; but *Savary* * informs us, that in *Egypt*, *Pigeons* are more numerous than in any other country whatever, being in such vast flights as to darken the air; and this seems credible, as every hamlet, every town, as we are told, forms one vast pigeon house.

4.
WHITE-FACED
P.
DESCRIPTION.

THIS is much larger than our *Turtle*: the bill and legs reddish: face and sides of the head, as far as the eyes, white: before each eye a triangle of black, and behind a crimson spot: crown and hind head pale ash; and the rest of the neck dusky: upper part of the body and wings dull green; some of the inner quills ferruginous: beneath from the breast white; sides of the breast next the wings black: sides of the body marked with a double series of black spots.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New Holland*: native name *Goad-gang*.

5.
PIED
P.
DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the last: bill and legs the same: the whole of the face, reaching beyond the eyes, white: the general colour of the plumage greenish black on the upper parts, which colour wholly surrounds the neck; and below this, coming forward on each side irregularly on the breast, but not meeting thereon; from that part where

* Letters on *Egypt*. Let. 31.

the

the black surrounds the neck, the under parts are white, but the sides of the body near the wings, and the vent, marked with several spots of black: the tail is black, tipped with white.

This seems greatly allied to the last, perhaps differing only in sex or age. Both of them were seen at *Port Jackson*, in *New Holland*, in *December*.

Waalie Pigeon, *Bruce's Trav.* iv. p. 282. 290.—*Id. App.* tab. p. 186.

THIS is less than the *Common Blue Pigeon*, but larger than the *Turtle Dove*: the general colour is green, inclining to olive: head and neck darker and less lively than the rest: the pinion of the wing is of a beautiful pompadour colour; the outer edge of the wing narrowly marked with white: tail dirty pale blue; below the tail spotted brown and white: thighs white, spotted with brown: belly of a lively yellow: the bill is a blueish white; nostrils large: irides dark orange: legs yellowish brown; feet large.

This inhabits the low parts of *Abyssinia*; perches on the highest trees, sitting quietly during the heat of the day; flies, high, and in vast flocks; frequents mostly a species of beech tree, on the mast of which it seems chiefly to live. In the beginning of the rainy season, in the *Kolla*, they emigrate to the south and south west, and are frequently so extremely fat, as to burst on their falling to the ground. Mr. *Bruce*, from whom the above account is taken, observes, that it is the fattest and best of all the *Pigeon* kind; yet the *Abyssinians* will not taste the flesh, holding it in abhorrence. The name *Waalie*, given to it by Mr. *Bruce*, is from the bird being frequently met with there, and lies due north west from *Gondar*; it seems greatly allied to the *Pompadour Pigeon* *.

* *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 624.

PLACE.

6.
WAALIA
P.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

7.
SOUTHERN
P.
DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a *Turtle*; length ten inches: general colour of the plumage deep reddish brown; a little paler on the breast; from thence all beneath is pale reddish white: the eye is brown, placed in a bare blueish white skin: the bill black, a trifle bent at the end; the nostrils apparent, but not protuberant: the quills are deep brown: on the lesser coverts, three or four marks of blackish purple: tail short, cuneiform, the feathers rather pointed at the ends; the two middle feathers black brown, with a bar of black about three quarters of an inch from the end; the others brown, but white for about one inch next the tip, the two colours joining in a lunular form; the outer feathers white on the outer web the whole of its length: legs red.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New Holland*: I saw a specimen of this at Mr. *Swainson's*. It seems to be much allied to the *Martinico Pigeon*, or its variety.

8.
PALE
P.
DESCRIPTION.

THE bill and legs in this bird are brown: the general colour of the plumage greenish white: the head and neck inclining to ash colour: the greater quills are plain; but the rest marked irregularly with black on each side the shafts: the two middle tail feathers are dusky, the others very pale or whitish: the outer edge of the wings and the quills are dusky.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New Holland*.

9.
SURAT
P.
DESCRIPTION.

Columba Suratenfis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 609. 55.

La Tourterelle de Surate, *Senn. Voy. Ind.* ii. p. 179.

SIZE of the *Collared Turtle*: bill black: irides and legs red: the general colour of the plumage is grey: the upper part of the neck black; the nape white: back part of the neck fasciated with
rufous.

PIGEON.

271

rufous: the wing coverts cinereous grey, with the shafts of the feathers black.

Inhabits *India*.

PLACE.

** WITH LONG TAILS.

Columba Bantamenis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 615. 77.—*Mus. Carlj. fasc.* iii. t. 67.

10.
BANTAMESE
P.
DESCRIPTION.

THIS is a small species, not exceeding in size the *Wryneck*: the bill is black: the legs red: the plumage is on the upper parts hoary ash colour, the under whitish, marked on the back, wings, and breast, with waved black crescents: the tail is cuneiform, the length of the body, and consists of fourteen feathers; the six middle ones are black, the rest white towards the tips.

Inhabits the island of *Java*; exceedingly common near *Bantam*, in the palm woods of which it fills the ears of the neighbouring inhabitants with its pleasing melancholy notes.

PLACE.

Columba melanoptera, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 615. 78.—*Molin. Chili* (Fr. ed.) p. 215.

11.
BLACK-
WINGED
P.
DESCRIPTION.

WE have no other description of this species, further than that it has a wedged tail, a blueish body, and the quills black.

Inhabits *Chili*.

PLACE.

Columba dominicensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 615. 79.

Touperelle de St. Domingue, *Pl. Enl.* 487.

12.
ST. DOMINGO
P.

THIS is in length eleven inches: bill black: legs red: the body above cinereous grey, somewhat undulated on the back: a few dusky spots on the wings: breast vinaceous: forehead, throat, sides of the head, and from thence a collar under the nape, white; a black spot on the crown of the head; a band of the same colour from the nostrils, passes beneath the eye, and grows broader behind; on the middle of the neck, a collar of black: the vent is white: tail grey; the feathers all tipped with white.

Inhabits the island of *St. Domingo*.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

ORDER V. GALLINACEOUS.

GENUS LII. P I N T A D O.

N° 1. Guinea P.

N° 2. Egyptian P.

1.
GUINEA
P.Numida Meleagris, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 621. 1.Guinea Pintado, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 685.—*Id. Sup.* p. 204.

DR. Sparrman says, he found these birds in great plenty in the inner parts of the *Cape of Good Hope*; and Mr. Levaillant * gives much the same account; but adds, that being frightened from the trees, they run a good way, and on their attempting to take wing again, are often caught in numbers by the dogs, without firing a shot; the dogs first frighten them, by barking at the roots of the trees, where they sometimes roost by hundreds of evenings.

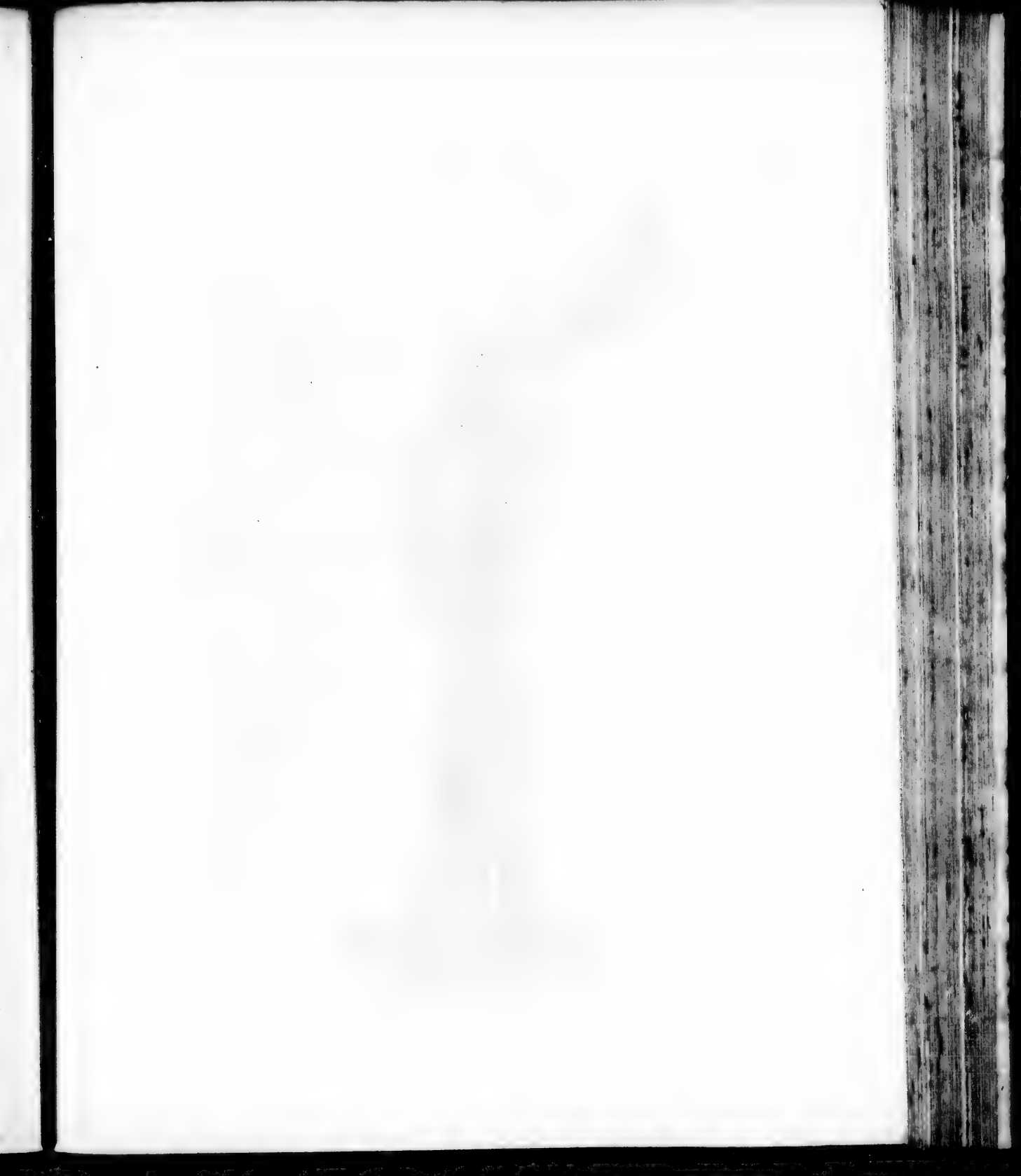
They are likewise very common on the mountains in the island of *Hinzuan* or *Jobanna* †.

2.
EGYPTIAN
P.
DESCRIPTION.Meleagris ægyptiaca, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 622.—*Ger. Orn.* ii. p. 80. tab. 232.

THE bill in this bird is pale red: legs blueish black: the head and neck rufous, and very thinly beset with hairs; the feathers on the top of the head long, standing upwards as a crest; on each jaw a folded rugose skin, of a pale blue colour, but not enough elongated to be called a wattle: the body is black, marked with blueish spots, much larger than in the *Crested* species, of which it may perhaps only prove a variety.

This description was taken from a living specimen in the aviary at *Versailles*, in 1728.

* *Levaill. Voy.* i. p. 195. (Fr. ed. 8vo.)† *Asiat. Research.* ii. p. 86.





Superb Menura?
Published at the 1st Avenue Map Co., 1800, by Legh, Pringle & Co., New York Street, Great Britain.

GENUS LIII*. M E N U R A.

BILL stout, conico-convex, a trifle naked at the base.

NOSTRILS oval, placed in the middle of the bill.

TAIL long, consisting of sixteen loose webbed feathers; the two middle ones narrow, exceeding the others greatly in length; the outer one on each side growing much broader, and curved at the end.

LEGS stout, made for walking.

SUPERB
M.
DESCRIPTION.

THIS singular bird is about the size of a *Hen Pheasant*; the total length from the point of the bill to the end of the longest tail feathers is more than three feet and a half: the bill, from the tip to the beginning of the feathers at the base, is one inch and a quarter, but to the gape about half an inch more; it is nearly straight, except towards the end, where it is somewhat curved; the nostrils are a longish oval slit, placed beyond the middle part, where it is depressed; round the eye so little furnished with feathers, as to appear nearly bare: the head of the *male* is somewhat crested: the general colour of the plumage on the upper parts brown: the greater part of the wing inclining to rufous: the fore part of the neck, from the chin to the breast, inclines also to rufous, but the rest of the parts beneath are of a brownish ash colour, paler towards the vent: the tail consists of sixteen feathers, and is of a singular construction, being chiefly composed of loose webbed feathers, much resembling those springing from beneath the wings of the greater *Bird of Paradise*, but the vanes are placed at a quarter of an inch distance each; these feathers are twelve in number, and more than two feet in length; besides these are, firstly, two slender feathers which take rise from the centre of the tail above, and reach considerably beyond the ends of the others, and curve towards the end, they are fully webbed on the outer side, but on the inner only furnished with short vanes, one eighth of an inch long; and lastly, the exterior feather on each side is singularly conspicuous, in length somewhat shorter than any of the others, but the webs fully connected throughout, at the base about

an inch wide, gradually increasing from thence to the extremity, where it is full two inches broad, and considerably curved; the outer web is pale brown, and narrow; the inner very broad, inclining to grey, but from the middle to the edge fine rufous, marked with sixteen curved marks seemingly of a darker colour, but on close inspection are perfectly transparent; the end of the feather dusky black, fringed all round with white: the thighs are covered with feathers quite to the knees: the legs scaly and rough, furnished with strong claws, curved much like those of a *Fowl* or *Turkey*: the colour of both bill and legs is glossy black.

I find a second specimen of this bird in the *British Museum*, supposed to be the *female*, but I suspect it to be a young bird. In this the loose webbed feathers are only so from the middle to the ends, being the rest of their length closely connected as in other birds, and not only the exterior feather has the crescents, but the next to it likewise on each side, though much less distinct. In this the two slender middle tail feathers were wanting, whether accidental or not could not be determined. Since my penning the above, I have been favoured by Mr. *Thompson*, of *Saint Martin's Lane*, with the inspection of specimens of both *male* and *female*; the former seemed to answer to the first description; the latter is in comparison a very plain bird: it is not at all crested, and thirty-five inches long from bill to tail, which is cuneiform in shape; the longest feathers being nineteen inches long, the outer eleven inches; all the feathers as perfectly webbed as birds in general: the colour of the plumage is deep brown: belly inclining to ash colour, but the quills and tail are darker than the rest: the quills reach about two inches on the base of the tail.

PLACE.

The above curious bird inhabits *New Holland*, where it is said to be rare; as yet we know only of five specimens having arrived in *England*, nor have we been able to obtain any account of its manners, or name it is known by among the natives. It may be suspected that the bird rather affects to be upon the ground, in the manner of our poultry, as the manifest wearing of the ends of the claws seem to justify; but in all probability these birds may perch on trees of evenings occasionally, as is usual in many of the gallinaceous tribe.

GENUS LIV. P H E A S A N T.

N° 1. Superb Ph.

N° 2. Fire-backed Ph.

Phasianus superbus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 628. 2. Var.—*Lin. Mantiss.* 1771.
p. 526. Var.

Phasianus varius, *Nat. Misc.* 10. pl. 353.

Superb Pheasant, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 709. 2. Var.

I.
SUPERB;
PH.
VAR.

THIS bird is of the size of a small *Cock*: the bill and legs yellow: it is furnished with a crest and wattles, which last occupy almost as much space as in the *Turkey*: on the neck are hackles, as in the *Cock*, of a dark green, with pale edges: the feathers over the shoulders are long and black, edged with chestnut: the breast and under parts black: the rump furnished with long black hackles, with pale edges: the tail of a dark shining green, with the long sickle-shaped feathers hanging on each side, as in the domestic *Cock*: the quills are brown: on each leg is one spur behind, at the usual place.

DESCRIPTION.

This was shewn to me by Mr. *Humphries*, a collector of curious subjects in Natural History; but he was able to give no account of it, further than that it was supposed to have come from *India*.

In a drawing shewn to me by Colonel *Woodford*, the feathers of the neck were blue, edged with yellow: lesser wing coverts golden yellow; the rest of the wing orange tawny: vent white: rump hackles black, with deep yellow edges: quills and tail deep blue, with two sickle feathers on the sides, as in the common *Cock*: bill and legs yellow, with one spur behind.

SUPP. II.

N a

2.
FIRE-BACKED
PH.

Fire-backed Pheasant of Java, *Emb. to Chin.* i. p. 246. pl. 13.—*Nat. Misc.*
9. pl. 321.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a common *Fowl*: the bill long, pale in colour, and pretty much curved, yet less so than in the *Impeyan Pheasant*: the face and sides of the head, much beyond the eyes, covered with a bare rugose skin, as in others of the genus, and hanging in a kind of wattle on each side the throat: the general colour of the plumage black, with a gloss of blue in some lights: the feathers at the back part of the head much lengthened into a sort of crest: the lower part of the back ferruginous, varying into a bright fiery orange colour in different reflections of light; this surrounds the belly, and is much of the same colour, but without the brilliancy of orange as above: the feathers of the neck and breast are rounded at the ends, and appear distinct and scaly, as in the common *Turkey*: the tail of the same colour as the body: legs stout, scaly, each furnished with a long and stout spur, sharp at the end; the colour pale like that of the bill.

The above was presented to Sir *George Staunton* at *Batavia*; but whether indigenous to *Java* or not, is far from certain.

The tail was mutilated, so as to make it impossible to ascertain of what length it had been originally.

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GENUS LVI. G R O U S.

N^o 1. Hybrid Gr. N^o 2. Gooto Gr.*Tetrao hybridus*, *Mus. Carlsc. fasc. l. t. 15?*Hybrid Pheasant, *White's Nat. Calend. pl. in p. 65.*I.
HYBRID
GR.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS, from the appearance in the plate, is certainly more allied to the *Grouse* than the *Pheasant* genus; and does not seem to differ materially from that in the *Carlsonian Museum*. Did not Mr. *White* in another place* expressly say, that the *Black Grouse* was at the time of his writing extinct at *Selborne*, we should have no hesitation to pronounce it a mixed breed between that bird and the *Pheasant*; however, the fact is not impossible, as the *Black Grouse* still remains in several parts of *Hampshire*. This bird weighed three pounds three ounces and a half: the back, wings, and tail pale rufous, curiously streaked, somewhat like the upper parts of a *Hen Partridge*: the tail blunt and square at the end: head, neck, and breast, glossy black; some of the feathers edged with pale yellow: round the eye a bare scarlet red space; the bill stout and black, as in the *Black Grouse*: legs pale brown, totally bare of feathers; claws black.

This was shot at large in a coppice in the *Holt*, a seat belonging to Lord *Stawell*.

* *Hist. of Selborne*, p. 16.

^{2.}
GOOTO
GR.

DESCRIPTION.

Gooto, *Bruce's Trav.* i. p. 80. 241.

MR. Bruce says, that a bird like a *Partridge*, and better than a *Pigeon*, is common in the deserts of *Africa*: he gives, however, but an imperfect description of this species, if distinct from those already known: he describes it as being of different colours in different places: that of the deserts of *Tripoli* and *Cyrenaicum* very beautiful; that of *Egypt* spotted white like a *Guinea Fowl*, but upon a brown ground, not a blue one, as the latter is. About *Tor*, very small, and coloured like the back of a *Partridge*; but indifferent food, as all of them are. **Mr. Bruce** expressly says, this is not of the same kind as the *Partridge*, as the legs and feet are covered with feathers, and has but two toes before. It feeds on insects.

Mr. Garnet, in his Tour through the Highlands of *Scotland*, mentions, that on account of the different temperatures of the air of the mountain *Benlomond*, the perpendicular height of which is said to be 3,262 feet, that the *Plovers* abound near the middle of the mountain, *Grouse* a little higher, and near the top *Ptarmigans*, which were remarkably tame.

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GENUS LVII. P A R T R I D G E.

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|------------------|--------------------------|
| N° 1. Cape P. | N° 7. Californian Quail. |
| 2. Ceylon P. | 8. Kakerlik P. |
| 3. Asiatic P. | 9. Cambaian P. |
| 4. Crowned P. | 10. New Holland Quail. |
| 5. Common P. | 11. Caspian P. |
| 6. Common Quail. | 12. New Holland P. |

• WITH FOUR TOES, FURNISHED WITH A SPUR BEHIND.

Perdix Capensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 643. 1.
Cape Partridge, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 756.

I.
 CAPE
 P.

THERE are many reasons to suppose this bird and the *Senegal Partridge* to be not far distant in species, though we by no means are able to confirm it. It may however be observed, that both inhabit *Africa*. The first supposed to be the *male*, the latter the *female*, in incomplete plumage: our bird has two spurs, the lower one of which is stout and sharp; the *Senegal Partridge* has likewise two, but both of them blunt, a circumstance not uncommon in female birds, both of the *Partridge* and *Pheasant* genus.

What the *Partridges* were which Mr. *Levaillant* talks of finding at the *Cape*, we are not able to affirm. He merely says, they were as big as *Pheasants*, and of three kinds, and in such quantities as to serve them as ordinary food; and they put them by scores into the pots, in order to make soup of them*.

* *Levaill. Voy.* i. p. 97. (Fr. ed. 8vo.)

2.
CEYLON
P.

Tetrao Ceylonensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 644. 3.

Ceylon Partridge, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 758.

IN the only description extant of this bird, the size is not mentioned; but having seen drawings of the *female*, both in Lady *Impey's* drawings, and those of Mr. *Middleton*, it appears to be at least as big as a *Fowl*.

3.
ASIATIC
P.
DESCRIPTION.

Perdix asiatica, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 649. 20.

THIS is six inches in length: the bill short, obtuse, brown; the lower mandible pale: head and throat yellow brown: the upper parts of the body varied with rufous yellow and brown, here and there mixed with black: beneath whitish, each feather marked with two black bands: towards the vent, the colours are less distinct: quills rufous yellow, variegated with brown: legs reddish, furnished with a blunt spur at the back part, about the middle.

PLACE.

Inhabits *India*; common in the *Mabratia* country.

• • WITH LEGS DESTITUTE OF A SPUR.

MALE.

Columba cristata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 596. 10.

Phasianus cristatus, *Mus. Carl. fasc.* iii. t. 64.

Uncommon Bird from Malacca, *Phil. Trans.* lxiii. p. 1. t. 1.

Le Roloul de Malacca, *Sen. Voy. Ind.* ii. p. 174. t. 100.

Violaceous Partridge, *Nat. Misc.* vol. iii. pl. 84.

Lesser crowned Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 622. 10.

FEMALE.

Tetrao viridis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 650. 12.

Green Partridge, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 777. 21. t. 67.

4.
CROWNED
P.

BOTH the above birds have been before described in the respective places above referred to, as birds not only different in species, but of a different genus. Later observations however have proved

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* *Pedes tridactylus*
vior, truncatusque

to us that they are one and the same bird, differing only in sex, and that in general both have the hind toe not furnished with a claw. That it is so in *Sonnerat's* bird, both the figure and description testify; and it seems sufficiently clear also, that Dr. *Badenach* meant the same in his description of the bird in the *Philosophical Transactions**, although his draughtsman has figured it with a back claw; but it cannot be denied, that now and then an individual may have a claw: for in the one described by us from the *Leverian Museum*, it was the case, and the legs fashioned so exactly like those of a *Pigeon*, added to the attitude of the bird being different from the usual one of any of the genus, as to induce us to call it a *Pigeon*. In a collection of living birds at *Exeter Exchange*, some few years since, was one of those alive, which had every gait and appearance of a *Partridge* or *Quail*: but to put the matter beyond all doubt, we have had the point cleared up by the examination of three specimens of the *male* sent to *England* in spirits from *Sumatra*, all of which wanted the back claw: and as an additional proof, Sir *Joseph Banks* some time since produced to me two specimens of these birds sent to him as *male* and *female*; henceforth therefore, the ornithologist will do right in considering the *Lesser crowned Pigeon* and *Green Partridge* as differing in sex only.

Perdix cinerea, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 645. 9.—*Gerin. Orn.* iii. t. 249. 250. 251.—*Sepp. Vog.* ii. p. 185. tab. 96. 97.

5.
COMMON
P.

IT is generally supposed that the *female Partridge* differs from the *male* in wanting the horse-shoe mark on the breast. We have however been informed, that this is by no means the case, from the observations of our friends. The *male* certainly obtains the horse-shoe on the breast before the *female*; but in the *female*, after the

* *Pedes tridactyli, fissi, incarnati, subnodosi; digitus posticus reliquis crassior, brevior, truncatusque*, vol. lxii. p. 2. tab. 1.

first

P A R T R I D G E.

first year, some marks of it begin to appear, gradually increasing, till it is nearly as conspicuous as in the *male*; hence it is no uncommon thing to hear sportsmen affirm their having killed or taken several male birds together, led no doubt to this supposition from external appearance only. I have been informed by Colonel *Montagu*, that having killed nine old birds at the end of *September*, which appeared all to be males, he had the curiosity to open them, when four of them proved to be *females*: and this gentleman farther observed to me, that the sexes were without much difficulty distinguished by their head, that of the *female* being paler, particularly about the bill and ears, and that the major part of such birds as have the horse-shoe mark on the breast less bright, are more likely to turn out *females*.

6.
COMMON
QUAIL.

Perdix coturnix, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 651. 28.—*Gerin. Orn.* iii. pl. 243. 244.
Common Quail, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 779.—*Id. Supp.* p. 222.

WE are told that no country has more quails than the *Crimea**; these birds during the fine weather are dispersed, but assemble at the approach of autumn, to cross the *Black Sea*, over to the southern coasts, whence they afterwards transport themselves into a hotter climate; the order of this emigration is invariable: towards the end of *August*, the quails in a body chuse one of those serene days, when the wind blowing from the north at sun-set, promises them a fine night; they then repair to the strand, take their departure at six or seven in the evening, and have finished a journey of fifty leagues by break of day. Nets are spread on the opposite shore, and the bird-catchers waiting for their arrival, take tithe of the emigrants,

* *Memoirs of the Baron de Tott.*

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being an esteemed food*. We are told by Sir *William Hamilton*†, that great quantities of these birds occasionally visit the island of *St. Stefano*, which has only *Hawks* and a kind of large *Gull* for its general inhabitants; but that in the month of *May*, great flights of *Quails* arrive there from *Africa*, spent with fatigue, and many of them fall an easy prey to the *Hawks* and *Gulls*. *Quails* precisely the same with ours, are also said to be met with both at *Robben Isle* and the *Cape of Good Hope*‡.

It is not uncommon to find twelve eggs or even more in one nest; but I have known two instances, in both of which the number of eggs was twenty. In another place, the bringing *Quails* to *London* from *France*, for the use of the table, is mentioned; the time of their being sent over is sometime in *May*; and a late friend of mine § had once an intent of purchasing a quantity of them to turn out on his estate, in hopes of their breeding, till he was assured that the whole of those exported from *France* were *males*, which are taken by imitating the cry of the hen.

Californian Quail, *Nat. Misc.* 9. pl. 345.

Crested Partridge of New California, *La Perouse, Voy.* i. p. 201.

7.
CALIFORNIAN
QUAIL.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is rather larger than our *Common Quail*: the bill is lead coloured; the general colour of the plumage on the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, is pale cinereous brown; this colour comes forward on the breast on each side in a broad band, where it inclines to blueish ash colour; the back part of the neck speckled

* Not so in the time of *Pliny*, as they were then condemned as unwholesome. See *Pliny, Nat. Hist.* lib. 18. cap. 23.

† *Phil. Trans.* vol. 76. p. 372.

‡ *Lewall, Voy.* (Fr. ed. 2vo.) i. p. 62.

§ *Mr. Tunstall.*

with dull cream colour: from the crown springs a tuft, composed of six long dusky feathers, which are capable of being carried erect: the forehead is dull ferruginous; behind this, about the eyes, the chin, and throat, dusky black; behind the eye is a dirty cream coloured streak, and a crescent of the same bounds the black of the throat all round the lower part: the belly from the breast is dirty ferruginous yellow, marked with slender crescents of black: over the thighs, beneath the wings, some long dusky feathers, marked with a yellow streak down the middle of each: the tail is rather long, and somewhat cuneiform in shape: the legs short, and of a lead colour.

The *female* differs chiefly in wanting black on the head, and having the colours in general less distinct.

PLACE.

Inhabits *California*, whence it was brought by Mr. *Menzies*. The specimen is in the *British Museum*.

8.

KAKERLIK

P.

DESCRIPTION.

Perdix Kakerlik, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 655. 42.—*Falk. It.* iii. p. 390.

SIZE of a *Powter Pigeon*: the bill, eyelids, and legs in this bird are crimson: the breast cinereous, and the back undulated with white and cinereous.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Bucharia*, *Chiwa*, and *Songoria*, and is a gregarious species.

9.

CAMBAIAN

P.

DESCRIPTION.

Perdix cambaiensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 655. 44.

LENGTH six inches: bill short, stout, and pale: the body wholly of a yellowish rufous colour above, but paler beneath; each feather clouded with a deeper colour: the legs yellow; the hind toe without a claw.

PLACE.

Inhabits *India*; found in the kingdom of *Guzurat*. A specimen of this is in the *British Museum*.

10.
NEW
HOLLAND
QUAIL.
DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH seven inches and a half: bill blue black: general colour of the plumage mottled chestnut, marked with zigzags of black, and dots of the same, with a line of white down each shaft, as in the *Quail*: the under parts of the body buff, with black zigzags as above: the chin pale and plain; down the middle of the crown a streak: legs brown.

Inhabits *New Holland*.

Perdix Caspia, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 655. 43.

Tetrao Caspius, *Gmel. Lin.* p. 762.—*Gmel. reise*, iv. S. 67. t. 10.

SIZE of a *Common Goose*: bill olive brown: nostrils, eyelids, and orbits, bare and yellow; eyes black: legs yellow, not feathered, nor furnished with spurs: general colour of the plumage cinereous grey, spotted with brown: ends of the quills, and part of the tail white.

Inhabits *Ghilan*, in *Persia*.

11.
CASPIAN
P.
DESCRIPTION.

* * WITH THREE TOES ONLY.

SIZE of our *Quail*, or at least between that and the *Partridge*: the bill is horn colour: plumage on the upper parts of the body somewhat like our *Partridge*, marked with large triangular spots of black, which arises from the middle of each feather being of that colour: the forehead, and round the eyes, spotted with small dots of white: fore parts of the neck and breast pale ash colour: on the ears: blueish spot; from thence on each side of the neck, pale dusky red or ferruginous: belly, thighs, and vent, dull white: quills black: the legs pale yellow, furnished with only three toes, all placed forwards.

Inhabits *New South Wales*; met with in *July*: said to have the habits of our *European Quail*.

PLACE.

12.
NEW
HOLLAND
P.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

GENUS LIX. B U S T A R D.

N° 1. Chili B.

N° 2. Arabian B.

1.
CHILI
B.
DESCRIPTION.

Otis Chilensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 658. 2.—*Molin. Cbil.* (Fr. ed.) p. 241.

THIS species is larger than the *Great Bustard of Europe*: the bill and legs similar to the same parts in that bird: the colour of the plumage is for the most part white, but the crown of the head and the forward part of the wings are grey; and the quills black: the tail consists of eighteen white feathers, and is rather short: the legs are furnished with three toes placed forwards, besides which is a fourth, situated a little way up behind.

PLACE.

It inhabits the plains of *Chili*, in *South America*, called there *Piuquen*; mostly met with in flocks, and feeds on herbage. It does not begin to pair before it is two years old: the *female* lays six white eggs, about as big as those of a *Goose*: is found to be easily made tame, for many persons of the country have domesticated it, in manner of other poultry. As we have not seen this bird, nor even a figure of it, we are constrained to follow the name given by *Molina*, who ranks it with the *Bustard*; but from the circumstance of the back toe, we are not clear that hereafter, on our further investigation, it may with more propriety occupy some other situation.

2.
ARABIAN
B.

Otis Arabs, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 659. 4.—*Gerin. Orn.* iii. t. 266.

Wilde Pauw, *Wild Peacock*, *Barrow. Trav.* p. 139.

Arabian Bustard, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 801. 3.—*Id. Sup.* p. 226.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS bird is said to measure sometimes as far as three feet and a half in length, and to expand from the tip of one wing to the other as much as seven feet, and that it is nearly as large as the *Bustard*:

B U S T A R D.

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Bustard: the feathers of the neck are long, very thick, and loose, like those of a domestic fowl, of a bright chefnut colour on the upper part, and an ash coloured blue under the throat and on the breast: the feathers of the back undulated with black and brown lines: the belly white: tail feathers from sixteen to twenty in number, marked across with alternate bars of black and white.

It is generally met with in the neighbourhood of farm houses of the internal parts of the *Cape of Good Hope*, and Mr. *Barrow* thinks might be easily domesticated; the flesh exceeding good, with an high flavour of game,

PLACE.

ORDER VI. STRUTHIOUS.

GENUS LX. D O D O.

Didus ineptus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 662. 1.

Cygnus cucullatus, Dodo, *Grew. Mus.* p. 60. *last Paragr.—Nat. Misc.* vol. iv. pl. 143. *the leg.*—*Id.* vol. v. pl. 166. *the head.*

Dodar from the Island of Mauritius, *Mus. Tradesc.* p. 4.

Hooded Dodo, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 1. pl. 70.

NO fewer than three species of this genus have been enumerated by authors, but all of them do not rest upon the same authority as the *Hooded* one, of which several have been formerly met with in the island of *Mauritius*, from undoubted testimony of authors*. *Edwards's* figure of it, which is confessedly the best, was copied from a picture drawn from the living bird brought from *St. Maurice's Island*. *Dr. Grew*, who enumerates the leg of one of these among other treasures of the *British Museum*, sufficiently describes this part, but it is to *Dr. Shaw* that we owe a figure of it, being the very one mentioned by *Grew*; and besides, has also favoured the world with the head of the bird in question, which, with a leg of the same, now exists in the *Asbmoolean Museum* at *Oxford*; but if we mistake not, a specimen of the whole bird must have been in the museum of *John Tradescant*, as such an one is recorded under the name of *Dodar*, as composing part of that curious man's collection at *South Lambeth*†. In a late history of

* Compare notes on these birds in *Journ. de Physique*, t. xii. p. 154 & seq.

† The *Museum Tradescantianum* was published in 1656. As to the island of *Mauritius*, where these birds are said to be found, it went by the name of *Cerne* or *Swan island*,

of the *Island of Mauritius**, we are told that "it is no longer found
" in the *Isle of France, Bourbon, Rodriguez, or Sechelles*, and must
" now be placed among those species which have existed, but have
" been destroyed by the facility with which they were taken. No
" hope can now be entertained of finding them, but on the shores of
" uninhabited islands."

island, before the *Dutch* took possession of it in 1598, as the sailors found thereon a
great number of white fowls without tails, which on that account they took to be
Swans. Surely these birds could mean no other than our *Dodo*; and if they are
now extinct it is no wonder, since their extreme difficulty of moving from place to
place must have rendered them an easy prey to any one who might chuse to knock
them at head.

* *Hist. of Mauritius*, by Charles Grant, *Pict. de Vaux*, 410. 1801.

GENUS LXI. OSTRICH.

OSTRICH.

Struthio Camelus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 663. 1.
Black Ostrich, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 6.

DR. *Sparrman** is of opinion that the *male* and *female Ostrich* sit upon and hatch the eggs by turns; for in one of his journies, he frightened a male from a nest, which he found made only on the bare sand, on which the eggs lay scattered and loose; these were eleven in number, from another fourteen were brought to him, and several left behind, from whence he concludes, that from sixteen to twenty may be the usual quantity. These circumstances happened in *December*.

Thunberg† affirms, that a male *Ostrich* makes a nest with three or four females, which together lay twenty or thirty eggs, on which they sit by turns, in a hole made with their feet in the sand, and that if any one take away the eggs, never lay again in the same place; and if the eggs are disturbed only, they break them to pieces with their feet. These birds are very destructive to the farmers, doing much damage to the corn, as they come in flocks to eat the ears of the wheat, so that nothing but the bare skin itself is left behind. The flesh is far from good, yet the *Hottentots* eat it; but the eggs are relished both by the colonists and others, though not esteemed so good as hens eggs.

Dr. *Sparrman* observes, that the shell weighs eleven ounces, is six inches and a half deep, and holds five pints and a quarter, liquid measure; the weight of the fresh egg does not greatly exceed this.

* *Voy.* ii. p. 120. & seq.

† *Trav.* v. ii. pp. 10. 53. 142.

These

These eggs may be seen suspended under the vaulted roofs not only of the *Arabometan* mosques, but also of the *Greek* and *Coptic* churches, and could not fail of being esteemed a beautiful ornament every where, if the difficulty of procuring them was greater.

Mr. *Barrow* thinks, that among the very few polygamious birds that are found in a state of nature, the *Ostrich* is one: a male is generally seen with two or three, and frequently as many as five of the females, which lay their eggs in one nest, to the number of ten or twelve each, which they hatch all together, the male taking his turn of sitting on them; between sixty and seventy eggs having been found in one nest; the time of incubation six weeks: for want of knowing the *Ostrich* to be polygamious, an error respecting this bird has slipped into the *Systema Naturæ*, where it is said, that one female lays fifty eggs*. The circumstance also of small oval substances, the size of peas, of a pale yellow colour, and very hard, being found in these, is mentioned by Mr. *Barrow*: in one egg he found nine, and in another twelve of such stones †.

* *Barrow's Trav. in South Africa*, p. 94.

† *Id. ib.*

GENUS LXII. CASSOWARY.

NEW
HOLLAND
C.

Struthio Novæ Hollandiæ, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 665. 2.

Southern Cassowary, *Nat. Misc.* vol. iii. pl. 99.

New Holland Cassowary, *Phill. Voy.* pl. in p. 271.—*White's Journal*, pl. p. 129.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is a large bird, measuring more than seven feet in length: the bill is black: the plumage for the most part brown and grey mixed; paler on the under parts: the head differs greatly from that of the *Common Cassowary*, being covered with feathers; nor has it any helmet or rising protuberance whatever, as in that species: the feathers however about the head and neck are of a hairy texture, and the fore part of the chin and throat nearly destitute of any, so as the purple colour of the skin may be seen through them: the long spines observable in the wings of the common sort are here wanting, but instead of them are real wings, though of so small a size as to be useless for flight; they are covered with feathers like the rest of the body, and when the bird is quite at rest, are scarcely discernible therefrom: the legs are dusky and stout, in colour not unlike those in the other species, but are greatly indented or serrated at the back part; the three toes placed in the same manner, all forwards: so far the external appearance of the bird; internally it is said to differ from every other species, particularly in having no gizzard, and the liver so small as not to exceed that of a *Blackbird*, yet the gall-bladder was large and distended with bile: the crop contained at least six or seven pounds

CASSOWARY.

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pounds of grass, flowers, and a few berries and seeds: the intestinal canal six yards long: the heart and lungs separated by a diaphragm, and bore a tolerable proportion to the size of the bird.

Inhabits *New Holland*, where it is not uncommon, being frequently seen by our settlers there; but is exceedingly shy, and runs so swiftly, that a greyhound can scarcely overtake it. The flesh said to be very good, tasting not unlike young tender beef. A fine specimen of this bird is in the collection of the late Mr. *John Hunter*.

PLACE.

GENUS LXIII. R H E A.

BILL strait, depressed, somewhat rounded at the tip.

WINGS useless for flight.

Lower part of the THIGHS bare of feathers.

LEGS furnished with three toes forward, and a knob behind instead of a back toe.

AMERICAN
RHEA.

Rhea Americana, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 665. 1.

Le Chenque, *Molin. Chil.* (Fr. ed.) p. 241.

Nhanduguacu, *Will. Orn.* 150. § II.

American Ostrich, *Encycl. Brit.* xvi. p. 205. pl. 437.—*Nat. Misc.* pl.

72.—*Gen. Syn.* v. p. 23 *.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS bird, notwithstanding it is sufficiently common in the southern parts of *America*, has so far escaped the researches even of later naturalists, as to render it at best but an obscure species. The description in *Willughby* is not amiss, but although *Faulkner*, *Wallis*, and other voyagers saw them in the greatest plenty in *Patagonia*, it so happened, that a full grown specimen has never to our knowledge been brought to *England*. The author who has most noticed it is *Molina*, who, in his history of *Chili*, describes it nearly thus: it is rather less than the common *Ostrich*; when standing, the head is elevated from the ground about the height of a man: the neck is two feet eight inches long: the head small, rounded, and covered with feathers: eyes black; eyelids supplied with eye-lashes: the bill short and broad, not unlike that of a *Duck*: legs the length of the neck, furnished



American Rhea

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furnished with three toes placed forwards, and the rudiment of a fourth behind: tail composed of short feathers of equal lengths, springing from the rump: the wings stretch from tip to tip no less than eight feet; but, on account of the want of unity of the webs of the feathers, are useless in flight, hanging over and hiding the tail: the general colour of the plumage on the back and wings is dull grey, otherwise white; but some individuals are wholly white, and others black, which may be esteemed as varieties.

This bird is found in various parts of *South America*, but no where more plentifully than in the neighbourhood of lake *Nabuelguapi*, in the valley of the *Andes*. It is said to live on fruits; is a voracious species, and like the *Ostrich*, swallows indiscriminately any thing offered to it; but its chosen food appears to be flies, which it catches with peculiar address; it defends itself with the feet; whistles like a man, when it calls its young: lays from forty to sixty eggs on the bare sand, of such a size as to contain about two pounds of liquid each. The feathers are made much use of by the *Indians* for every purpose, where either ornament or shade is required. We believe that no other specimen has yet been in *England*, besides that in the *Leverian Museum*, which appears to be about an half-grown bird, and from which the figure we give of it has been taken.

PLACE.

DIV. II. WATER BIRDS.

ORDER VII. WITH CLOVEN FEET.

GENUS LXVI. JABIRU.

- N° 1. American J. N° 3. Senegal J.
 2. New Holland J.

1.
 AMERICAN
 J.

Mysteria Americana, Ind. Orn. ii. p. 670. 1.
American Jabiru, Gen. Syn. v. p. 22. pl. lxxv.

WE beg leave here to expunge the *Jabiru-guacu* and *Nbandbu-
 apoa* of Ray and Willughby, as well as the *Touyouyou* of M. Bajan*. We have before had our doubts in respect to this matter, and further observations oblige us to restore them to their place in a distinct genus, noticed above under the name of *Rhea*. The rest of the synonyms quoted on this occasion may stand, as also the figure given of it in the *Gen. Synopsis*, pl. 75.

2.
 NEW
 HOLLAND
 J.
 DESCRIPTION.

New Holland Jabiru, Linn. Transf. v. p. 34. 2.

THIS species measures, from the tip of the bill to the end of the claws, full six feet: the bill is a foot long; neck fifteen inches; thighs ten inches: legs almost the length of the bill: the upper mandible of which is nearly straight, or but just sensibly curved upwards;

* *Mem. sur Cayenne.*

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New Holland Ibis.

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the under rather more so; the colour of both black: the chin is for a little way bare of feathers, and of a reddish colour: irides yellow: the head is pretty full of feathers, and with about half the neck is black, with a tinge of green in some lights, in others of purplish: the middle of the wing coverts, and secondary quills, as well as the middle of the back, are greenish black; and the tail also is of the same colour: the rest of the plumage white: the whole of the leg and bare parts above the knee are of a fine red; the toes furnished at the end with pale coloured claws, shaped not unlike those of the human species.

Inhabits *New Holland*. The description and figure which we have given of the bird, is taken from a specimen in the *Leverian Museum*, drawn for me by my friend and relation, Mr. *Shaw*, of *Great James Street*. Among the drawings of Mr. *Lambert*, is a representation of one apparently the same, in which the skin beneath the lower mandible and throat is of a fine crimson, and said to be capable of great distention: head and half the neck brownish black, with a variable green and copper gloss; between the bill and eye, grey: the general colour of the plumage of the lower part of the neck, the body, and wings, is white, except on the shoulders, which appear blackish, with the same bronzed hue as the head and half the neck: the tail is black. I apprehend, that from the difference between the two birds, they are of opposite sexes. Mr. *Lambert* informs me, that only two have yet been met with, but are now and then seen on the muddy banks of the harbour of *Port Jackson*, searching for fish, when the tide is out, on which, no doubt, they principally live.

PLATE.

SENÉGAL
J.
DESCRIPTION.

Senegal Jabiru, *Lin. Transf.* v. p. 32. pl. 3. the head.

THE length of this bird, from the bill to the end of the claws, is six feet two inches: bill itself thirteen inches; neck fifteen inches; body twelve inches; the naked part of the thighs eleven inches, the feathered part four inches; knee joint one inch; leg thirteen inches and a half; the middle toe is five inches and a half, the two outer ones four inches and a half, all slightly connected at the bottom: the upper mandible is very pale for three inches from the gape; the under the same, for about one inch and a half, then begins a bar of black for about three inches; from thence to the tip the colour is reddish, increasing in depth to the end, where it is of a deep vermilion: on each side of the base of the upper mandible, is a large semioval and semitransparent space, which, at its back part, is continued upwards in a curved direction across the fore part of the eye: over the nostrils, a bare flattened part, somewhat in the manner of the *Coot*, and other birds of that tribe: beneath the base of the bill, just at the beginning of the feathery part, are two very small pear-shaped pendant wattles, adhering by very small necks: the head and neck are black; scapulars black, with pale bottom, and fifteen inches in length; the remainder of the bird white: the wings and tail both wanting: the legs are very long, and the thighs, to a distance nearly equal to that of the leg itself, quite bare: the whole leg and thigh black, except that round the knee, as well as round each joint of the toes, is a pale band or zone. The whole length of the leg and thigh is coated with hexagonal longitudinal scales.

PLACE.

This appears to be quite a new species, approaching somewhat to the *New Holland Jabiru*, yet differing from it in several particulars. We are indebted for the description of it to the *Linnean Transactions*, in which it is fully described by Dr. *Shaw*, from a skin of one lent to him by the Rev. Mr. *Rackett*. Said to inhabit *Senegal*.

GENUS LXIX. H E R O N.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| N° 1. Demoiselle H. | N° 11. Red-crested H. |
| 2. Crane. | 12. Thula H. |
| 3. Indian Cr. | 13. Blue-headed H. |
| 4. Brown Cr. | 14. Common H. |
| 5. Caledonian H. | 15. Variegated H. |
| 6. Obscure H. | 16. Lacteous H. |
| 7. Bittern. | 17. Brown H. |
| 8. Little B. | 18. White-fronted H. |
| 9. Sguacco H. | 19. Spotted B. |
| 10. Black-breasted H. | 20. Pacific H. |

Ardea Virgo, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 673. 2.

Ciconia Numidica, *Gerin. Orn.* iv. tab. 435? 436.

Demoiselle Heron, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 35.—*Linn. Transf.* iv. p. 105. pl. x. f. 4.
the wind pipe.

^{1.}
DEMOISELLE
H.

THIS elegant species has been sufficiently described before, as far as relates to external appearance; but the singularity of the windpipe is, we believe, not so generally known; it does not, as in the generality of birds, go strait forwards into the lungs, but first enters a cavity in the keel of the breast-bone, for about three inches, when it returns, after making a bend forwards, and then passes into the chest*.

* See *Pitfield's Mem.* pl. p. 204.—*Phil. Transf.* lvi. p. 210. pl. xi. f. 5.—*Linn. Transf.* iv. p. 105. pl. x. f. 4.

2.
CRANE.

Ardea Grus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 674. 5.—*Grim. Orn.* iv. t. 415.
The Crane, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 40. 5.—*Archæol.* ii. p. 172.—*Linn. Transf.* iv.
 p. 107. pl. xli. f. 4.

THE scarcity of this bird as a *British* species, has been before noticed, for it is only now and then, at long intervals, in the present times, that it is at all met with in these realms. History however informs us, that they were formerly in great numbers, and served up by dozens at feasts. As far as relates to myself, I have only been able to ascertain three which have been met with in this island; viz. one shot near *Cambridge*; a second met with on the *Kentish* coast, communicated by Mr. *Boys*; and a third, on the shores of the *Medway*, mentioned to me by Sir *William Bishop*, in *January 1794*. The structure of the windpipe in this bird is singularly curious, somewhat in the manner of the *Wild Swan*, but is doubly reflected, as may be seen in the figure above referred to in the *Philosophical Transactions*, as also in those of the *Linnean Society*.

I am informed that the *Grue du Japon*, which is esteemed as a variety, has somewhat singular in the structure of the trachea; which some future observations may probably confirm. The crown of this bird seems to vary, for in the fine drawings of Lady *Impey*, both the crown and fore part of the neck are black, body and wings white; the incurvated feathers on the rump ash coloured, tipped with black.

In some drawings in possession of the late Mr. *Pigou*, the crown is red; and from thence called *Cbu-ting-nock*, *Cbu-ting* signifying a red crown, and *Nock*, the name of the bird.

3.
INDIAN
CR.
VAR. B.
DESCRIPTION.

Ardea Antigone, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 674. 4. Var.
Indian Crane, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 38. 4.—39. 4. A.

THIS differs from the others, in having the bill and fore part of the crown yellowish: lore, and space round the top of the neck, bare, and crimson: irides pale orange: chin and throat beset with black

H E R O N.

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black bristles: general colour of the plumage dull pale blue: quills and tail black: legs and bare part of the thighs black, dotted with white.

Inhabits *New South Wales*.

PLACE.

Ardea canadensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 675. 7.

Grus Freti Hudsonis, *Ger. Orn.* iv. t. 416.

Great Savannah Crane, *Bartr. Trav.* p. 199. 21^o. 291.

Brown Crane, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 43. 7.

4.
BROWN
CR.

THIS is a shy species. Mr. *Bartram* relates the mode of hatching their eggs, of which the *female* lays only two at a time, which are very large, long, and pointed at one end, of a pale ash colour, powdered or speckled with brown: they form their nests by choosing a tussock, and there collect together a rude heap of dry grafs, or such like materials, nearly as high as their belly is from the ground, when standing upon their feet: on the top of this they form the nest, of fine soft dry grafs. When they cover their eggs to hatch them, they stand over them, bearing their bodies and wings upon the eggs; in this imitating the *Flamingo*, and perhaps many other long-legged water birds. The *male* is frequently seen to traverse backwards and forwards, as if upon the watch; but we are not informed whether he sits on the nest in turn or not; some persons will eat the flesh, but it is more esteemed when made into soup, and is then thought to be excellent.

Ardea caledonica, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 679. 15.

Caledonian Night Heron, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 55.

5.
CALEDONIAN
N. H.
DESCRIPTION.

THIS bird, with very little variation, is found in *New Holland*: the bill and legs are brown: general colour of the plumage a chestnut brown, paler on the fore part of the neck: belly white: on the breast,

Qq 2

breast, and each side the back, towards the tail, below, the plumage is very downy, appearing of a silky texture.

This is clearly very little different from the *Caledonian species*; and we have even doubts, whether this last is not a mere variety of the common *Night Heron*, which has been met with in almost every part of the globe yet known, not excepting our own kingdom, as we have known the circumstance to have happened three times at least in our memory.

6.
OBSCURE
H.

DESCRIPTION.

Ardea obscura, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 679. 16.—*It. Pofeg.* p. 241. ii.

SIZE and habit of the *Bittern*: the bill rather bent, and of a blackish green: on the hind head a dependent crest of one feather: forehead, crown, and nape, dull chestnut: back and wing coverts the same, with a gold green gloss: neck behind ferruginous chestnut; before, with the breast and belly, chestnut, spotted longitudinally with white and ferruginous: quills dull chestnut, tipped with white: tail chestnut: legs short, greenish.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Sclavonia*. In compliance with our wish of describing every thing possible, we have retained the above as a distinct species; yet we will not be positive that it is really so, especially as the *Night Heron* is so subject to vary in the different stages of life; hence on future investigation, perhaps, the *Common*, *Jamaica*, *Caledonian*, with the last described, will be found to constitute only one species.

7.
BITTERN.

Ardea Stellaris, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 680. 18.—*Ger. Orn.* iv. t. 432.

Bittern, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 56. 17.—*Id. Sup.* p. 234.

MUCH has been said concerning the singular kind of noise this bird makes at certain times: which we believe to arise from a loose membrane, which can be filled with air, and exploded at pleasure.

sure. I am informed by a friend, that he has dissected several, and clearly observed a loose membrane at the divarication of the trachea, capable of great distention, and it is no doubt by this singular construction, that the bellowing kind of noise is made *; another of our correspondents † mentions his having found, during the frost in winter, a female *Bittern*, which had in its stomach several warty *Lizards* perfect, and the rudiments of several *Toads* or *Frogs*, which were probably taken out of the mud, under shallow water, in the swamp where it was shot. The *Lizards* were not differing from those in our waters in summer, having the fin on the tail.

Ardea minuta, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 683. 27.

Little Bittern, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 65. 66.—*Id. Sup.* p. 235

S.
LITTLE
B.

ONE of these was shot on the river *Avon*, near *Bath*, in the winter of 1789.

We already have recognized it as a species belonging to many parts of *Europe*, though very rarely coming into *England*; and that it is found in *Asia*, more particularly in *Arabia*. We likewise find it to be an inhabitant of *New Holland*, at least a trifling variety of it, differing merely in having five or six longish black spots down the fore part of the neck. This is found in the marshes and other moist ground about *Port Jackson*, in *December*. Its native name is *Duvalia*.

* Mr. *Lamb*.—*Willughby* mentions the circumstance of the loose membrane, but seems not sufficiently aware of its being the cause of the noise which this bird makes.

† Colonel *Montagu*.

9.
SGUACCO
H.
VAR.

DESCRIPTION.

Ardea comata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 687. 39. γ.

Ardea comata *simillima*, *It. Poes.* p. 24.

Sguacco Heron, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 74. 39. Var. β.

THIS has a white bill tipped with black: the head not crested: forehead and hind part of the neck dusky testaceous white; the feathers margined with black: tail feathers white, the two middle ones pale testaceous at the tips: the rump, belly, and thighs white. We suspect this to be a variety or sexual difference from the *Sguacco Heron*.

One of the common sort was shot at *Boyton*, in *Wiltshire*, by Mr. *Lambert*, in 1775.

10.
BLACK-
BREASTED
H.
DESCRIPTION.

Ardea torquata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 688. 42.—*Miller Illustr.* t. 36.

THE colour of the plumage in this bird is brown on the back and upper parts: the hind head crested, and black: neck and belly dirty white: breast black, marked with yellowish crescents.

Inhabits *South America*.

PLACE.

11.
RED-CRESTED
H.
DESCRIPTION.

Ardea erythrocephala, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 688. 43.—*Molin. Chil.* (Fr. ed.) p. 214.

THIS is about the size of the *Common Heron*: the general colour of the plumage white: from the head springs a long crest of a red colour, which reaches quite to the back.

Inhabits *Chili*.

PLACE.

12.
THULA
H.
DESCRIPTION.

Ardea Thula, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 688. 44.—*Molin. Chil.* (Fr. ed.) p. 214.

THIS is wholly white, with a large crest of the same colour. This inhabits *Chili*, where it is known by the name of *Thula*.

PLACE.

Ardea cyanocephala, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 688. 45.—*Molin. Cbil.* (Fr. ed.) p. 214.

13.
BLUE-HEADED
H.
DESCRIPTION.

THE bill in this bird is black: the head and back blue: wings black, edged with white: belly yellowish green: tail green: legs yellow.

This species is found in *Cbili*, with the three former ones.

PLACE.

Ardea cinerea, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 691. 54.—*Ger. Orn.* iv. t. 421 ? 427. 428.
Common Heron, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 83.

14.
COMMON
H.

THE circumstance of this species building in societies has been before noticed: these are for the most part in tall trees, but likewise in high cliffs over the sea. In this kingdom, we may mention a few of these *Heronries*, as they are called; viz. a considerable one at *Penshurst Place*, in *Kent*; at *Hutton*, the seat of Mr. *Bethel*, near *Beverley*, *Yorkshire*; in *Gobay Park*, on the road to *Penrith*, near a rocky pass, called *Xew-cragg*, on the north side of *Ulleswater*; but we believe none more considerable than that at *Cressi Hall*, six miles from *Spalding*, in *Lincolnshire*. In the northern parts, where *Eagles* frequent, they are often frightened from their nests, and the *Crows* not unfrequently watch opportunities of stealing the eggs. It is not only in *England* that the two long feathers of the crest of the male of this bird are valued, but every where throughout the *East*. *Chardin* mentions that the *Persians* catch the *Heron*, and after depriving the bird of the long feathers, suffer it to depart*; in another place† we are also told, that these feathers form a part of the *Persian* crown or bonnet. It is mentioned by *Thunberg*‡, that this species and the *Blue Heron* are both found in the *Velooren Valley*, inward from the *Cape of Good Hope*.

* *Trav.* p. 82.

† *Coronat. of Solyman the Third*, p. 40.

‡ *Trav.* 3. p. 143.

15.
VARIEGATED
H.
DESCRIPTION.

Ardea variegata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 692. 56.—*Scop. Ann. Hist. Nat.* i. p. 88. 120.

THIS is of a ferruginous colour, spotted with brown; beneath paler: throat white: forehead black: thighs rufous; legs brown.

This was in the collection of Count *Turrian*, and probably is a mere variety of the *Great Heron*.

16.
LACTEOUS
H.
DESCRIPTION.

Ardea Galatea, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 696. 68.—*Molin. Chil.* (Fr. ed.) p. 214.

THE bill in this species is four inches long, and yellow: the head is somewhat crested: the plumage in general as white as milk: the neck is two feet and a half in length: the legs fully as long, and of a beautiful crimson colour.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Chili*.

17.
BROWN
H.
DESCRIPTION.

Ardea fusca, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 700. 83.

Le Heron brun, *Buf. Ois.* 5. p. 381. *Pl. Enl.* 858.

THIS is two feet and a half long: the bill brown: legs yellow: the head furnished with a moderate crest hanging down behind, and of a dusky colour: the upper part of the neck, body, and wings, are dusky brown; beneath white, spotted on the breast with longish streaks of brown.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Cayenne*.

18.
WHITE-
FRONTED
H.
DESCRIPTION.

Ardea Novæ Hollandiæ, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 701. 88.

White-fronted Heron, *Phil. Voy.* pl. p. 163.

THIS is about half the size of the *Common Heron*, being twenty-eight inches in length: the bill is four inches long, and black; base of the under mandible yellowish: lore and orbits naked, and of a greenish

a greenish colour: the body on the upper parts is blueish ash colour: crown of the head black, and the feathers elongated: the forehead, cheeks, chin, fore part of the neck, as far as the middle, white: quills and tail blueish black: the feathers of the breast are elongated, and hang down in a graceful manner; these, with the belly and thighs, are of a rufous cinnamon colour: back covered with long slender feathers, which fall over the tail, and conceal about half its length: legs yellow brown.

Inhabits *New Holland*: the specimen above described met with at *Port Jackson*.

THIS at first sight appears not unlike the *Little Bittern*: the bill is dusky green; the under mandible yellow at the base: round the eye bare, and of a greenish ash colour; irides yellow: the general colour of the plumage is pale brown above, spotted on the back and wings with white: quills pale ferruginous, with paler ends: under parts of the body dusky white: legs dusky green.

Inhabits *New South Wales*. Manners unknown.

THE size of this species is uncertain, though we believe it not to be a small one: the bill is of a moderate size, and horn coloured; the upper mandible somewhat curved, the lower straight; tongue the length of the bill: irides pale red: the head and neck dull white, marked on the fore part of the latter with dusky spots; behind the eye a dusky mark: back and wings dusky, with a green and copper gloss: breast, belly, thighs, and vent, dusky white; the feathers margined with dusky, giving a leafy appearance.

This inhabits the sea-shores in various parts of *New Holland*, where it goes by the name of *Bulla-ra-gang*; but is not a common species.

SUPP. II.

R r

PLACE.

19.
SPOTTED
H.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

20.
PACIFIC
H.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

GENUS LXXI. C U R L E W.

N° 1. Common C.

N° 2. Crying C.

1.
COMMON
C.
VAR.
DESCRIPTION.

Numenius arquata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 710. 1. Var.Common Curlew, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 119. 1.—*Id. Sup.* p. 243. Var.

A Bird of this kind has been brought from *New Holland*; it seems to differ chiefly in having the bill considerably larger in proportion, and the ground colour of the plumage dull ferruginous, instead of brown: bill black: irides yellow: legs dull blue.

2.
CRYING
C.
DESCRIPTION.

Ephouskyca, Crying Bird, *Bartr. Trav.* p. 145. 291.

SIZE of a large domestic *Hen*: bill five or six inches long, and arched downwards; square at the bottom; colour dusky green: the eye large, placed high in the head, and very prominent: the neck is long and slender: all the body above and beneath of a dark lead colour, every feather edged or tipped with white, which makes the bird appear speckled: tail very short, the middle feather the longest, the others on each side shorten gradually, of the colour of the rest of the bird, only somewhat darker; the two outermost perfectly white, which the bird has a faculty of flirting out on either side, as quick as a flash of lightning, on being disturbed: the legs are long, and bare of feathers above the knee, and of a black or dark lead colour.

This

C U R L E W.

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PLACE.

This species, if it be really distinct, inhabits the swamps of the *Musquito River*, and the lakes of *Florida*, as well as *Georgia*, and called by the *Indians*, *Ephouskyca*, which signifies *Crying Bird*. Mr. *Bartram* calls this an *Ibis**, but as he does not mention its being bare on any part of the head or throat, we may safely rank it with the *Curlew* genus, for he seems himself undetermined where to place it in the system.

* *Tantalus Bizarus*.

GENUS LXXII. S N I P E.

N^o 1. Great Sn.
2. Godwit. Var.

N^o 3. Courland Sn.
4. New Holland Sn.

I.
GREAT
SN.

Scolopax paludosa, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 714. 3.

——— major, *ibid.* 4.

——— Gallina, *Sepp. Vog.* 3. t. 127.

——— media, *Ger. Orn.* iv. p. 446.

——— atra, *ibid.* 450?

Savanna Woodcock, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 133. 3.

Great Snipe, *ibid.* 4.

DESCRIPTION.

W EIGHT eight ounces and a quarter: length from the bill to the end of the tail twelve inches, to the end of the toes sixteen inches: bill two inches and three quarters *, black; the under mandible pale half way from the base: the top of the head brown, mottled with rufous; down the middle a clay coloured line; sides of the head pale clay colour, speckled with brown: through the eye, from the bill, a dark brown streak, and a paler one curving round the under mandible: hind part of the neck, half the back, and scapulars, chocolate brown, the feathers streaked on the sides with clay colour, and barred with ferruginous; the lower part of the back brown, crossed with numerous greyish white lines: tail coverts pale rufous clay colour, barred with black brown, and so long as to cover the tail for two thirds of its length: the tail when spread out is rounded at the end, the eight middle feathers are dusky for three fourths of the

* I have seen one in which the bill was four inches long, and another in which it was more than three inches.

length

length from the base, the rest of the length rufous, crossed with two or three bars of black; but the four middle feathers are deep rufous, and the two on each side very pale; the two outermost feathers on each side wholly white and black in alternate bars: the wing coverts black brown, spotted with rufous white; rest of the wing dusky black; every feather but the greater quills tipped with white: beneath the wings beautifully crossed with white and dusky bars: the fore part of the neck is the same as behind: the breast, belly, and vent, crossed with numerous dusky bars, inclined to a zigzag shape on the sides: legs pale blueish brown, and bare above the knee for half an inch.

This is a rare species, and has not been met with more than three times to my knowledge, nor does it appear to be at all plentiful in this kingdom, a circumstance which will apologize for describing it so fully, from a recent one now in my collection, shot in *Suffolk*, *September* 1792. I have seen this very species more than once brought from *South America*, and have every reason to suppose that the *Savanna Woodcock* and this bird form together but one species.

Scolopax Aegocephala, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 719. 16.

——— *Belgica*, *Gmel. Sin.* p. 663. 39.

Rusticola, of Grutto, *Sepp. Vog.* pl. 28. p. 53.

La grande Barge rousse, *Pl. Enl.* 916.

Barbary Godwit, *Shaw's Trav.* p. 255. — *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 145. 14. A.

PLACE.

^{2.}
GODWIT.
VAR. A.

THIS bird is about sixteen inches in length: bill nearly four inches long; dusky orange, with a black tip: head and neck as far as the breast ferruginous: crown spotted with dusky; from the nostrils through the eye, dusky white: belly, thighs, and vent, white; the breast mottled with a few dusky spots: back dusky brown, the margins of the feathers ferruginous: the tail is even at the end, and the base of all but the two middle feathers are white, as are also the tail coverts: legs long and black.

DESCRIPTION.

The

S N I P E.

The *Godwit* seems to vary much; in some, the under coverts and sides have black markings, in others plain: the rump also is more or less white, as also the base of the outer tail feathers, otherwise black: great similarity appears to be between this and the *Red Godwit*; but from the rarity of both in this kingdom, it is to be feared a clear discrimination between these will not soon be effected.

^{3.}
COURLAND
SN.

DESCRIPTION.

Scolopax curonica, Ind. Orn. ii. p. 724. 37.—*Naturf. Gesch.* vii. p. 462.

THE very short description we are able to obtain of this species, says, that it is spotted with grey, with dusky wings and bill; the lower part of the under mandible crimson from the base to the middle; and the legs brick coloured.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Courland*.

^{4.}
NEW
HOLLAND
SN.

DESCRIPTION.

BILL strait, large at the base, the upper mandible dilating a little at the point, and twice the length of the head: colour of the plumage above brown, mottled somewhat in the manner of a *Woodcock*: sides of the head and the neck dusky white: back of the neck marked with brown streaks, and clouds of the same: on the sides next the wings, a few clouded crescents: bill and legs pale yellow: irides blue.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New South Wales*.

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SANDPIPER.

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GENUS LXXIII. SANDPIPER.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| N° 1. Green S. | N° 6. Black-headed S. |
| 2. Equestrian S. | 7. Quebec S. |
| 3. Selninger S. | 8. Wattled S. |
| 4. Fasciated S. | 9. Brown-eared S. |
| 5. Siberian S. | |

Tringa ochropus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 729. 12.

—— *glareola*, *Ind. Orn.* 730. 13.—*Lin. Transf.* i. p. 128. pl. xi.—*Id.* ii.

p. 325.

Green Sandpiper, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 170. 12.—12. 8.

Wood Sandpiper, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 172. 13.

I.
GREEN
S.

THIS species varies greatly at different periods of life ; but from late observations, we are inclined to believe that the above-mentioned, with the several synonyms referred to under their respective heads, unite in forming only one species.

This species inhabits *America* as well as *Europe*, but is smaller, and measures one inch and a half less in length ; it differs somewhat in markings, but scarcely sufficient to make mention of. One of these was brought from *Quebec* by General *Davies*.

PLACED.

Tringa equestris, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 730. 14.

Calidris viperino coloris, *Ger. Orn.* iv. t. 468.

Le Chevalier commun, *Buf. Ois.* vii. p. 511.—*Pl. Enl.* 844.

II.
EQUESTRIAN
S.

THIS is twelve inches long : bill dusky : legs pale grey : the body above rufous grey, clouded with brown : sides of the head, fore part of the neck and breast white, clouded with paler brown ; on the sides

DESCRIPTION.

S A N D P I P E R.

sides of the head are minute specks of the same: chin, belly, thighs, vent, and rump, white: the two middle tail feathers rufous brown, with black bands; the others plain pale rufous brown.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Europe*; sometimes on the shores of *England*, but rarely *.

^{3.}
SELNINGER
S.

Tringa maritima, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 731. 18.—*Brun. Orn.* p. 54. 182.

Sea Sandpiper, *Linn. Transf.* iv. p. 22. pl. 4.

Selninger Sandpiper, *Arch. Zool.* ii. p. 481. E.—*Gen. Syn.* v. p. 173. 15.

WE have the authority of Mr. *Markwick* to rank this among the *British* species. A flock of about ten or twelve being met with on the sea coast near *Bexhill*, the 8th of *December* 1796, of which two were shot. I have likewise been informed, that several specimens have at times been killed on other coasts, in hard winters; and that they vary much at different periods of life, as the *Stint*, *Dunlin*, and others of this genus, which circumstance has we fear been the occasion of multiplying the number of species unnecessarily: possibly this and the striated *Sandpiper* are one and the same bird.

^{4.}
FASCIATED
S.
DESCRIPTION.

Tringa fasciata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 738.—*F. G. Gmel.*—*It.* ii. p. 194. t. 26.

IN this bird, the bill, crown, hind head, a streak through the eyes, and the belly, are black: the forehead and the tail, which is rounded in shape, are white.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Astrachan*.

^{5.}
SIBIRIAN
S.
DESCRIPTION.

Tringa Keptuschca, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 738.—*Lepsch. It.* ii. p. 229.

THIS has an ash coloured body, a black crown, a dusky belly, growing rufous towards the bottom.

PLACE.

Found in the marshes of *Siberia*.

* Five shot at *Sandwich* this spring, with pale orange legs. Mr. *Boys*.

SANDPIPER.

Tringa atra, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 738.—*Naturf.* xiii. p. 193.

THE head and neck in this are black: back and wings pale brown, mixed with black: breast and belly cinereous: rump cinereous, undulated with white and black.

Inhabits the banks of the *Rhine*.

SIZE of the *Song Thrush*; length nine inches: bill nearly one inch and a half long, and slender; the base reddish, the rest of its length black: general colour of the plumage dusky plumbeous ash colour: the feathers on the back margined with ash colour; of the wing coverts and breast, with greyish white: the three first quills dusky, with white shafts; three of the inner ones just fringed with white at the tips; the two or three next white, marked with ash colour on the outer web; then follow two or three almost wholly white; the rest plain dusky: the four middle tail feathers dusky, the others pale ash, fringed at the edges and tips with white. Between the bill and eye, and the chin, dusky white, mottled: fore part of the neck plain ash colour: belly white; sides of it, close to the wings, marked with a few dusky spots: the thighs are (contrary to the usual nature of the genus) covered with feathers quite to the knees, and even below the joint: legs short, and of a pale yellow colour.

This was brought from *Quebec*, by General *Davies*.

THIS is at least nineteen inches in length: the bill pale: irides yellow: the crown and nape are black: sides of the head, and round the eye, furnished with a carunculated yellow membrane, hanging down on each side, in a pointed wattle: the neck and all beneath

SUPP. II.

S f

12

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6.
BLACK-
HEADED
S.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

7.
QUÉBEC
S.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

8.
WATTLED
S.

DESCRIPTION.

S A N D P I P E R.

is white; but the sides of the breast next the wings are black: back and wings olive brown, with a tinge of rust colour: the quills and end of the tail black; but the very tip of the last is fringed with white: the bare part of the legs above the knee, and a small space below it, is of a rose colour; the rest black, with rose coloured segments: at the bend of each wing a stout yellow spur, somewhat bent.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New South Wales*; is sometimes met with in the flats going to *Parramatta*, but is not a common bird. It seems to be a species between the *Louisiana* and *Senegal Sandpiper*, but is clearly distinct from either.

9.
BROWN-
EARED
S.

DESCRIPTION.

THE bill in this is as long as the head, and dusky: plumage above rusty ash colour, crossed with numerous whitish lines on the back and wings: the feathers on the outer ridge of the wing all edged with white: over the eye a white streak; all the under parts pale, a little mottled or streaked: on the ears a brown patch which passes through the eye, but less distinct: quills and tail dusky: legs dusky white.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New South Wales*.

It may not be amiss again to remark the great uncertainty in respect to some of the species of *Sandpiper*, and in none more than the *Ruff*, of which we suspect many species to have been made during its advances to the adult, for the *male* does not gain the long neck feathers the first season, and afterwards only during breeding time: we have also had doubts whether our *Equestrian Sandpiper* may not be a young bird of this species: the same also of the *Selinger* and *striated* species; and in respect to the *ash-coloured Sandpiper*, it is probable that on a longer acquaintance, it may prove merely the young of the *Knot*. These are however hints only, thrown out for the sake of inciting others to a more strict investigation of the subject.

GENUS LXXIV. P L O V E R.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| N° 1. Sanderling. | N° 8. Great-billed Pl. |
| 2. Alexandrine Pl. | 9. High-legged Pl. |
| 3. Kentish Pl. | 10. Brown Pl. |
| 4. Rusty-crowned Pl. | 11. Grilled Pl. |
| 5. Siberian Pl. | 12. Bridled Pl. |
| 6. Curonian Pl. | 13. Green-headed Pl. |
| 7. Courland Pl. | |

Charadrius calidris, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 741. 4.
 Sanderling, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 197. 4.—*Id. Sup.* p. 253.

^{1.}
 SANDERLING.

THIS species is found in *New South Wales*, but not plentifully: the bill is rather shorter than in the *European* species. I have as yet only seen it in the adult dress, but no doubt it is subject to the same variety in its progress to that state as ours is known to be. The *English* call it at *Port Jackson*, *Sea* or *Shore Lark*, from its being met with in that situation; but it is known to the natives by the name of *Waddergal*.

It is certain, however, that the *Ringed Plover* is found there likewise; hence it is probable, that both these birds are known indiscriminately by the name of *Sea Larks*.

Charadrius Alexandrinus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 744. 9.—*Hasselq. Voy.* (Engl. ed.) p. 190.
 —*Brun. Orn. in App.* p. 77.—*Mull.* N° 210.—*Faun. Aragon.* p. 78. 1.
 Alexandrine Plover, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 203. 9.

^{2.}
 ALEXANDRINE-
 PL.

WE beg leave here to omit the synonym of *Briffon*, whose bird having the addition of a black streak through the eye, and a collar of the same, ought not to have place here. The description then

S f 2

of

DESCRIPTION.

of the *Alexandrine Plover* will stand thus: size about that of a *Lark*: bill black: head and back greyish or pale brown: forehead at the base of the bill white, which passes over the eye in a line of the same, and blends itself with a collar of white passing round the neck; the under parts of the body are every where white also, and the brown colour comes forward on each side of the breast, but does not meet thereon: the quills are dusky grey, within whitish, and lessen in length inwards, but the three inmost are nearly as long as the outer ones, and of the same colour with the back; from the fifth to the eighth quill, an oblong white spot on the outer margin; the secondaries tipped with white: four of the middle tail feathers are dusky black, the others shorter; the two outer ones on each side are white; the two next dusky white, with brown tips: legs blueish brown: toes and claws black.

I was favoured with a drawing of what I conjecture may be a variety, by my late friend Mr. Pennant: in this, the head was pale brown, but the forehead not white, nor was there any streak of white over the eye; all the under parts from the chin white, passing round the neck in a collar: the back, wings, and tail, as in the former: bill and legs black*.

^{3.}
KENTISH
PL.

DESCRIPTION.

Kentish Plover, *Lawin. Br. Birds*, pl. 185.

SIZE of the *Ringed Plover*: length six inches and a half; breadth fifteen inches; weight an ounce and a half: the bill is black: top of the head ferruginous brown, bounded on the fore part with black; but the forehead is white, and passes over the eye, and a little beyond it: from the bill, through the eye, a black streak, broadening behind

* We should think that whatever further variety may be of this bird, it is not likely to be with a black streak through the eye, or a black breast; such more probably belong to the *Egyptian Plover*.—*Gen. Syn.* v. p. 205. 9. A.

the

the eye, and reaching over the ear; all beneath, from the chin to the vent, white, passing round the neck as a collar: on each side of the breast, next to the shoulder of the wing, is a black patch: back and wings pale brown: quills dusky; the shaft of the outer one, the whole of the length, and the middle of the next white: the greater coverts for the most part tipped with white: tail rounded in shape, not unlike the quills; the three outer feathers white, except a dusky spot on the inner web of the outmost but two; the others have the bases very pale half way, but the two middle ones are of one colour: legs blueish black.

I received the above from Mr. *Boys*, of *Sandwich*, 23d *May* 1787, being shot in that neighbourhood; and in the month of *April* 1791, two others: the weight of these was about twenty grains more than the former: the bill and legs were black: in one of them the whole nape was of a fine pale reddish bay, the other pale brown, inclining to bay towards the nape: the three outer tail feathers white, but the inner of these inclining to dusky on the inner web; the next very pale brown, or brownish white, with a dusky tip; the four middle ones brown, with the ends dusky, approaching to black: in other things they were like the first described; but in one of them, the black patch at the bend of the wing was much larger, and approached on each side towards the breast. We do not find the above described or figured except in *British Birds*; to the author of which I first communicated it. That it does not at all belong to the *Ringed Plover*, in any stage, the colour of the bill and legs will testify; for in the last, both of them incline more or less to yellow or orange, even whilst very young, and in the adult are ever of a fine orange.

4.
RUSTY-
CROWNED
PL.
DESCRIPTION.

Charadrius Falklandicus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 747. 18.
Rusty-crowned Plover, *Portlock's Voy.* pl. in p. 36. *Male and Female.*

SIZE of the *Ringed Plover*: length seven inches and a half: Bill three inches and a quarter, black: forehead, chin, all the fore part of the neck, the breast, and belly white: across the top of the head a bar of black, passing downwards on each side of the neck, in an irregular manner, to the wings, and from thence forwards to the breast, forming a broad bar thereon: behind the black bar, on the top of the head, is a stripe of ferruginous, encircling all the back part of the head as a wreath: the crown of the head within this, all the upper parts of the body and wings are cinereous brown; but the greater quills and tail are black: legs black.

The *female* is much the same in colour with the *male*, but differs in wanting the ferruginous wreath at the back part of the head.

Inhabits *Falkland Isles*, in the *Pacific Ocean*.

PLACE.

5.
SIBIRIAN
PL.
DESCRIPTION.]

Charadrius Sibiricus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 747. 19.—*Lepsch. It.* ii. t. 6.

THE forehead in this bird is variegated with black and white; the crown fasciated with dusky: breast brown, bounded by a white band: belly ferruginous.

Inhabits *Siberia*.

PLACE.

6.
CURONIAN
PL.
DESCRIPTION.

Charadrius curonicus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 750. 31.—*Sbrift. d. Berl. Naturf. Gesch.* vii. p. 463. 48. (*Bechke.*)

THE bill in this is dusky: the head, breast, belly, and vent are white: the forehead is white; in the middle of which is a black crescent: on the crown grey: from the bill, through the eyes, and beyond them, passes an undulated dusky stripe: on the breast a black band: back, wings, and tail grey, with pale dull markings: the three first

P L O V E R.

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first quills are dusky, and the outer one has the shaft white: the upper tail feathers black at the ends: the bill is black: irides yellow: legs reddish.

Inhabits *Courland*: feeds on fish.

Charadrius navius, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 750. 32.—*Schr. d. Berl. Naturf. Gesch.* vii. p. 464. 49.

THE bill and legs in this bird are dusky: the whole of the under part of the body white; the upper part of the body is grey, marked with black and white spots: beneath the eyes, over the ears, passes a dotted black stripe: the three outer wing feathers are black.

Inhabits *Courland*.

SIZE of the *Golden Plover*: bill black, stout, and very broad, resembling the *Tody* genus: the general colour of the upper parts is blue grey, streaked with black; beneath pale ash, but with the same markings: forehead, part of the crown, and ears, minutely spotted: quills black: base of several of the primaries white: legs dull blue.

Inhabits *New South Wales*.

THIS has a nearly straight black bill: the crown, back, and wings, blue grey, marked with black streaks, largest on the back and crown: irides yellow: beneath the eyes, on the ears, a large patch of brown: the under parts are dusky white, streaked on the neck and breast with pale brown: inner ridge of the wing ferruginous: quills black. It stands very high upon its legs, not much less so than the *Long-legged Plover*; the colour of them pale blue.

Inhabits *New South Wales*.

PLACE.

7.
COURLAND
PL.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

8.
GREAT-
BILLED
PL.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

9.
HIGH-LEGGED
PL.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

10.
BROWN
PL.
DESCRIPTION.

THIS species has the habit of our *Golden Plover*: bill black: irides yellow: legs lead colour: plumage above a mottled brown; beneath brownish white, a little mottled: tail black, dotted with white: legs lead colour.

PLACE. Inhabits *New South Wales*.

11.
GRISLED
PL.
DESCRIPTION.

ABOVE pale brown; beneath white: crown spotted with black; the wings with white: quills black: tail dusky: bill dusky: legs blueish: irides hazel.

PLACE. Inhabits *New South Wales*.

12.
BRIDLED
PL.
DESCRIPTION.

THE bill in this bird is blueish: the plumage on the upper parts of the body and tail pale cinereous blue, dashed with small brown streaks: sides of the neck marked with a broad dusky streak, taking rise beneath the eye, and descending to the beginning of the back: the under parts of the body are pale, marked with narrow dusky lines on the breast; belly white: quills dusky: legs yellow.

PLACE. Inhabits *New South Wales*.

13.
GREEN-
HEADED
PL.
DESCRIPTION.

A new species of Plover, *Sennini's Trav.* ii. p. 209.

LENGTH eight inches: head deep green, with a changeable lustre; a sort of white diadem furrounds the head, passing through the eyes: back and lesser wing coverts of a pretty bright ash colour: greater wing coverts white: quills white, tipped with black, having each a black spot about the middle, forming a black stripe across the middle of the wing: throat white: under part of the neck and body white,

white, with a reddish tinge : on the upper part of the breast a narrow band of deep shining green passing half round : tail feathers short, and of unequal lengths, of the same grey colour as the upper part of the body for two-thirds of the length, where it is crossed by a broad black band ; the remainder white : eyes brown : legs and feet blueish : bill and claws black.

Such is the description of *M. Sonnini*, who thinks it comes near to our *Black-beaded Plover* * ; and indeed the description seems somewhat to justify the sentiment ; but on comparison, they appear to differ in many particulars. He saw several in various parts of *Egypt*, mostly in pairs, seldom in troops, and then not exceeding seven or eight : feed on aquatic insects ; never alight on the mud, but frequent the sandy parts only. When they take wing, they utter a little sharp cry, repeated several times : are observed to run rather than fly, seldom quitting the ground : are by no means shy, suffering themselves to be easily approached.

* See Pluvian, *Pl. Enlum.* 918.

GENUS LXXVIII. R A I L.

N^o 1. Troglodyte R.
2. Doubtful R.

N^o 3. Dwarf R.

1.
TROGLODYTE
R.

Rallus australis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 756. 3.

Troglodyte Rail, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 229. 3.—*Id. Sup.* p. 255.

DESCRIPTION.

I Find this bird to be a native of *New Holland* as well as *New Zealand*, but not very common; and varies in some particulars; it is smaller, and wants the white streak over the eye, in the same manner as seen in *Mus. Carlsf.* i. pl. 14. I remark in a specimen seen by me, that the spur of the wing seems large and formidable. In another variety, I observe the bill to be two inches long, more bent at the tip: nostrils in a deep furrow of the bill: total length fourteen inches: the general colour of the plumage much the same as in the others on the upper parts: sides of the head, and streak over the eye, pale ash colour: all beneath deeper ash colour: thighs feathered to the knees.

PLACE.

This was brought from *Lord Howe's Island*.

2.
DOUBTFUL
R.
DESCRIPTION.

Rallus dubius, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 760. 19.—*It. Pofeg.* p. 26.

NEARLY the size of the *Common Gallinule*: bill and legs dusky green: the face pale ferruginous: chin dusky white; round the neck a broad collar of white: the general colour of the plumage barred with brown and ferruginous: the belly white; sides brown, banded with ferruginous ash colour: the first quills on the outer edge white.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Pofegania*.

Rallus pusillus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 761. 24.—*Pall. reise*. iii. p. 700. 30.—*Lt. Pöfeg.*
p. 26.

³
DWARF
R.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is somewhat similar to the *Water Rail*, but not bigger than a *Lark*, and somewhat the colour of it: the face, fore part of the neck, and down the middle of the breast, blue grey: chin white: through the eyes a pale ferruginous streak: the upper parts are black and ferruginous mixed, marked on the back with longitudinal lines of white: belly and vent black, crossed with narrow white bands: legs green.

Inhabits the salt lakes and reedy places in *Dauria*; and is observed often to flirt up the tail between the wings, and carry it in that manner.

PLACE.

GENUS LXXIX. J A C A N A.

N° 1. Chinese Jac.

N° 2. Chili Jac.

1.
CHINESE
JAC.Parra chinensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 764. 7.Chinese Jacana, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 246. 8.—*Id. Sup.* p. 256. t. 117.

DESCRIPTION.

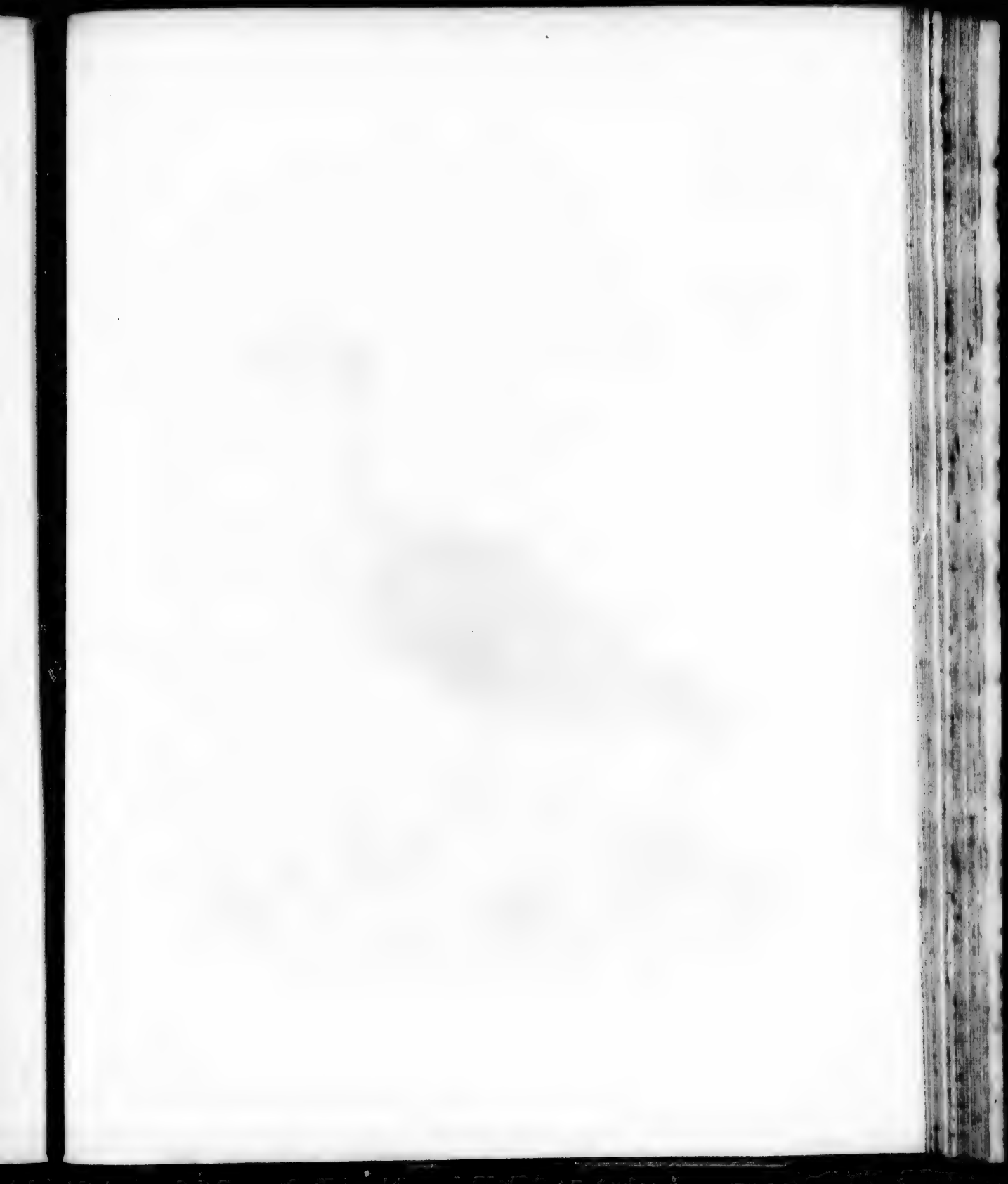
A Species which seems very little different from the *Chinese* one, was met with on the island of *Java**. The utility of the great length of toes seemed manifest, for these birds were thereby enabled to walk over the leaves of the *Great Water Lilly* † with wonderful agility, thus keeping themselves at the surface of the water.

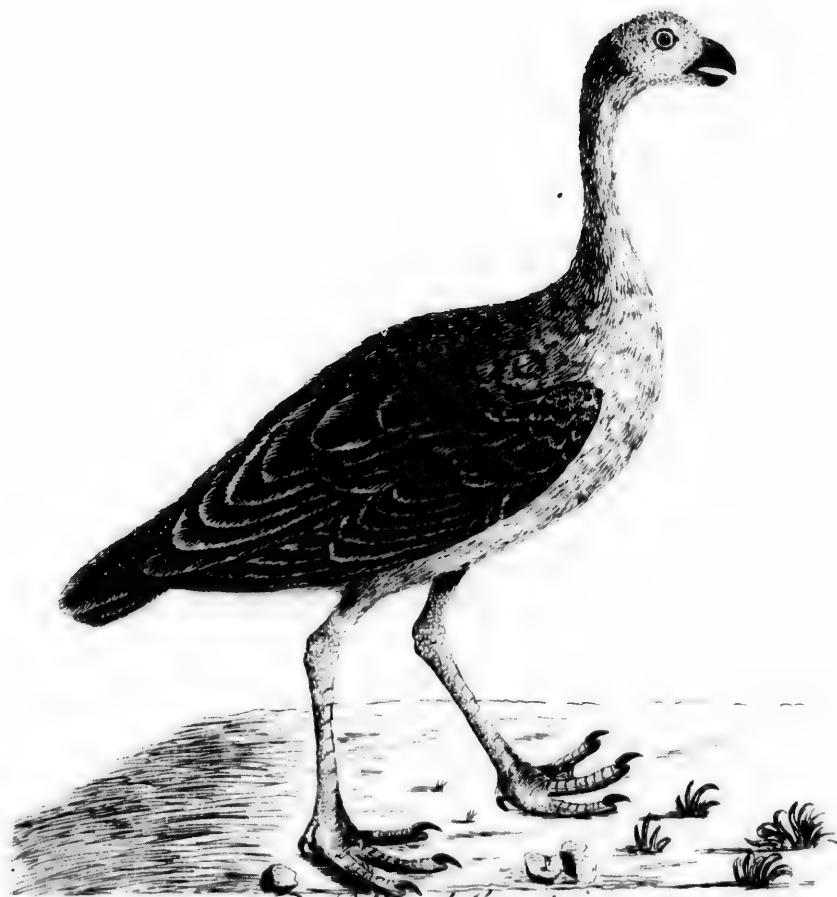
2.
CHILI
JAC.
DESCRIPTION.Parra chilensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 765. 11.—*Molin. Chil.* (Fr. ed.) p. 239.

SIZE of a *Maggie*, but stands higher on its legs: the bill is conic, somewhat bent at the tip, and two inches long: irides yellow: on the forehead a bilobated red caruncle; back part of the head somewhat crested: the neck, back, and wings, on the fore part are violet: neck before, to the middle of the breast, black: belly white: the tail short and brown; quills the same colour: at the bend of the wing a yellow conical spine, half an inch in length: legs black; above the knees naked, as usual in the genus: the toes shorter than in most of the genus.

* *D'Entrecasteaux Voy.* ii. p. 332.† *Nymphaea nelumbo.*

Inhabits





New Holland Cereopsis.

Published as the Act directs May 30. 1801. by T. Smith, Stationer to His Majesty, Strand, Green Garden.

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GENUS LXXIX*. CEREOPSIS.

BILL short, convex, bent at the tip.

NOSTRILS at the base, under the cere.

HEAD wholly covered, beyond the ears, with a rough skin or cere.

At the bend of the wing a blunt knob.

TAIL short, consisting of sixteen feathers.

LEGS stout, bare much above the knee: toes cloven: the outer one connected to the middle at the base: back toe small.

SIZE of a small goose; length thirty-nine inches: neck long: bare part of the thigh one inch and three quarters; leg seven inches and a half; middle toe three inches and three quarters: the bill is black, three quarters of an inch in length; but from the tip to the gape an inch and a quarter; the under mandible shutting close under the upper; from the base of the bill begins a bare rough skin of a yellow colour, covering the whole of the head beyond the ears: the plumage is pale ash grey, but the neck and under parts are paler, the upper inclining to brown; some of the wing coverts and axillaries have a dusky blackish spot near the ends, and the quills are dusky towards the tips: tail the same, consisting of sixteen feathers, and rounded in shape: at the bend of the wing a blunt knob: the second quills nearly as long as the prime ones: the legs are orange colour, but the fore part above the bend, the toes, and claws, are black: toes four in number, the three forward ones stout and cloven, but the exterior is connected to the middle one by a membrane at the base: the sole of the foot is a solid knob on which the foot rests, and above this a very small fourth toe, which scarcely reaches the ground.

Inhabits *New Holland*: the only specimen we have seen is in the *British Museum*.

NEW
HOLLAND
C.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

GENUS LXXX. GALLINULE.

N° 1. Purple G.
VAR. A.

VAR. B.
N° 2. White G.

1.
PURPLE
G.

Gallinula porphyrio, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 768. 6.—*Gerin. Orn.* v. t. 485.—*Aldrov.* lii. pl. in p. 439.

Pindàramcdli, *Bartolom. Voy.* (Engl. ed.) p. 224.

Purple Gallinule, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 254. 6.

THIS is known in *India* by the name of *Pindàramcdli*; in *China* called *Cbinka*: are common at *Rofetta*, and other parts of *Egypt*, called there *Sultanas* *.

VAR. A.
DESCRIPTION.

Porphyrio alter, *Aldrov. Av.* iii. p. 438. t. 440.—*Faun. Arag.* p. 78.

THIS *M. Afo* thinks a remarkable variety, if not a new species; it is of a violet black colour: fore part of the neck blue: forehead and legs red: vent white.

VAR. B.
DESCRIPTION.

IN *New Holland* is a fine variety of the *Purple Gallinule*, of the usual size, and differing very little from the last described: general colour of the plumage deep black, except the throat, fore part of the neck and breast, outer part of the wing coverts, and the quills, which are of a deep blue: the bill, bare part of the crown, legs, and bare part of the legs above the knee, are red; but the knees and joints of the toes are black: the vent white: irides orange.

PLACE.

This bird is seen in the swamps about *New South Wales*, in *August*, but is rare: native name *Goola-warrin*.

* *Sonnini's Trav.* (Engl. ed.) ii. p. 56.

Gallinula alba, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 768. 8.

White Gallinule, *Phil. Bot. Bay*, t. p. 273.—*White's Journ.* t. p. 238.

SIZE of a *Hen*; length two feet: bill very strong, and much the same in shape and colour as in the *Purple Gallinule*: a bare red space in like manner is also on the crown: irides red: round the eye, the skin visible through the slender covering of feathers: the whole of the plumage in general is of a pure white: legs red: claws brown: at the bend of the wing a sharp spur.

Some of these, supposed to differ in sex, are of a bright blue between the shoulders, and spotted on the back with the same.

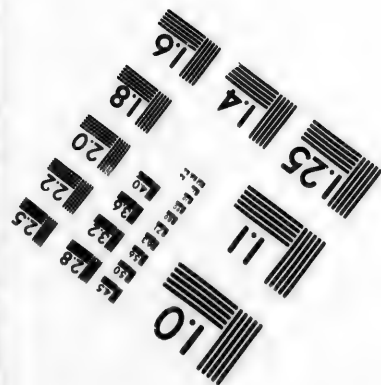
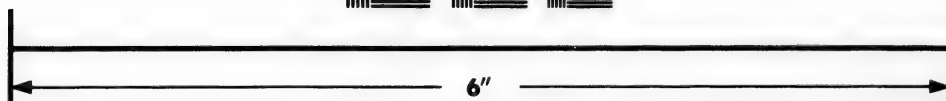
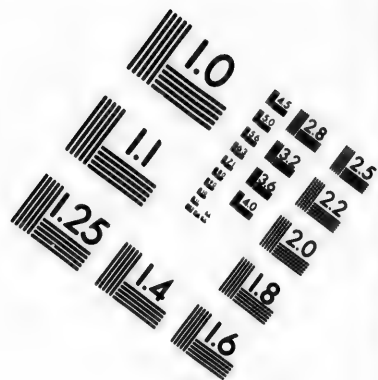
These inhabit *Norfolk Island*, and are there very common; are exceedingly tame, insomuch as to be easily knocked down with a stick. They feed on various things, and have more than once been observed to be content with the ejected food of the *Booby*. It is much to be suspected, that this is no other than a casual variety of the *Purple* species, and the more so, as that bird is in sufficient plenty in *Tongotaboo*, *Tanna*, and other islands of the *Pacific Ocean*, independent of *Java*, *Madagascar*, and various parts of the *East Indies*, as well as *China*. I have likewise observed some specimens, which appeared to belong to this species, in which the plumage was of a general brown colour, with a strong gloss of blue and green when exposed to different reflections of light, and such I apprehend to be young birds not yet having attained their state of perfection.

2.
WHITE
G.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.





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ORDER VIII. WITH PINNATED FEET.

GENUS LXXXIII. C O O T.

Fulica atra, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 777. 1.—*Gerin. Orn.* v. t. 425.
Common Coot, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 275. 1.—*Id. Sup.* p. 259.

THIS bird is no where in greater plenty than in the *Isle of Sheppey*; and the inhabitants receive great benefit therefrom, and in course will not suffer the eggs to be taken. The birds are a great article of food, being eaten by most people there, and thought very good; they are first skinned, after which they are dressed in various ways like pigeons.

GENUS LXXXIV. G R E B E.

Podiceps caspicus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 784. 7.—*S. G. Gmel. It.* p. 137.—*N. Nord. Beytr.* iv. p. 9.

THE body on the upper part is dusky brown, beneath silvery white: bill lead colour: throat and cheeks white: wing coverts brown.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the *Caspian Sea*. We suspect that this bird has some affinity to the *Red-necked Grebe*.

PLACE.

A species of *Grebe* is found in *New Holland*; it is about the size of the *White-winged Grebe*, and not unlike it in plumage. The head is more like *Pl. Enlum.* 945 *, but the chin is not white.

Sonnini mentions one found in *Egypt*, where it is called *Farba rebeit*, varying but little from our own; the first and last of the quills are blackish, the rest white.

* *Castagneux des Philippines.*

ORDER IX. WEB-FOOTED.

• WITH LONG LEGS.

GENUS LXXXVII. FLAMINGO.

CHILI
FL.*Phœnicopterus chilensis*, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 789. 2.—*Molin. Chil.* (Fr. ed.) p. 222.

DESCRIPTION.

THE height from the point of the bill to the tips of the claws is five feet; and the body itself about one foot: the back and the wings are of a fiery red colour, the rest of the plumage of a beautiful white: the head is very small, oblong, crowned with a sort of crest: bill five inches long; it differs in many things from the species generally known, but in none more than the quills, being in this of a pure white, which in the common *American* and *African* sort are quite black: the young said to differ from the adults, in being of a grey colour.

It is probably one of the finest birds in *Chili*; frequents only the fresh waters. The inhabitants set great store by this bird, as it furnishes them with the beautiful feathers with which they adorn their helmets and spears: the wings also are converted into fans, and used for the same purpose.

** WITH SHORT LEGS.

GENUS XCIV. G U L L.

N^o 1. Brown G.N^o 3. Pulo Condor G.

2. Pacific G.

4. Skua G.

Sterna obscura, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 810. 25.*Brown Tern*, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 368. 23.1.
BROWN
G.

DESCRIPTION.

A Bird which we have very little doubt is the *Brown Tern*, hitherto so called, fell under the observation of my friend Mr. *Boys*, of *Sandwich*, a few years since. He observes that it is a beautiful species, but without a single character of the *Tern*; the bill like that of the *Cinereous Tern*, but longer and more slender, yellow to the hook in the upper mandible, and to the gibbous part of the lower; from thence black: length to the toes and tail fifteen inches and a half; to the tips of the wings eighteen inches; breadth eighteen inches; weight eight ounces and a half avoirdupois: the hind head and nape dusky: at the anterior angle of the orbit, a black spot; another of the same behind the ear: forehead, throat, fore part of the neck, belly, vent, and rump, pure white: back, scapulars, upper range of coverts next the body grey; middle series of coverts brown, edged and tipped with white; lower series grey, with white tips: bastard wing composed of three feathers black and white: quills deeply tipped with black, fringed with white: middle of the feathers and the shafts white: outer web banded with black; inner webs with dusky, but deeper; secondaries dusky, tipped with grey: tail of twelve feathers; the two external ones white, the rest white with a bar of dusky: legs dusky orange: claws black.

U u 2

Should

Should this prove what Mr. *Boys* suspects, it ought no longer to be retained as a *Tern*, as it manifestly belongs to the *Gull* genus: it was met with in the neighbouring shores of *Sandwich*.

2.
PACIFIC
G.
DESCRIPTION.

THE general colour of the plumage in this bird is deep brown; but the under parts, the rump, and tips of the lesser wing coverts are very pale brown, approaching to white: tail rather short, rounded at the end: bill dirty orange, swelling near the point, where it is crossed with dusky or black: legs dusky.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New South Wales*; where is also found the *Black-backed Gull*, or a species so similar thereto, as not to merit description.

3.
PULO CONDOR
G.
DESCRIPTION.

Larus Pulo Condor, *Mus. Carlsc. fasc. iv. t. 83.*

THE forehead in this bird is ash colour; crown the same, with a mixture of white: the plumage on the upper parts rusty ash colour and brown mixed; beneath white: bill, hind head, nape, shoulders, and claws, black: legs yellow.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Pulo Condor*.

4.
SKUA
G.

Larus Catarractes, *Ind. Orn. ii. p. 818. 12.*

Skua Gull, *Gen. Syn. vi. p. 385. 14.*

WE suspect that this is the species called at *St. Kilda*; *Fuilag**, which is said to be a large *Gull*, infesting the birds, by breaking their eggs, and often killing their young, and many of the old fowls. The inhabitants discover the greatest rage at seeing or hearing of this cruel enemy, and exert their whole address to catch it; when they excel the *Indians* in torturing it, they pluck out its eyes, sew the wings together, and send it adrift; at other times, they extract the meat out of the egg, on a supposition that the animal may sit till it pines away; and for any one to eat the egg, would be accounted flagitious.

* *Buchanan's Trav. in the Western Isles*, p. 130.

GENUS XCV. P E T R E L.

N° 1. Great black P.

N° 3. Cinereous P.

2. Norfolk Island P..

Procellaria æquinoctialis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 821. 3.Fuliginous Peterel, *White's Voy.* pl. p. 252.Great Black Peterel, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 398. 3. Var.I.
GREAT BLACK
P.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is nearly as big as a *Raven*: the whole bird of a deep sooty brown or blackish colour, except that on the chin is a small patch of white, running down on each side the lower mandible: the legs are dusky: bill pale dirty yellow.

PLACE.

Inhabits the sea in the neighbourhood of *Port Jackson*, in *New South Wales*, and has the same manners with its congeners. No one is a greater enemy to the *Albatross* than this bird, whenever it is seen on the wing, but quits it as soon as the *Albatross* takes to the water, sensible no doubt that an encounter on this element would end to its disadvantage. It is however a still greater scourge to the *Broad-billed Petrel**, for although multitudes of these are destroyed by it, it only devours the heart and liver, leaving the rest untouched; hundreds of them thus eviscerated have been found lying upon the ground in this situation †.

* *Procellaria Forsteri*, *Ind. Orn.*† *Embass. to China*, i. 223.

2.
NORFOLK
ISLAND
P.

Procellaria alba, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 822. 6.

White-breasted Petrel, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 400. 6.

Norfolk Island Petrel, *Phil. Voy.* pl. p. 161.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH sixteen inches: bill one inch and a half long, black, and very hooked at the end: the head, as far as the eyes and the chin, mottled brown and white in waves: the rest of the bird on the upper parts of the body of a sooty brown, and on the under, of a deep ash colour: the inner part of the quills white, especially next the base: the wings, when closed, exceed the tail by nearly one inch: the tail is rounded at the end, composed of sixteen feathers, of the same colour as the upper parts: the legs pale yellow: the outer toes black the whole of their length; the adjoining web the same, except just at the base, where it is pale; the inner toe and web black for about one third: the claws and spur behind black.

PLACE.

This inhabits *Norfolk Island*, where it is in great plenty, and burrows in the sand like a rabbit. On *Mount Pitt*, the highest land in the island, the ground was as full of holes as a rabbit warren, and an immense number of aquatic birds burrowed and built their nests in them*. These, during the day, were at sea, but as night approaches, they return in vast flocks. The settlers lighted small fires every night on this mount, about which the birds dropped as fast as the people could pick them up and kill them, for the wings of sea birds are generally so long, as to prevent their rising till they can ascend some small elevation; hence the difficulty in the *Albatross* to detach itself from the surface of the water, which it can never do without the greatest exertion. When, however, it is fortunate enough to gain a small rock or shelf, it has only to throw itself therefrom, and take wing immediately.

* *Hunter's Hist. of Port Jackson* 18,000 said to have been taken in the space of about six weeks.

Procellaria cinerea, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 824. 10.

Cinereous Petrel, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 405. 10.

^{3.}
CINEREOUS
P.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS, or a slight variety, is found about *Port Jackson*, in *New Holland*, and parts adjacent: it is wholly of a dusky black; but the sides of the head, the neck, and all beneath, are ash colour: the bill and legs dull yellow. In a specimen of this, we observed the whole of the under parts from the breast to the vent occupied by an ash coloured down, projecting greatly more than the feathers, which we supposed would afterwards supply its place, for it may be conjectured, that birds in this state are no other than in their first feathers and imperfect plumage..

G E N U S X C V I. M E R G A N S E R.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| N ^o 1. Goosander M. | N ^o 5. Forked M. |
| 2. Red-breasted M. | 6. Brown M. |
| 3. Imperial M. | 7. Blue M. |
| 4. Smew M. | |

1.
GOOSANDER
M.

Mergus Merganser, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 828. 1.—*Ger. Orn.* v. t. 508.

Goosander, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 418. 1.—*Lewin's Br. Birds*, vi. p. 30. pl. 231.

—*Nat. Misc.* pl. 445.

Greater Goosander, *Linn. Transf.* iv. p. 122. 26.

OUR reason for mentioning this bird again, is to request that naturalists will be more diligent than ever in regard to such birds, whose identity as species may be ascertained by dissection. We have in more places than one remarked the uncertainty in respect to the external appearance of birds, till arrived at the adult state. The *Dun Diver*, amongst others, has caused us to waver greatly; for naturalists having set this bird down for certain as a female of the *Greater Goosander*, and finding that some of these supposed females were endowed with the same conformation of trachea as the male adult, known to be such, doubt arose, whether, as there were both sexes under this livery, it might not be totally different in species. The fact however seems, that both sexes, for the first season at least, have the appearance of the *Dun Diver*, which the female retains throughout life, whilst the male gradually gains the beautifully white plumage he is known by; but the distinguishing character of the windpipe, wherein he entirely differs from the other sex, will be detected at any age whatever*.

* See a figure of it in *Beschk. d. Berl. Nat. Fr.* iv. S. 594. tab. 18. f. 3.

Mergus Serrator, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 829. 4.—*Sepp. Vog.* iii. tab. 124. 125.—

Ger. Orn. v. t. 509.

Der Haubentaucher, *Schr. d. Berl. Nat. Fr.* iii. S. 374. t. 7. f. 5.

Red-breasted Merganser, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 423.—*Edw.* t. 95.—*Lin. Transf.* iv. p. 121. tab. xvi. f. 1. 2. *the windpipe of the male.*

2.
RED-
BREASTED
M.

WE do not find that externally the male and female of this species have been at all mistaken by authors, but still the intuitive naturalist will observe the same internal difference to exist as takes place in the greater species. The *male* has an enlargement of the trachea about the middle of its length, consisting of bony plaits of the same texture as the rest of it, the lower part of it ending in a large and remarkable bony cavity, of an irregular heart shape, with two openings on one side, and one on the other: all of which are covered with fine membranes*, and from the bottom of this the two bronchiæ spring, which there dividing, lose themselves in the lungs.

DESCRIPTION.

Mergus imperialis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 829. 3.—*Cett. uc. Sard.* p. 326.

THIS is the size of a *Goose*: the body is variegated with black, brown, and grey: the head is without a crest: the prime quills are black, and without any speculum: bill and legs rufous white: tongue ciliated.

Inhabits *Sardinia*.

3.
IMPERIAL
M.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

* See the plate in *Lin. Transf.* above referred to.

4.
SMEW
M.

Mergus albellus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 831. 6. *Male*.

Merganser minor monialis alba dictus, *Ger. Orn.* v. t. 513.

——— *minor femina*, *Ger. Orn.* v. t. 514.

——— *cinereus capite rufescente*, *Ger. Orn.* v. t. 511.

Petit Harle huppé, La Piette, *Buf. Oif.* viii. p. 275. pl. 24.—*Pl. Enl.* 449.

Mergus minutus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 832. 7. *Female*.

Smew, or white Nun, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 428. 5. (*Male*.)—*Lewin's Br. Birds*, vi. t. 234.—*Lin. Transf.* iv. p. 234. pl. xvi. f. 3. 4.

Minute Merganser, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 429. 6. (*Female, or young bird.*) *Lewin's Br. Birds*, t. 235.

DESCRIPTION.

WE have observed in another place*, that the *Minute Merganser*, with its synonyms, and the *White Merganser*, all make up but one species, occasioned by the male having the female plumage for some length of time after growing to size; for having attentively examined and compared the windpipe of a supposed *male Minute Merganser*, with the same part of a full grown *Smew*, the similarity at once was manifest, no other difference whatever being visible, further than that the parts were less ossified in one than the other; henceforward therefore we may venture to affirm, that three distinct species only of the *Smew* genus will be found in *England*, instead of the five now on record. The trachea or windpipe of this species is smallest near the upper part, but enlarges as it approaches towards the middle, from whence to the bottom it continues of nearly equal dimensions, the texture consisting of completely bony rings, with scarcely any cartilage intervening; at the bottom is a bony cavity, as in the others, smaller in proportion, and differing in shape, the greater expanse being from side to side, whereas in the others it is almost upwards and downwards; on one side is a round hole, covered by a drum-like membrane, and on the opposite, an oval smooth hollow bone uniting with it: from the bottom arise the bronchiæ.

* *Lin. Transf.*

Mergus furcifer, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 832. 8.—*Schr. d. Berl. Nat. Fr.* vii. S. 458. 32.

F.
FORKED
M.
DESCRIPTION.

THE bill in this bird is black at the tip and base; but the middle is reddish: the irides pale brown: the forehead and back are light brown: from the ears, down the sides of the neck, quite to the breast, a black stripe, shaded for half the length with chestnut: hind head and neck white: breast, back, and rump black, the feathers appearing scaly: belly and vent white: tail forked, as in the *Swallow*; the outer feathers white: wing coverts shaded not unlike the back: lesser quills like the back, part of them white, making a long spot of that colour between the back and wings.

Inhabits *Courland*.

PLACE.

Mergus fuscus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 832. 9.

Brown Merganser, *Arch. Zool.* ii. *Sup.* p. 74.

6.
BROWN
M.

DESCRIPTION.

THE length of this is seventeen inches and a half; weight twenty-three ounces: the head is dark brown: from the orbits a whitish brown streak, extending backwards, and ending in a large pendent crest; the upper part of it brown, the lower black: greater and lesser coverts, scapulars, and tail, black: secondaries the same, but each web broadly mottled with white: belly white: vent tawny: beyond the junction of the thighs with the body, a few black feathers marked with red: legs dusky yellow.

This species arrives at *Hudson's Bay* in *May*, as soon as the rivers are open: makes its nest about the lakes, with grass, lined with feathers pulled from its own breast: retires when the rivers are frozen.

PLACE.

M E R G A N S E R.

7.
BLUE
M.

Mergus caeruleus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 833. 10.

Blue Merganser, *Arct. Zool.* ii. *Sup.* p. 74.

White-faced Duck, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 504. 50. Var. A.

THE description of this bird will be found sufficiently detailed in the *Gen. Synopsis*, as well as in the *Arctic Zoology* above referred to. Mr. Pennant has thought right to rank it in the present genus, and we need not hesitate to let it rest upon such good authority.

PLACE.

Our late friend Mr. *Hutchins* met with this bird at *Hudson's Bay*.

GENUS XCVII. D U C K.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| N ^o 1. Whistling Swan. | N ^o 21. Shoveler D. |
| 2. Mute Sw. | 22. Gadwal D. |
| 3. Black Sw. | 23. Wigeon. |
| 4. Black-necked Sw. | 24. Pochard D. |
| 5. Black and White Goose. | 25. Pintail D. |
| 6. Hybrid G. | 26. Golden-eye D. |
| 7. Coscoroba G. | 27. Tufted D. |
| 8. Blue-winged G. | 28. Sparrman's D. |
| 9. Common G. | 29. Gmelin's D. |
| 10. Semipalmated G. | 30. Kekuschka D. |
| 11. Muscovy G. | 31. Arabic D. |
| 12. Lobated Duck. | 32. Alexandrine D. |
| 13. Torrid D. | 33. Gattair D. |
| 14. White-fronted D. | 34. Sirsæin D. |
| 15. Royal D. | 35. Hawksbury D. |
| 16. Solitary D. | 36. New Holland D. |
| 17. Velvet D. | 37. New Holland Shoveler. |
| 18. Mallard D. | 38. Garganey D. |
| 19. Scaup D. | 39. Teal. |
| 20. Shieldrake. | |

Anas Cygnus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 833. 1.—*Ger. Orn.* v. t. 554.—*Blasii Anat.* t. 42. (Scelet.)

Whistling Swan, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 433.—*Id. Supp.* p. 272.—*Lin. Trans.* iv. p. 105. pl. xii. f. 1. 2. *The trachea, &c.*

THE *Wild Swan* is now known to be an inhabitant of *Dorsetshire*, as Dr. *Maton** saw them in their wild state, on the east side of *Chefil Bank*, in *August*.

* *Observations on the Western Counties*, by Dr. *Mason*, i. p. 68.

**WHISTLING
SWAN.**

In

In the neighbourhood of *Tzaritzin*, on the *Lower Volga*, a great number of *Swans* appear about the 20th *February*, particularly upon the *Sarpa*, and towards the lower grounds of the *Actuba*: they are of two kinds; but that which distinguishes itself by its very sharp scream, and has the lower part of its bill yellow, is the most numerous *. Among the *Kalmucs*, the *Lama Dardsha* had for his title *Erdeni Lama Baatur Khan Taidsbi*, which signifies *noble father of souls, brave prince of Swans* †.

The circumstance of the trachea entering the keel of the breast-bone, has been before noticed in this work, as well as by many authors before; but as no words are able to convey a sufficient idea without engravings, Dr. *Parsons* has given a good representation in the *Phil. Transf.*; another will be also found in the *Lin. Transactions* above referred to.

2.
MUTE
SW.
MANNERS.

Anas olor, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 824. 2.—*Ger. Orn.* v. t. 553.
Mute Swan, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 436. 2.

BIRDS of this species sometimes live together in society with perfect complacency: two *female Swans* have for three or four years past agreed to associate, and have had yearly each a brood, together bringing up eleven young. They sate by turns, and never quarrelled. This is not the only instance which has come under our observation; and numbers are to be seen together in many waters in this kingdom; but the most noble swannery is, we believe, very near *Abbotsbury, Dorset*, about a quarter of a mile to the west of which, in the open part of the fleet, are kept 6 or 700—formerly 1,500 *Swans* ‡, the royalty belonging anciently to the abbot, since to the family of *Strangeways*, and now to the Earl of *Ilechester*. That this species is very pugnacious, is

* *Russia* (8vo. 1783) vol. iv. p. 283.

† *Id.* p. 205.

‡ As far as 7000.—*Mason's Tour*, i. p. 72.

known

known to most people; and it must be a powerful man who is able to withstand the fury of an enraged one. A circumstance has come to our knowledge, shewing at least the superiority the *Swan* has on its own element, for a female of one of these, whilst sitting, observing a fox swimming towards her from the opposite shore, instantly darted into the water, and having kept the fox at bay for a considerable time with her wings, at last succeeded in drowning him, after which, she retired in triumph, in the sight of several persons. This happened at *Penfy*, in *Buckinghamshire*.

Anas atrata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 834. 4.

Black Swan of Van Diemen, *D'Entrecasteaux Voy.* 8vo. i. p. 140. pl. ix.—

Nat. Mijc. pl. 108.—*Phillips's Voy.* p. 98.—*White's Journal*, p. 137.

3.
BLACK
SWAN.

THIS is a large bird, not inferior in size to our *European* species, and extends from the tip of one wing to that of the other, four feet eight inches: the bill is large and red; towards the end paler; on the base of the upper mandible, at the nostrils, a bifid protuberance; the under mandible white beneath, and red on the sides: irides red: the general colour of the plumage is deep black; but the greater part of the second quills, and all the prime ones, are white; also two or more white feathers on the coverts: belly and thighs ash colour: legs flesh coloured brown.

DESCRIPTION.

In what other particulars the *female* differs from the *male*, we are not told, further than that the protuberance at the top of the bill is wanting.

Inhabits various parts of *New Holland*, where it has been long noticed. I find it first mentioned in a letter from Mr. *Wissen* to Dr. *M. Lister*, about the year 1698, which says, here is returned a ship, which by our *East India* company was sent to the south land, called *Hollandia Nova*, and adds, that *Black Swans*, *Parrots*, and many *Sea*

PLACE.

Cows were found there*. - In 1726, two of them were brought alive to *Batavia*, as confirmed by *Valentyn* †: several being found in *New Holland*, near *Dick Hartog's Bay*.

Since that time, our later circumnavigators, from Captain *Cook* to the present time, have found them every where in these parts, eight or nine having been met with together, and they are said to fly one after another like *Wild Geese*; but the general manner, &c. remains yet to be ascertained. The natives of *New Holland* call this species *Mulgo*.

4.
BLACK-
NECKED
SWAN.

DESCRIPTION.

Anas nigricollis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 814. 3.

Anas melancorypha, *Cygne Chilien*, *Molin. Chil.* (Fr. ed.) p. 213.

Black-necked Swan, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 436. 3.

MOLINA observes, that it is the size of the *European Swan*: the head and half the neck black; the rest glossy white: the *female* has commonly six young, which it never leaves alone in the nest, but carries them on its back every time it goes out in search of food.

5.
BLACK AND
WHITE GOOSE.

DESCRIPTION.

THE size of this bird is uncertain: the bill is not unlike that of the *Wild Swan*, extending far backwards, and taking in the eyes: it is yellowish at the base, red in the middle; the point as well as the under mandible pale: the head, neck, beginning of the back, major

* *Phil. Transf.* v. 20. p. 361.

† See *Valentyn Oud en Nieuw Oost Indien. Amst.* 1726, where it is observed that two, and afterwards more black swans were found in *New Holland*: two of them were brought alive to *Batavia*. This account accompanied by an engraving, representing the *Lagoon*, with the black swans swimming in it; and the catching of one by the boat's crew.

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part of the wing and quills, tail, and thighs, are black: some large spots of black are also on the last; the rest of the plumage white. It stands high on the legs, which are yellow: and the webs do not reach above half way between the toes.

Inhabits *New South Wales*: were it not from the extreme distance between *Chili* and *New Holland*, one might think it a variety of the *Black-necked* species.

PLACE.

Anas hybrida, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 835. 6.
Le Cage, *Molin. Chil.* (Fr. ed.) p. 221.

6.
HYBRID
GOOSE.
DESCRIPTION.

THIS is about the size of a *Domestic Goose*; but the two sexes differ exceedingly in colour: the *male* is of a pure white, with the bill and legs yellow: the bill is half cylindrical; the cere red: the *female* is black, except some streaks of white, arising from the tips of several of the feathers being bordered with white: bill and legs red: the neck is somewhat shorter than in the *Common Goose*, but the wings and tail longer; and the legs of nearly the same shape and make.

PLACE.

This species inhabits the *Archipelago* of *Chiloe*, in *South America*: may be called monogamous, for the *male* and *female* are never apart, never being found in flocks, as other sorts: during the time of incubation, they retire to the rivers, where the *female* generally lays about eight white eggs, in a hole formed out of the sand.

Anas Coscoroba, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 835. 7.—*Molin. Chil.* (Fr. ed.) p. 213.

7.
COSCOROBA
G.
DESCRIPTION.

THIS is probably the size of a *Goose*, at least *Molina* calls it by that name, and says it is of a large size: that it is wholly white, except the bill and legs, which are red: the eyes of a fine black; whether the *female* differs from the *male* is not mentioned.

This inhabits *Chili*, and is valuable for its extreme docility and tameness in confinement and domesticity, particularly attaching itself to the person who brings it food.

PLACE.

SUPP. II.

Y y

B.
BLUE-WINGED
G.

Anas caerulescens, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 836. 13.

Blue-winged Goose, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 469. 28.—*Bartr. Trav.* p. 292.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS species is apt to vary much. I have received several from *Hudson's Bay*; one of them corresponded exactly with our description in the *Synopsis*; another had the head and a little part of the neck white, behind mixed with black; half the neck before white; the rest of the bird much the same as in common. In a third, the head, all the neck, the whole of the body, except between the wings, of a pure white: at the lower part of the neck behind, and between the wings, dusky black, or deep lead colour: scapulars the same, margined with white: wing coverts as generally seen in this species, but paler, and inclined to white: the second and third greater quills black; all the secondaries black, beautifully fringed on each side with white, purer than in the others, but not unlike: tail white; the four middle feathers pale lead colour, down the middle, half way from the base. A ticket affixed to this last bird, says, that it is produced from a *Blue* and a *White Wayway**; but this is only according to the tradition of the *Indians*.

9.
COMMON
G.

Anas anser, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 841. 26.—*Ger. Orn.* v. t. 561. 1. 558. 559. 560.

—*Sepp. Vog.* iii. t. 105.

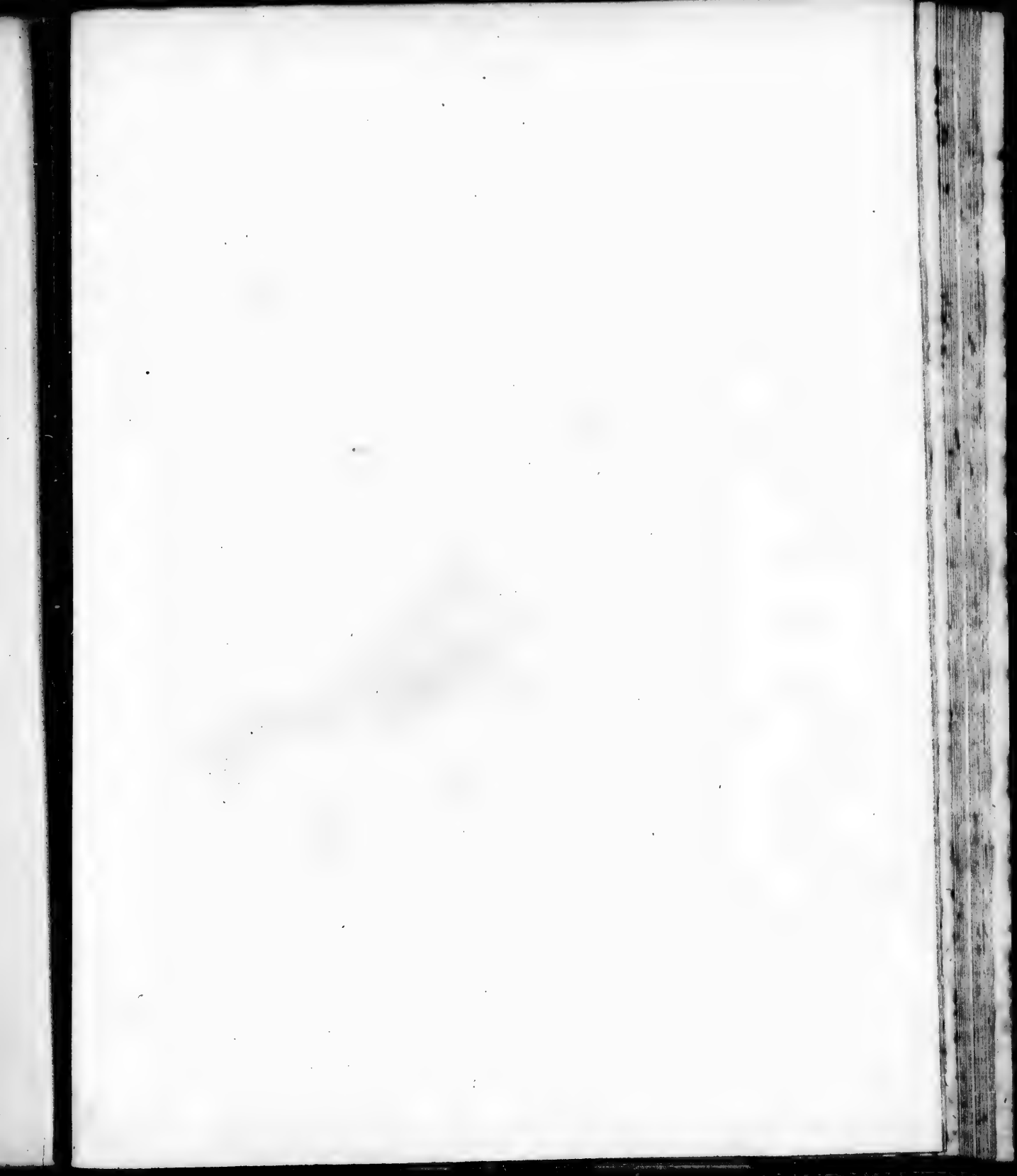
Grey Lag, and tame Goose, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 459. 21.—*Id. Sup.* p. 273.

ON the strictest examination of the trachea of both sexes of the *Goose*, scarcely any difference can be found between them, excepting that of the *male* appears to be the thicker and larger of the two.

Every one experiences the utility of the feathers of the *Goose*; all of which are applied to the various wants in life; and the quills in

* Snow Goose, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 445. 10.

particular,





Semipalmated Goose with the Trachea.

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particular, now in so much demand for writing pens, were formerly in the greatest repute for the feathering of arrows. In 1417 and 1418, king *Henry V.* attributes his victory at *Agincourt* to the archers, and directs the sherives of many counties to pluck from every *Goose* six wing feathers*, for the purpose of improving arrows, which are to be paid for by the king.

The feeding of *Geese* should be a business of some notice, as we find in the *London Gazette*, *January 31st, 1793*, the name of *Thomas B. of Plaistow, in Essex, Goosefeeder*, among the list of bankrupts.

Semipalmated Goose, *Lin. Transf. iv. p. 103. N° vi.*

10.
SEMIPALMAT-
ED
G.
DESCRIPTION.

SIZE nearly of a *Wild Goose*: bill brown; the cere at the base of it passing on each side to the eye: the head, neck, and thighs brownish black; round the lower part of the neck, a collar of white: the rump and under parts white: legs red; toes only webbed half way from the base: the external plumage does not seem to have any great peculiarity, but on dissection, the situation of the trachea offers a great singularity, for after passing on the fore part of the neck in the usual way, it forms several circumvolutions on the outside of the muscles of the breast, under the skin, before it enters the cavity, which circumstance is figured on the plate beneath the representation of the bird, and will afford no doubt to the curious matter for great admiration.

For the drawing of the bird, we are indebted to our friend Mr. *Lambert*; and for that of the trachea, to Mr. *Heavyside*, in whose Museum, amongst very many professional and other subjects, may be seen well-preserved specimens of this organ.

Inhabits *New Holland*, being found in flocks near *Hawskbury River*, and called *New South Wales Goose*; its note said to be tuneful and me-

PLACE.

* These feathers should consist of the second, third, and fourth of each wing.--
Archæol. vii. p. 52. [u.]

lodious, and the bird observed sometimes to perch on trees, in the manner of the *Whistling Duck*: the native name is *Newal Gang*.

11.
MUSCOVY
G.

Anas moschata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 846. 37.

— *indica*, *Ger. Orn.* v. t. 568. 569.

Muscovy Duck, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 476. 31.—*Lin. Transf.* iv. p. 113. pl. xvi. f. 5. 6.

DESCRIPTION.

THE *male* of this differs in the formation of the trachea from the *female*, as in several of the *Duck* genus: the windpipe is stout, nearly equal in diameter, but a trifle smaller towards the bottom; the bony arch, as in others, finishes the bottom part, and appears as if furnished with rings, but they are not moveable as in the rest of the trachea: the orbicular labyrinth is attached to the side of it: this is not smooth on the surface, as in the *Pintail* and *Wigeon*, but universally rough and irregularly furrowed with fine indented lines; the opposite side runs into a pear-shape, and is placed obliquely, with the point lowest, but is flatted considerably on the surface: the bony arch is on this side smooth, having no appearance of rings, and is bent at a small angle from the trachea, although it constitutes a continuance of it. In old birds, the bony labyrinth is more rounded, and larger, but still retains the roughness on the surface; in a very old bird, furnished to me by Mr. *Boys*, the labyrinth is not only much larger, but nearly globular, and the bony arch quite smooth, yet is finely granulated and faintly wrinkled, and the texture more bony. That figured by Dr. *Block*, in the *Berlin Transactions*, appears by much too large, but it is not for us to say that it is faulty, for in case his figure is taken from a foreign specimen, and supposing that the *Muscovy Duck* arrives at twice the size we see them in *England*, and which they are said to do, no doubt but the labyrinth and its trachea would bear a due proportion.

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Lobated Duck, *Nat. Mifc.* pl. 255.

SIZE of the *Mallard*: the bill large, bent at the tip; colour dusky black; from the under mandible springs a roundish large flap or wattle, of a very dark colour, hanging downwards: general colour of the plumage dusky black, crossed with numerous transverse pale or whitish lines, intermixed with minute irregular markings and spots of the same: the chin, fore part of the neck, and belly, have the ground white, marked and irregularly spotted with dusky black: quills and tail dusky black, the last somewhat pointed in shape: legs lead colour.

Inhabits *New Holland*.

Anas torrida, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 845. 33.

Branta torrida, *Scop. Ann. H. Nat.* i. N° 86.

SIZE of a *Crested Duck*: the head white: the upper part of the neck black, beneath chestnut.

Anas albicans, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 845. 34.

Branta albifrons, *Scop. Ann. Hist. Nat.* i. N° 87.

SIZE of a *Cock*: general colour of the plumage brown: head and neck inclining to rufous: forehead and beneath white: the upper part of the breast cinereous; the feathers margined with pale ferruginous, with a rufous band towards the tip: quills within and at the tips white.

Anas regia, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 847. 39.

Canard royal, *Molin. Chil. (Fr. ed.)* p. 212.

THIS is a trifle larger than a *Mallard*: it has a compressed caruncle on the forehead, forming a sort of crest or comb: all the upper

12.
LOBATED

D.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.]

13.
TORRID

D.

DESCRIPTION.

14.
WHITE-
FRONTED

D.

DESCRIPTION.

15.
ROYAL

D.

DESCRIPTION.

upper parts of the body are fine blue; the under grey: about the neck is a beautiful white collar.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Chili*.

16.
SOLITARY
D.
DESCRIPTION.

Anas monacha, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 847. 40.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 86.

THIS is larger than the *Mallard*: bill yellowish, with a black tip: lore grey: plumage varied black and white: head and beginning of the breast spotted with black: prime quills white; tips variegated with brown: speculum violet green: tail pointed; the feathers white, marked with a brown spot at the tip.

17.
VELVET
D.

Anas fusca, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 848. 44.—*Guntb. Nest. und Ey.* t. 90. Egg.—*Schr. des Berl. Nat.* iii. p. 374. t. 8. f. 1.

Velvet Duck, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 482. 37.—*Id. Sup.* p. 274.—*Lin. Transf.* iv. p. 119. pl. 15. f. 3—7. the trachea.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS bird being for the most part black, excepting a white mark on the under eyelid, and a spot of the same on the wing, carries nothing interesting outwardly; but on dissection, the windpipe of the male will be found curiously constructed: just below the larynx, is a bony cavity, of almost an inch long, from this the trachea descends for nearly two-thirds of its length, when it swells out into a strong bony hollow, about the size of a small walnut, flat on one side; and at the bottom, where the trachea divides, the parts again become bony, but not much enlarged; at the under parts of this, the two bronchiæ take their rise: some diversity takes place in birds of various ages, but not enough to cause any mistake in regard to the species.

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Anas boschas, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 850. 49.
Wild Duck, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 489. 43.

18.
MALLARD
D.

IT has been mentioned before, that this species is found common in very many places. In *India*, about the neighbourhood of *Cochin*, it is called *Tarava* *: the flesh however is almost unfit for food, as they chiefly live on *Pilebards*: on board a ship therefore, these are kept a long time on different food before they are killed. An immense trade is carried on with them in the maritime towns of *India*, giving employment in particular to the *Christians*, *Mahometans*, and black *Jews*. Sir *George Staunton* † affirms, that the *Wild Ducks* are caught by the device of empty jars or gourds put over the heads of the divers, who wade for them upon the *Wee-chaung-boo Lake*, in the manner we have before noticed ‡. The windpipe of the *male* of this species differs from that of the *female*, by having a globular or labyrinthic cavity, about three-quarters of an inch in diameter, just before the entrance into the lungs; for the shape of which, see *Lin. Transact.* vol iv p. 112. N° 17. tab. xiii. f. 10. whether the *Hook-billed Duck* is distinct, or a variety only of the *Mallard*, remains to be determined; perhaps an accurate inspection and comparison of the trachea may determine the point.

Anas marila, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 853. 54. *Male*.

Anas hyberna mas, *Ger. Orn.* v. t. 577.

Scaup duck, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 500. 49. *Male*.—*Lin. Transf.* vol. iv. p. 115. pl. xiv. f. 3. 4.

Anas frenata, *Mus. Carlsc. fasc.* ii. t. 38. *Female*.

Le Canard brun, *Pl. Enl.* 1007. *Female*.

Duck with a white circle of feathers round the bill, *Ray's Letters*, p. 68. (*female*.)—*Lewin's Birds*, 7. pl. 250 *.

19.
SCAUP
D.

THE description of the male of this bird has been already given, which is known to vary in colour most exceedingly

DESCRIPTION.

* *Bartolom. Voy. to the East Indies*, 8vo. Engl. ed.

† *Embass. to China*, ii. p. 400.

‡ *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 492.

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in different stages of life, and no doubt but some of the males of inferior plumage have been taken for females: but the true female has only of late been precisely determined. I owe the first hint of this to my valued correspondent the late Mr. *Tunstal*, but the positive certainty of the circumstance to that indefatigable naturalist Mr. *Boys*, who was at the pains to procure for me several specimens.

The length of the *female* bird is eighteen inches and three-quarters; from the bill to the end of the toes, twenty inches and a half; breadth thirty-one inches; weight thirty ounces: the bill is broad, flat, of a pale blue, with a black knob: irides yellow: head dark brown: at the base of the bill is a band of white, nearly half an inch broad, passing quite round the forehead, cheeks, and throat: breast dark brown, the feathers tipped with darker brown: back and scapulars light grey, transversely waved with irregular dusky lines: belly dirty white; vent the same, waved with narrow dark lines: rump and tail very dark brown; the last very short, consisting of fourteen feathers: greater quills the same: secondaries white, tipped with brown; but the ends of the greater quills are darker than the rest: legs dusky blue: webs black. The tracheal labyrinth in the male of this species, is placed the same as in the *Mallard*; it is rounded on one side, and flat on the other; in shape irregular: the flat surface is for the most part open, except round the rim, and an irregular bony arch crossing it from side to side: independent of these, the surface is covered with a delicate fine elastic membrane, stretched over the surface, giving the appearance of the head of a drum: a just idea of the structure may be formed by inspecting the plate above referred to in the *Lin. Trans.*

Anas Tadorna, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 854. 56.—*Ger. Orn.* v. t. 576.—*Sepp. Vog.* ii. p. 192. t. 99. 100.
Shieldrake, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 404. 51.—*Id. Sup.* p. 275.—*Lewin's Birds*, vii. pl. 248.—*Lin. Transf.* iv. p. 117. pl. xv. f. 8. 9.

THIS bird has been fully treated of by most authors. We have only to add here, that the *male* is to be distinguished from the other sex, by the addition of a labyrinth in the trachea at the lowest part, and is unlike that of any hitherto mentioned, consisting of two roundish bladders, the one bigger than the other, of unequal surface, and most delicate bony texture, being of so tender a fabric, as scarcely to bear the pressure of the finger, without indenting in young subjects or breaking in old ones. For the figure, see the *Linnean Transactions* above quoted.

20.
SHIELDRAKE.

DESCRIPTION.

Anas clypeata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 856. 60.—*Ger. Orn.* v. t. 572. 573.—*Sepp. Vog.* t. 130. 131.
Shoveler, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 509. 55.—*Lewin's Birds*, 7. N^o 252.—*Lin. Transf.* iv. p. 109. pl. xiii. f. 4. 5.

21.
SHOVELER
D.

DESCRIPTION.

WE have nothing to add concerning this bird, further than to notice the labyrinth in the trachea of the male, which consists of a roundish bony arch, but very small in proportion to the bird, as may be seen in the plate in the *Linnean Transactions* above referred to.

Anas strepera, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 859. 69.—*Ger. Orn.* v. t. 574. 575.
Gadwal, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 515.—*Lin. Transf.* iv. p. 111. t. 13. f. 7. 8.

22.
GADWAL
D.
DESCRIPTION.

THE windpipe of the *male* has a bony bladder and arch, somewhat like that of the *Pintail Duck*; but the globular part not quite so large: we may observe too, that it adheres to the side of the arch, quite to the bottom, whereas in the *Pintail*, it is attached to the side of the arch by a small portion only.

SUPP. II.

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23.
WIGEON.

Anas Penelope, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 860. 71.—*Ger. Orn.* v. t. 585. 586.—*Sepp. Vog.* iii. tab. 109. 210.
Common Wigeon, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 518.—*Lin. Transf.* iv. p. 111. tab. xiii. f. 9.

DESCRIPTION.

THE only reason for mentioning this species here, is to notice the *windpipe*, which at first sight does not seem materially to differ from that of the *Pintail*; the bony orb is most perfectly globular, and differs somewhat in respect to the attachment at the sides, which may be noticed by comparison of one figure with another, better than by words.

24.
POCHARD
D.
DESCRIPTION.

Anas ferina, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 862. 77.—*Ger. Orn.* v. t. 583. 584.
Pochard, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 523. 68.—*Lin. Transf.* iv. p. 116. pl. xiv. f. 5. 6.

THE *trachea* or *windpipe* of this bird is like that of the *Scaup*, but two inches shorter, and of nearly the same diameter throughout. The drum-like labyrinth is more round on the upper side, but crossed with a small bony partition, as in that bird. The bony box of which the other portion consists, is scarcely elevated on this side, and on the other much less so than in the *Scaup*; it likewise forms an obtuse angle with the rest of the *trachea*, but in the *Scaup*, it does not deviate from a continuation of a straight line, though forming a considerable enlargement.

25.
PINTAIL
D.
DESCRIPTION.

Anas acuta, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 864. 81.—*Ger. Orn.* v. t. 581.—*Sepp. Vog.* t. 92. 93.
Pintail, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 526. 72.—*Lin. Transf.* iv. p. 110. pl. xiii. f. 6.

THE *trachea* of the *male* of this bird ends in a bony arch, and attached to it a nearly round bony bladder, about the size of the end of the thumb; the upper part is about even with that of the bony arch, but the bottom greatly below it; from one of these one of the divisions arises to pass into the lungs, and from the other the second.

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An inspection of the figure in the plate of the *Linnean Transactions*, will make further description unnecessary.

Anas Clangula, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 867. 87.—*Ger. Orn.* v. t. 593. 594.
Golden Eye, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 535. 76.—*Lin. Transf.* iv. p. 118. pl. xv. f. 12.

26.
GOLDEN-EYE
D.
DESCRIPTION.

THE windpipe in the male of the *Golden Eye*, is of a curious construction, and the labyrinthic part different from any other, a singular enlargement taking place about the middle. This swelling or ventricose part, consists of divers plaits or joints placed obliquely, not differing in texture from the other parts of it, and folding over each other, so as to admit of being contracted into a very short compass, or dilated to a great distance, as the lengthening or shortening of the neck may require. In the recent state, these rings are by compression capable of being folded into a space of little more than an inch, but by extending, may be made to occupy four inches or more, and being cartilaginous, easily recover their tone when left to themselves. A perfect idea may be obtained by inspecting the plate in the *Lin. Transactions* above referred to.

Anas Fuligula, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 869. 90.
Anas Glaucia minor, *Mas cristata*, *Ger. Orn.* v. t. 591. 592.
Tufted Duck, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 540. 79.—*Lin. Transf.* iv. p. 117. xxi.

27.
TUFTED
D.
DESCRIPTION.

THE *trachea* of the male of this bird greatly resembles, in the drum-like portion of it, that of the *Pochard**, but the bony box-like portion is elevated, and scarcely to be distinguished from that of the *Scaup*†, except in being smaller. The *trachea* also itself is of smaller dimensions throughout: these comparisons cannot fail to identify the species, if properly attended to.

* *Lin. Transf.* iv. pl. xiv. f. 5. 6.

† *Id.* pl. xiv. f. 3. 4.

28.
SPARRMAN'S
D.

DESCRIPTION.

Anas Sparrmanni, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 876. 110.

Anas alandica, *Mus. Carlsc. fasc.* f. iii. tab. 60.

THIS is twenty-three inches long: the bill and legs black: the upper parts of the plumage varied with black, ferruginous, and white: scapulars black, margined with ferruginous white: breast and belly dirty white: tail ferruginous, fasciated with black.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Aland*, in *Sweden*, towards *Abo*.

29.
GMELIN'S
D.

DESCRIPTION.

Anas Gmelini, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 876. 111.—*S. G. Gmel. reise*, i. p. 70.—*Id.* ii. p. 182. t. 16.

THIS is larger than a *Teal*: at the corners of the mouth a spot of white: the general colour is black: the head chestnut: the breast crossed with reddish lines: belly whitish, with dusky spots: sides and vent snow white: the first four outer quills are black, but within cinereous; from the fifth to the tenth wholly cinereous; eleventh to nineteenth white; the twentieth, on the fore part half white half dusky, at the hinder part cinereous; all of them tipped with black; from the twenty-first to twenty-fifth, as also the wing coverts, wholly black: tail black.

PLACE.

Inhabits the *Caspian Sea*, and the neighbouring parts of the South of *Russia*.

30.
KEKUSCHKA
D.
DESCRIPTION.

Anas Kekuschka, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 877. 112.—*S. G. Gmel. reise*, iii. p. 249. t. 26.

THIS exceeds nineteen inches in length: the general colour is an oker yellow; the under parts white: the back ash colour: rump and tail deep black: quills from the fifteenth to the nineteenth white at the tips.

PLACE.

Inhabits the neighbourhood of the *Caspian Sea*: it is eaten by some; but the flesh is said to be rancid.

D U C K.

357

Anas Arabica, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 877. 113.
Anas Scharchir, *Forsk. Faun. Arab.* p. 3. 7.

31.
 ARABIC
 D.

THE bill is yellow, with the middle part black: the body spotted with grey: beneath and on the rump whitish, with cinereous spots: speculum or wing-spot dusky, banded before and behind with white: legs yellowish ash colour.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Arabia*.

PLACE.

Anas Alexandrina, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 877. 114.
 — *Sau Sarai*, *Forsk. Faun. Arab.* p. 3. 8.

32.
 ALEXANDRINE
 D.

IN this, the bill and vent are black: the neck ash colour, marked with black crescents: belly white: legs yellow ash colour.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Alexandria*.

PLACE.

Anas Gattair, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 877. 115.—*Forsk. Faun. Arab.* p. 3. 10.

33.
 GATTAIR
 D.

BILL brown: plumage brown: wings black; beneath white, margined with brown: the quills from the fourth to the twentieth white in the middle: belly and tail coverts white: legs blueish ash colour.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Alexandria*.

PLACE.

Anas Sirsæir, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 877. 116.—*Forsk. Faun. Arab.* p. 3. 11.

34.
 SIRSÆIR
 D.
 DESCRIPTION.

BILL lead colour; beneath yellow: chin white: crown brown: back brown, the feathers whitish on the margins: belly whitish speculum of the wings divided obliquely, above silky green, beneath black; before and behind white: legs grey.

Inhabits *Arabia*.

PLACE.

^{35.}
HAWKSBURY

D.
DESCRIPTION.
FRONTISPIECE.

LENGTH twenty-two inches; size of a *Wigeon*: bill rather shorter than in that bird, colour black: head and neck chocolate brown; at the back part of the nape, the feathers are much lengthened, somewhat paler, and black at the ends: the upper part of the back and wing coverts brownish ash colour, the last palest: the lower part of the back, rump, tail, and middle of the belly, vent, under tail coverts, and quills, are black; but the sides of the breast and belly under the wings are grey, crossed with minute undulated lines: speculum of the wing green, bounded on each side with white, but beneath the white is broader than above: the outer webs of the scapulars are black: but the most distinguishing character is, that the feathers of the breast have the ends of a pale silvery grey, and on each side of the grey a spot of blackish, giving that part an undulated appearance, spotted with black: the wings when closed do not reach quite to the end of the tail: the legs are brown.

The *female* differs in having the vent white instead of black, and the green speculum on the wings smaller and less conspicuous.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New South Wales*; frequently met with about *Hawkbury River*, and now and then observed perched on trees.

The *male* is now in my own collection, but among the drawings of Mr. *Lambert*, I observe some variety, for the elongated feathers at the nape take up much more space in some than in others: the head and neck too in some are fine rufous, not unlike those parts in the *Pochard*: from the lower part of the breast to the middle of the belly ash colour, beautifully marked with curved lines of brown: on the back four or five irregular large patches of black: legs black.

36.
NEW
HOLLAND
D.
DESCRIPTION.

THE length of this bird is about nineteen or twenty inches, and is nearly the size of our *Duck*: the bill is large, growing broader at the end, which part is soft and membranous; colour black: irides blue: the upper part of the head, a large patch round the eye, and the back part of the neck, dusky: back and wings ferruginous brown: above and behind the eye a ferruginous streak: some of the inner feathers of the wings have very pale tips, as well as the lower part of the rump, and across the tail: the under parts from the nostrils, sides and front of the neck, and all beneath the body, dirty white, transversely mottled with grey; towards the vent, and the sides under the wings, nearly black.

Inhabits *New South Wales*; but is rare: the native name is *Wrongi*. A bird with a bill of a similar soft texture is found at *New Zealand**; but as the colours of the plumage do not by any means correspond, I dare not venture to say they are allied to each other.

PLACE.

37.
NEW
HOLLAND
SHOVELER.
DESCRIPTION.

THIS species is about eighteen or nineteen inches in length, and resembles in colour the *Blue-winged Shoveler*, but the plumage is in general darker, and is destitute of the white crescent observed behind the eye of the *male* of that bird: the bill is full as large as in the *Shoveler*: the vent is black, with many mottlings of black contiguous thereto: legs pale flesh colour. The *female* said to differ in not having the vent black; in other things both sexes sufficiently agree.

* Soft-billed Duck, *Gen. Syn.* p. 522. 67.

Inhabits

PLACE.

Inhabits *New Holland*: was shot at *Botany Bay*, in *May*. It appears to agree in so many things with the *Blue-winged Shoveler*, that with many it might pass for a variety only of that bird.

38.
GARGANEY
D.

Anas Querquedula, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 872. 99.—*Ger. Orn.* v. t. 595.
Anas Circia, *Sepp. Vog.* 2. tab. 94. 95.
Garganey, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 550. 87.—*Lin. Transf.* iv. p. 108. pl. xiii. f. 2. 3.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS bird, though no more than three inches longer than the *Teal*, has the bony labyrinth of the windpipe comparatively of a much larger size: it is nearly oval in shape, of the size of the finger's end, and appears in one view as a continuation of the end of the trachea, but a trifle flattened on one side, to admit of the insertion of the usual muscles: at the upper part, on the side next the breast, it is also flattened, and from thence the two bronchiæ have their origin.

39.
TEAL.

Anas Crecca, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 872. 100.—*Ger. Orn.* t. 598.
Teal, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 551. 88.—*Lin. Transf.* iv. p. 108. pl. xiii. f. 1.

DESCRIPTION.

THE male of this bird has not only a small windpipe in proportion to the size of its body, but it has also a very small labyrinth, being scarcely bigger than a pea. Nothing more needs here be added: a bare inspection of the figure in the plate of the *Linnean Transactions*, will explain every thing necessary.

GENUS XCVIII. P E N G U I N.

N° 1. Chiloe P.

N° 2. Three-toed P.

Aptenodytes Chiloenfis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 881. 10.Diomedea Chiloenfis, *Molin. Chil.* (Fr. ed.) p. 219.

THIS is about the size of a *Duck*: the body not unlike that of other *Penguins* in shape, and covered with a kind of ash coloured down, which is of so fine a texture, as to be made great use of by the natives, for it is capable of being spun into threads, and made into garments, which are greatly valued.

This is found in the *Archipelago* of *Chiloe*, and is a very common species: the native name of this bird is *Queibu*.

Aptenodytes Molinæ, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 881. 11.Diomedea Chilensis, *Molin. Chil.* (Fr. ed.) p. 217.

SIZE of the last; but the neck larger, and the head compressed at the sides, and small in proportion: bill slender, a little bent towards the point: the feathers on the upper parts of the body are blue, changing into grey, according to the light; those of the breast and belly white: the tail not distinguishable, being a mere elongation of the feathers of the rump: legs furnished with three toes only, and placed almost in the vent, as in others of this tribe.

Inhabits *Chili*; but the flesh is not esteemed there: it lays five or six white eggs, spotted with black, on the sand: the skin is said to separate easily from the body, and perhaps, as the plumage consists of fine hair rather than feathers, might be made use of for coverings. The natives give it the name of the *Infant*, from its manner of walking, its gait being unsteady like that of a child.

SUPP. II.

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1.
CHILOE
P.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

2.
THREE-TOED
P.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

GENUS XCIX. P E L I C A N.

N^o 1. White P.
2. Corvorant.

N^o 3. Chinefe C.
4. Gannet.

I.
WHITE
P.

Pelecanus Onocrotalus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 575. 1.—*Ger. Orn.* v. t. 499.
Great White Pelican, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 575. 1.

DESCRIPTION.

WE have elsewhere mentioned doubts, whether the various coloured *Pelicans* of the eastern and southern oceans were truly distinct, mere varieties of each other, sexual differences, or arising from age only. In Lady *Impey*'s drawings, is the figure of one met with in *India*, with the head white, speckled with black: wing coverts reddish brown: prime quills and tail dusky: breast and belly white, marked with great spots of pale yellow: legs whitish. This same bird, in Mr. *Middleton*'s drawings, is named *Gungunneer*. I observed also among the drawings of Mr. *Bruce*, one similar, by the name of *Gungunnab*: the general colour of this was white: belly even with the thighs; the thighs themselves, and vent black; wings black and white spotted: bill pale red, much hooked at the tip of the upper mandible: irides red: legs black.

The *New Holland* one is seven feet from the tip of one wing to that of the other: the bill yellow: round the eye bare and yellow; but between the bill and eye feathered: the plumage in general is white: the beginning of the back, and all the quills black: legs blue.

It is called by the natives *Karrangaba*. I must not omit to mention the beautiful soft down which lies immediately under the feathers of this species. Mr. *Barrow** notices the circumstance in respect to the

* *Travels in South Africa*, p. 70.

Pelicans of the *Cape of Good Hope*; and we have heard it remarked, that this down is at least equal, if not superior to that of the *Swan*.

Pelecanus Carbo, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 886. 14.

Phalacrocorax, *Ger. Orn.* v. t. 501.

Corvorant, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 593. 13.

2.
CORVORANT.

DESCRIPTION.

BOTH the *Corvorant* and *Shag* are frequent at *Lougharn*, and *eels* are supposed to be their chief food; but the *Sea Goby* has also been taken from their stomach, hence it may be supposed, that they prey at times on *Fish* also *. It is no uncommon thing to see twenty of these birds together on the sand, by the river side, with extended wings, drying themselves in the wind, and in this position to remain sometimes for near an hour, without once closing them; and as soon as they are sufficiently dry, to enable the feathers to imbibe the oil, they press a portion thereof from the receptacle on their rumps, and dress the feathers with it; and it is only in one particular state that the oily matter can be spread thereon, by no means when quite dry, but in a state of dampness, and the proper moment known to the birds by instinct alone.

It has been observed, that the *Corvorant* builds at *Ramsay Island*, in the highest cliffs and most inaccessible places; the *Shag* much lower, and is by much the more familiar bird of the two. Instances have been noticed, of the *Corvorant* not being easily frightened from any place on which it perches; in addition to which, I have been credibly informed, that the end of *July 1793*, one of them was found sitting on the vane of *St. Magdalen's Church* steeple, on *Ludgate Hill*, in *London*, and was shot from thence in the presence of a number of people †.

* Colonel Montagu.

† A further description of the manners of the *Corvorant* may be seen, well drawn up, in *Gilpin's Remarks on Forest Scenery*, 2 vols. 8vo. 1791.

3.
CHINESE
C.

Louwa, *Ogilby. Chin.* pl. in p. 92.—*Id.* pl. p. 699.

Loufoo, *Du Hald. Chin.* vol. ii. 142. pl. in p. 162.—*Ofbeck. Voy.* ii. p. 35.

Leu-tze, *Emb. to China*, ii. p. 388. 412. pl. 72.

DESCRIPTION.

MUCH has been said heretofore concerning the bird used by the Chinese for fishing: we were led to think, from what *Linnaeus* had been informed, that at least one of the sexes was white, but we owe to Sir *George Staunton*, the intire development of the true species, not only by his observation on the mode whilst in *China*, but by having brought home various specimens for examination, from whence it appears that the bird is strictly neither a *Corvora* nor *Shag*, though approaching thereto, but a distinct species: the bill is yellow: irides blue: the general colour of the plumage brownish black: chin white: the body whitish beneath, spotted with brown: tail rounded, consisting of twelve feathers.

In the journey to *Han-choo-foo*, on the river *Luen*, Sir *George* observed, on a large lake close to this part of the canal, and to the eastward of it, thousands of small boats and rafts, built entirely for this species of fishery; on each boat or raft were ten or twelve birds, which at a signal from the owner plunge into the water, and it is astonishing to see the enormous size of fish with which they return grasped in their bills. They appeared to be so well trained, that it did not require either ring or cord about their throats, to prevent them from swallowing any portion of their prey, except what the master was pleased to return to them for encouragement and food. The boat used by these fishermen is of a remarkably light make, and is often carried to the lake, together with the fishing birds, by the men who are there to be supported by it*.

* See vignette in *Emb. to China*, ii. p. 389. at the bottom.

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Pelecanus Bassanus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 891. 26.—*Ger. Orn.* v. t. 515.
Gannet, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 608. 25.—*Tour in Scotl.* 1769, pl. in p. 199.

4.
 GANNET.

IT has been observed, that when these birds pass from place to place, which they are sometimes observed to do in flocks, from five to fifteen each, they keep low, near the shore, but never pass over the land, on the contrary, doubling the capes and projecting parts, keeping at nearly the same distance. It has been before mentioned, that at *Saint Kilda*, the inhabitants hold them in much estimation. Mr. *Pennant* says, that the natives tie a herring to a board, and set it afloat, so that the *Gannet*, by falling furiously upon it, may break its neck in the attempt. This, however, appears to be unlawful, for the fastening herrings thus to planks at sea, to catch the *Soland Goose*, is forbidden under a severe penalty. It is an unsatiably voracious bird, disdaining to eat any thing worse than *Herrings* or *Mackarel*, unless it be in a very hungry place, which it endeavours to avoid or abandon: an hundred thousand of them are supposed to be round the rocks of *Saint Kilda*, which is far too moderate, as 20,000 of them are killed annually for food, including the young ones; and we shall suppose that the *Soland Goose* sojourns in these seas for about seven months of the year, and that each of them destroys five herrings in a day, a subsistence by no means adequate to so greedy a creature, unless more than half supported by other fish. Here we have 105,000,000 of the finest fishes in the world devoured annually by one single species of *Saint Kilda* birds*.

The *Gannet*, before it gains its white plumage, is brown, most beautifully spotted all over with white; one of these was taken alive near me in *September* 1798: it weighed three pounds and a quarter; length three feet; breadth six feet: irides blueish grey. It was on the whole so exactly like the bird represented in pl. 986 of the *Pl. Es-luminées*, as to render any further description unnecessary.

DESCRIPTION.

* See *Buchanan's View of the Fishery of Great Britain*.

TROPIC BIRD.

TROPIC
B.

GENUS C. TROPIC BIRD.

IN our *Synopsis*, we have mentioned three species of this genus, with their varieties, but I suspect that there is at least one more species, having been shewn a long tail of a *Tropic Bird*, the shaft of which is black, and the web buff colour: it is about the size of the common one, but much fuller webbed, and does not end in a point, as is the usual manner.

PLACE.

It was said to come from some part of the *South Sea*, but the place uncertain.

GENUS CI. DARTER.

Plotus anhinga, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 895. 1.

Colymbus colubrinus, Snake Bird, *Bartr. Trav.* 130. 243.

White-bellied Darter, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 622. 1.

WHITE-
BELLIED
D.

MR. *Abbot*, of *Georgia*, seems to think that this bird stays throughout the year in his neighbourhood, having seen it at times the whole of the winter.

Mr. *Bartram*, after describing the bird, adds, that they have a way of spreading out the tail like an unfurled fan: they delight to sit in little peaceable communities, on the dry limbs of trees, hanging over the still waters, with the wings and tail expanded, and when approached, they drop off the limb into the water as if dead, and for a minute or two are not seen, when on a sudden, at a vast distance, their long slender heads and necks only appear, and have much the appearance of *Snakes*, as no other part of them is to be seen when swimming in the water, except sometimes the tip of their tail; in the heat of the day, they are seen in great numbers, sailing very high in the air, over lakes and rivers.

A D D I T I O N S.

CHINA
O.

GENUS III. O W L.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH seventeen inches: bill dusky black: the head is smooth; the face pale, with dusky markings; the feathers surrounding it margined with dusky: the general colour of the upper parts of the plumage is ferruginous chestnut, with dusky markings, but at the back part of the head and neck, with black and white irregular spots: the quills and tail powdered with darker chestnut dots, and crossed with bars of the same, at half an inch distance: the chin and throat are white; the rest of the under parts of the body and thighs are white also, but crossed with numerous fine dusky lines: legs feathered to the toes, and of the same colour; claws dusky.

PLACE.

Inhabits *China*: for this, and many of the following, I am indebted to General *Davies*.

UNDULATED
O.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH twelve inches: general colour on the upper parts like that of the *Brown Owl*; but most of the wing coverts and lesser quills are marked at the ends with white: the whole head and throat are of one colour, but from thence to the vent each feather is margined with white, giving an undulated appearance: the bill is large, strong, of a bluish lead colour, beset with stiff bristles at the base: legs yellow; toes bare of feathers; claws black.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Norfolk Island*.



Pl. CXL.



Red Crowned Parrot.

Published at the Act directed, May 30. 1801. by Leigh, Sotheby & Son 38 to Street, Covent Garden.

GENUS V. PARROT.

LENGTH eighteen inches: bill large, blue, with a black point: general colour of the plumage dark green, under parts paler: forehead and middle of the crown crimson: quills deep blue: tail long, dusky, greenish brown above, brown beneath: legs brown.

Found at *Port Jackson*. It appears most to coincide with the Var. A. of the *Pacific Parrot*, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 253. 56. A. but seems to be of nearly twice the size.

SIZE of the *Grey Parrot*; length thirteen inches: general colour dusky, with a slight gloss of green, and the margins of the feathers very pale: the head feathers are full, and the bird thereby enabled to erect them as a crest at will; the whole of these are a deep scarlet, except the chin, which is dusky: the under parts of the body are paler than the upper, and undulated with a mixture of reddish and green, arising from the margins of the feathers being of that colour, but not very conspicuous, except just at the bottom of the belly, where the red predominates: the quills and tail are plain dusky, but appear somewhat undulated with darker in a strong light: the bill is yellowish: legs dusky: the tail is short; the wings reach three parts thereon.

Another, supposed to be the *female*, was fifteen inches in length; on the upper parts much like the other, but the feathers more conspicuously barred with a pale colour, more particularly the quills and tail, in which last the bars are six or seven in number: the head is tufted with feathers as in the other, but the feathers the same colour as the back: the chin dusky green: breast and belly barred across beauti-

SUPP. II.

3 B

fully

RED-TOPPED
P.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

RED-
CROWNED
P.
DESCRIPTION.

H O R N B I L L.

fully with red, yellow, and brown, growing more dull towards the vent.

Besides the above, I saw another at Mr. *Thompson's*, in which only part of the head had the red crest, seemingly an intermediate state between the former two, and may be supposed a young bird not yet in adult plumage.

PLACE.

These inhabit *New South Wales*.

GENUS IX. H O R N B I L L.

HELMET
HORNBILL.

Buceros galeatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 142. 2.

Helmet Hornbill, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 343. 2.

DESCRIPTION.

AS the bill in this bird has been before described at large, it is necessary here only to say, that it is about eight inches long, and has a prodigious square callosity, rising three inches and a half in height above the base of the upper mandible, projecting over the eyes *. The plumage on the head, breast, back, and wings, is black; belly, thighs, and vent, white: the tail is long, cuneiform in shape, and white, with a broad bar of black near the end of each feather. The total length of the bird is four feet, of which the tail measures two, for the two middle feathers occupy that space, the two next on each side are twenty-one inches, and the three outer ones one foot: the wings reach about three inches on the tail: the legs are stout, scaly, and black.

A pretty complete specimen of this bird is in the *British Museum*.

* Good figures of it may be seen in *Edwards*, pl. 281. C.—*Pl. Enl.* 933.

C R O W. R O L L E R.

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Buceros plicatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 146. 12.

Calao of the Island of Waigiu, *D'Entrecast. Voy.* (Engl. ed. 8vo.) ii. p. 304.

pl. xi.

Wreathed Hornbill, *Lath. Syn.* i. p. 358.—*Id. Supp.* p. 76.

WREATHED
HORNBILL.

BY the description given in the above voyage, it will be found to tally not unaptly with that given by *Dampier*. The bill is said to be arched, of a dirty white, each mandible unequally indented; the upper one surmounted by a sort of yellowish crest, which is flattened and grooved: the wings and body are black; the tail is white; and if we may judge by the figure, short, and even at the end: the neck of a pretty bright rufous colour.

DESCRIPTION.

G E N U S X I I I . C R O W .

L E N G T H ten inches: bill and legs black: upper parts of the plumage in general, from the crown to the tail coverts, as well as the wings, fine pale blue grey: the face, to beyond the eyes, chin, throat, and breast, full black; all from thence beneath, thighs and vent, pure white; the outer edge of the wing and quills black, edged with white: tail black.

Inhabits *Port Jackson*. It has much affinity to the *Black-faced Crow**; but the black proceeds as far as the breast, not finishing on the throat; and the under parts are not of so pure a white as in the one here described; however, we cannot be positive that it may be only a variety.

BLACK-
BREASTED
CR.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

G E N U S X I V . R O L L E R .

L E N G T H nine inches: bill and legs red: head and neck chestnut: chin and throat, down the middle, black, bounded on each

PACIFIC
R.
DESCRIPTION.

* *Supp.* ii. p. 116. 19.

WOODPECKER. KINGSFISHER. CREEPER.

side with a line of white: the lower part of the neck from the chestnut changes to green, and from thence all beneath is paler green: wings fine blue; base of the quills white, forming a spot of white when expanded: rump and tail coverts green: tail itself, and ends of the quills, dusky blue black.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Port Jackson*.GORGET
W.

GENUS XXII. WOODPECKER.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH about nine inches: bill pale horn colour: head, neck, and upper parts deep cinnamon or chestnut, growing very pale on the rump: back and wings marked with numerous curved transverse black crescents; across the breast a large black crescent; from thence to the vent pale dusky rufous, spotted with black: rump and vent paler than the rest, marked with black: tail feathers black.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Queen Charlotte's Sound*: it comes nearest in colour to the *Rufous Woodpecker*, but is a larger bird, and most probably is a distinct species.

AZURE
K.

GENUS XXIV. KINGSFISHER.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH six inches and a half; size of the *European* species: bill an inch and three-quarters long, and black: the plumage on the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, is of a fine deep blue: between the bill and eye a buff-coloured streak: on each side of the neck, a long oblique streak of white; all the under parts of the body, from chin to vent, deep buff colour: quills brown: legs red.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Norfolk Island*.BLUE-FACED
CR.

GENUS XXIX. CREEPER.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH five inches: bill three quarters of an inch, black: general colour of the plumage dusky, nearly black on the under parts,

parts, but on the crown of the head and the back brown: quills and tail wholly dusky black: the face, all round the bill, and the chin and rump, are fine blue: legs dusky black.

Inhabits *Africa*. Described from a specimen found preserved in the collection of the late Mr. *Bailey*, of the *Hay Market*.

PLACE.

GENUS XXXII. T H R U S H.

LENGTH seven inches and a half: bill and legs yellow: general colour of the plumage dusky or purplish black: head and neck pale ash colour: one supposed to be the hen, has the head and neck of a darker ash colour, and the rest of the plumage somewhat paler, otherwise not unlike.

Inhabits *Norfolk Island*.

ASH-HEADED
THR.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

LENGTH seven inches and a half; size of the *Black-eyed Thrush*: top of the head above the eyes, and nape, fine blue grey: chin, fore part of the neck and breast, black: behind the eye a large white patch: the lower part of the neck, the back, wings, and tail, fine pale green: belly, thighs, and vent yellow: bill and legs black.

This inhabits the same parts as the *Black-eyed Thrush*, and is supposed by some to be the other sex of that bird.

WHITE-EARED
THR.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

WHITE-
BROWED
THR.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH seven inches and a half: head, neck, back, wings, and tail, black: a large patch of white on the lower coverts or secondary quills: the under parts of the body from the breast white: over the eyes a long streak of white, like an eye-brow: thighs black, dotted with white: wings when closed reach half way on the tail: bill and legs black.

Found at *Port Jackson*: described from a drawing made from a specimen

PLACE.

FLYCATCHER. MANAKIN. PIGEON.

specimen brought from thence by Governor *King*: in appearance it most resembles the *Restless Thrush*, N° 11.; but in this last, the white trace over the eye, and white patch on the wing, are both wanting.

COCHIN
FL.

GENUS XL. FLYCATCHER.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH four inches and three quarters: bill dusky, with several hairs at the gape: crown above the eye, nape, hind neck, back, and wings, olive brown, darker on the forehead; all beneath, level with the eye, to the vent, pale rufous; very light about the throat and neck: quills dusky: at the outer edge of the wing a white spot: tail brown, but paler than the back, and greatly cuneiform; the middle feathers being two inches long, the outer ones five eighths of an inch; the three outer feathers are white at the ends, with a crescent of black just within the white: legs pale red.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Cochin China*.

GOLD-
BREASTED
M.

GENUS XLIV. MANAKIN.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH four inches: bill pale: head, neck, breast, back, wings, and tail, deep blue black; across the breast a band of fine yellow, curved upwards on each side of the neck; from thence, the belly, thighs, and vent, are deep ferruginous: legs pale ash colour.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Brazil*.

MORFOLK
P.
DESCRIPTION.

GENUS XLVIII. PIGEON

LENGTH fourteen inches: head and neck, as far as the breast, white; from the last to the vent black: quills black: back and wings deep dusky-purple, with a few darker markings: tail dull purple, with the inner webs of the feathers dusky: bill black: legs red.

GALLINULE.

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With this was another, said to differ only in sex. In it, the head, neck, and breast were ferruginous: back and wings green: quills dusky: belly, thighs, rump, and vent, brownish purple: the two middle tail feathers ferruginous, the rest pale brownish purple: bill and legs as in the other.

Inhabits *Norfolk Island*.

LENGTH twenty inches: bill deep red; towards the tip yellow: irides crimson: head and fore part of the neck, as far as the breast, fine glossy deep green; towards the breast paler: shoulders deep chocolate red, or chesnut; behind the neck glossed with copper: the lower part of the back, the wings, and tail, pale blue: quills within dusky: breast, belly, and vent, white: legs red.

Inhabits *Norfolk Island*.

LENGTH eight inches: head, neck, and breast, pale grey: belly, thighs, and vent, white: back and wings light sandy brown: wing coverts marked with white spots: quills deep brownish grey: tail cuneiform in shape; the two middle feathers three inches and a half long, the outer, one inch and a quarter; the end half of all but the two middle ones white.

Inhabits *New South Wales*.

GENUS LXXX. GALLINULE.

BILL red and large, as in the *Purple Gallinule*, and rising on the forehead: head and neck blue grey, growing to azure towards the chin: back purple: wings and tail deep indigo: breast and belly verditer green: vent white: tail indigo: legs scarlet.

Drawn from one in *Exeter Exchange*, by General *Davies*.

Another,

PLACE.

CHESNUT-
SHOULDERED
P.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

GREY-NECKED
P.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

GREY-
HEADED
G.

DESCRIPTION.

GALLINULE.

Another, said to come from *Madagascar*: bill the same, but not coming so high on the forehead: head and neck pale grey: back deep green and black intermixed: chin, breast, and shoulders of wings, verditer green: belly and sides blue: vent ultramarine: legs and bare part of the thighs scarlet. These seem to be varieties only of each other, if not of a different sex.

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